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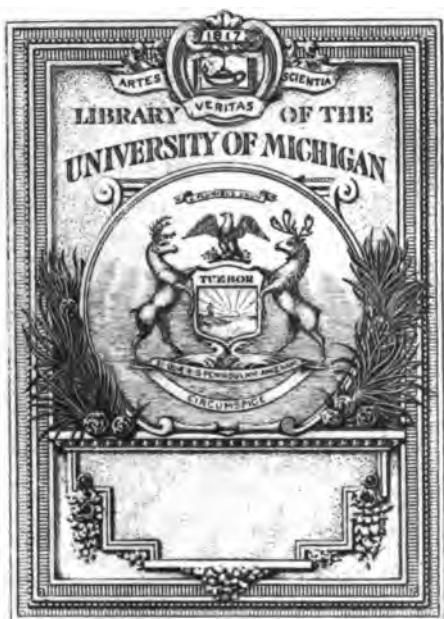
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Coryat's Crudities

In Two Volumes

Volume II

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1905

Coryat's Crudities

Hastily gobbled up in five Moneths travells in
France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia commonly called
the Grisons country, Helvetia alias Switzerland,
some parts of high Germany and the Nether-
lands; Newly digested in the hungry aire of
Odcombe in the County of Somerset, and now
dispersed to the nourishment of the travelling
Members of this Kingdome

By

THOMAS CORYAT

VOLUME II

Glasgow

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THE SECOND VOLUME

OF

Coryat's Crudities

Containing his Observations of Vicenza, Verona,
Brescia, Bergamo, Rhetia, commonly called
the Grisons Country, Helvetia, Some
Parts of High Germany, Stras-
burg, Heidelberg, Worms,
Mayence, Frankfort,
Cologne and
Gelderland

CORYATS CRUDITIES

VOLUME II

I Departed from Venice in a Barke to Padua about eight of the clock in the evening the eighth day of August being Munday, after I had made my aboad there sixe weekes and two dayes, and came to Padua about nine of the clocke the next morning. Here I was very graciously used by my Lord Wentworth. For he invited me most kindly to dinner to his owne table, which courtesie the very course of humanity doth injoyne me thankfully to remember. After dinner I walked with him to the Santo, where I observed divers things that I have already mentioned in my observations of Padua: as an exorcisme performed by a Priest for the expelling of the divell out of a man possessed: a monument of one of our English Earles of Devon-shire: another of Petrus Bembus, &c.

I departed from Padua about two of the clocke in the afternoone the same day, being conducted in my way by my kinde friend Mr. George Rooke, of whom I have made mention before in my discourse of Padua, and came to a solitary house thirteene miles beyond, about seven of the clocke in the evening, where I lay that night. When I was out of Padua I observed that there are no woods, groves, shrubs, or any manner of trees growing neare to the citie, as there were in former times. For all of them have beene cut downe within these few yeares. I noted a singular point of policy in this. For the Venetians who are the Lords of Padua, have caused this to be done, to the end that there shall be no place of shelter for the enemies to shroude themselves in, if any should happen to approach to the citie, with an intent to assault it. All

Lord
Wentworth.

Woods cut
down.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Guasto, a
waste plot.*

that space which is so voyd of trees, is called the Guasto, that is, the waste plot; not because it is altogether waste and unprofitable, as bearing no commodity at all. For it beareth great store of Melons and other fruites: but because there grow no trees there. This Guasto is extended about some three miles in length, before I could come to any trees. The like Guastoes they have also about their other cities in Lombardy, &c.

I departed from the solitary house about sixe of the clocke the next morning being Wednesday, and came to Vicenza about eight of the clock. The distance betwixt that house and Vicenza is five miles.

[p. 293.] My Observations of Vicenza, in Latin Vincentia and Vicetia.

Julius Cæsar Scaliger hath written these verses upon
Vicenza.

*Scaliger's
verses on
Vicenza.*

BAcche pater, Ceres alma bonæ bona numina pacis,
Quæ patulos agros, qui juga curva tenes.
Quid rerum, quid amicitiae cum Marte cruento
Vobiscum? vestrum ut vexet utrumque furor?
Pulchra racemiferos domitat Vicetia colles,
Lætaque spicilegi jugera findit agri.
Cædis amor, cædis germanæ insana cupido:
Nec patrius nato est tutus ab hoste cruor.
Nusquam iter est: vastata jacent latrone protervo
Ruscula, corruerunt ignibus hausta suis.
Parce (nefas) scelerare manus Gens debita cœlo,
Imbueque ignoto pectora digna deo.
Divinæ facies, regio cœlestis: at hujus
In cœli medio tartara dira vigent.

This city was built about three hundred twenty foure yeares before Christs incarnation, by the people called Euganei, whom Antenor the Trojan expelled from that place, where he built Padua, and not long after it was much enlarged by those Gaules that were called Galli Senones, which followed Brennus in his warres. There

OBSERVATIONS OF VICENZA

are two rivers that run through it, whose names are Bacchilio and Eretinus, whereof Bacchilio is the fairest, over the which are built seven bridges, partly of stone and partly of timber. On the left hand of the bridge, which leadeth into the citie from Padua, I told sixteene pretty water-mills, which are very commodious to the citie: it is thought to be about some foure miles in compasse with the suburbes, being seated in a plaine at the foote of the hill Bericus, and built in that manner that it representeth the figure of a Scorpion. For it extendeth it selfe much more in length then breadth. And about the West end it is so slender and narrow, that it resembleth the taylor of a Scorpion: it is invironed round about with a bricke wall, wherein are eight gates: many goodly Palaces and stately buildings, both publique and private I saw in this citie. In the first street as I came in from Padua I observed a very beautiful palace of a convenient heighth, in the front whereof I read this inscription: *Has ædes quanta celeritate ignis consumpsit, tanta feré M. Antonius Walmarana Stephani Equitis clarissimi filius à fundamentis erexit anno M.D.XCIII.* In the great market-place is erected a stately pillar of freestone of some twenty foote high with the winged Lion upon it. The Prætorium of the citie standeth at the north side of this market-place, which is a very sumptuous and magnificent building, but much inferiour to that of Padua. It is in length fifty sixe paces, and in breadth twenty two: at the higher end there is a Tribunall, above the which the winged Lion is placed, richly gilt. Betwixt the Lion and the Tribunall I read this inscription, written upon a ground of gold. *Antonio Bernardo Juriscon. & patri optimo ob rempub. domi forisque fæliciter administratam, urbe pontibus, carcere, foro, templis exornata, Judæis & noxiis ejectis, civitate in pristinam dignitatem studiis & sanctis moribus restituta, monte Pietatis fundato, grata Vincentia posuit, M.CCCC. LXXXVI.* The rooffe of this Prætorium is hollow as that of Padua, having many yron beames that come athwart or a crosse from one side to the other, as that of Padua.

Water mills.

[p. 294.]

*The
Prætorium.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

[p. 295.]

The outward rooffe is covered with lead. In each side above is a faire gallery adorned with goodly pillars: likewise each side beneath hath a walke garnished with marveilous faire great pillars, sixe being compacted together in one, which doe make a faire arch: of which arches there are nine: one of these lower walkes is thoroughly finished, viz. the northerne by the market-place: but not that in the South side; when I was in Vicenza, they were building very diligently every day to end the same: which without doubt will be a most beautifull walke when it is once brought to perfection, and it will yeelde a great ornament to the Praetorium. So then of all these faire walkes high and low, which belong to the Palace there are foure. Also there are two or three paire of stately staires that leade up to the hall.

*A marvellous
slender tower.*

Neare unto this Palace there is a Tower of a marveilous heighth, as high (in my opinion) as that famous Tower of Cremona or St. Markes of Venice, but so exceeding slender that I never saw any Tower in all my life so high of such a slendernesse.

*The monastery
of the
Dominican
Friars.*

There are foure very memorable things to be seene in this citie: the Monastery of the Dominican Fryers, the Palace of the Count or Earle Leonardus Walmarana, his Garden neare to the west gate that leadeth to Verona, and a famous Theater, built anno M.D.LXXXIII. In the Monastery of the Dominican Friars is to be seene the thorny crowne of our Saviour Jesus Christ (as they say) which St. Lewes King of France, anno 1259. bestowed upon his brother at Paris, who hapned afterward to be Bishop of Vicenza, and a Dominican Frier. They report that he was the man that bestowed this crowne upon the Monastery. In my notes of Paris I have written something of this crown. For in Paris they say that they have the thorny crown: and here in Vicenza the Dominicans most constantly affirme, that none hath it or can have it but themselves: eyther they must prove that Christ had two severall crowns of thornes put upon his head (which is contrary to the history of the Evangelists) or else it must

OBSERVATIONS OF VICENZA

needes follow that one of these crownes is false. Nevertheless I went thither to see it for my mindes sake, but I could not possibly obtaine the favour, though the Friers otherwise used me very courteously, affirming that it was never shewed to any man whatsoever but upon Corpus Christi day, and that it was kept under three locks. One of the Monkes shewed me a very memorable thing in this Monastery. For he brought me into their kitchen, and told me, that where the chimney is, even where their meate is wont to be rosted and sodde, certain Arrians heretofore lived, their principall Master reading from a chaire that stood in the same place, the Arrian doctrine to his disciples and followers: but at last the holy Bishop Bartholomew (of whom I have already spoken) chaced them out of the Citie, and in their roome placed the Dominicans.

[p. 296.]

The monastery kitchen.

The Palace of the Earle Leonardus Walmarana seemeth to be a very magnificent building, if the inside be correspondent to the front next to the street. For that front is very beautifull, having much pointed diamond worke about the bottome, and about the toppe many pretie histories curiously cut in stone. Under one history is written, *Ars superat naturam*: under another where greyhounds are most exquisitely carved, these two Greeke wordes are written *καλλιστος πόνων*, whereby is meant that hunting is the most generose and noble exercise of all others. Both these emblemes are made on the right hand as you go into the house. On the left hand this under a fine historicall worke. *Ubi periculum, ibi festinandum*. Againe over the dore this noble and most remarkable inscription is written very faire in stone: *Maria Austria Augusta, Caroli Quinti, Maximiliani Secundi, Rodolphi Secundi Imperatorum filia, uxor, mater, à Philippo fratre Hispaniarum Rege Potentissimo, ad regendum Lusitanorum quondam Regum Imperium nuper partum, è Germaniâ accita per Italiam iter faciens, in his ædibus, quòd ipsa ob veterem Austriacorum Principum erga hanc domum clientelam maximè volvit, cum Mar-*

Earl Leonard's palace.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

garita Maximilianoque filiis Archiducibus, á Leonardo Walmarana Comite eodemque Philippi Regis Pensionario, splendidissimo apparatu accepta fuit. Anno. M.D. LXXXI. IV. Kal. Octobris.

[p. 297.]
*Earl
Leonard's
garden.*

The third is the Garden of the foresaid Earle Leonardus, which is so delectable and pleasant that it seemeth a second Paradise. At the entrance of it over the first gate I read this inscription in Capitall letters.

Civis. Amice. Advena.

Qui loci amœnitate cupis oblectarier,
Securus huc ingredi,

Teque largitèr recrea.

Nullus intus canis, nullus Draco ;

Nullus falce minaci Deus.

Omnia sed tuta, benigneque

Exposita.

Sic volvit Comes Leonardus

Walmarana Hortorum Dominus,

Modestiam quòd tuam & Con-
tinentiam Custodem fore fi-

dat optimum. Anno M.D.XCII.

*The second
inscription.*

After I came into the garden I turned on the right hand, and descended into a very pleasant and delicious walke, at the entrance whereof I read this second inscription made in stone over a faire gate.

Si te imprudentem graviores

Fortè

Huc usque insequutæ sunt

Curæ,

Eas velint nolint procul

Nunc ut abeant facito.

Hilaritati namque & Genio

Pars hæc potiss. dicata est.

Againe, having passed through that gate and walke which was but short, I entred into a third walke of a notable length (for it was at the least two hundred paces

OBSERVATIONS OF VICENZA

long) beset with most delightfull trees on both sides. At the entrance of this walke there standeth another stately gate, over the which I read this third inscription, which indeede is most witty and elegant.

The third inscription.

Cedros hosce qui dempserit,
Floresve carpserit,
Is Sacrilegus esto;
Vertumnoque & Pomonaë,
Queis sunt sacri,
Pœnas luito.

[p. 298.]

In both sides of this walke I saw Cedar trees, Orange, Lemmon, and Pome-citron trees, and fruits of all these kindes ripe. Amongst the rest I observed passing faire Citrons, which made my mouth even water upon them, and caused me almost to transgresse his law. One side of the walke is invironed with a goodly wall, by the which the fruits doe grow. About the middle of the walke there is built a prety convenient house, wherein tame connies and divers sorts of fine birds are kept, as Turtles, &c. In the middle of the garden is built a faire round rooffe, supported with eight stately pillars of white stone, it is said that it shall be all covered with lead, but it was not when I was there. Also I saw a fine Labyrinth made of boxe, but the dore was locked that I could not get in. And many lofty Pine trees, but some of them were so nipped with the cold frost and snow that fell the winter before, as those were in the king of Frances garden at the Tuilleries, that they were even starved. Also for the more addition of pleasure to the place, there is a sweet river full of fine fish running by that fruitfull walke, wherehence is ministred store of water to moisten the garden in time of droughth. Finally to conclude, such is the affluence of all delights and pleasures in this garden, that it is the most peerelesse and incomparable plot for the quantity that ever I saw.

Fruit trees.

A fine labyrinth of Box.

The fourth and last memorable thing of this City is a stately faire Theater, which was built by certaine Scholars

The Theatre of Vicenza.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

[p. 299.] in the yeare M.D.lxxxiiii. that were called Academici Olympici, but why so called I know not. [It hath an Orchestra made in it according to the imitation of the Roman Orchestraes, which is at the lower end of the degrees, or (as I may more properly terme them) benches or seates, whereof there are fourteene, each above another, compassing something more then halfe the Theater, and contrived in the fashion of an halfe Moone. In that Orchestra none sit but Noble and eminent persons. He that shewed me this Theater told me that the Orchestra and fourteen benches would containe about some three thousand persons.] The Scene also is a very faire and beautifull place to behold. In this Theater was acted a play for many yeares since with divers goodly shewes before William Gonzaga Duke of Mantua, father to the present Duke Vincentius Gonzaga. Againe, afterward certaine Moscovite Ambassadors that came from Rome, were very honourably entertained in this Theater with musicke and a banquet. And after them certaine young Noblemen of that farre remote region in the East called Japan or Japona, being descended of the bloud royall of the Country, were received here with great state, at what time Livius Pajellus a singular Orator pronounced an eloquent Oration in praise of them. But one of the latest great shewes that was made here was presented before the forenamed that famous Earle Leonardus Walmarana, in the yeare 1585. For at that time the Tragedy of Sophocles, which is intituled Oedipus, was most excellently acted in this Theater. The history of the acting whereof is finely painted in the Court wal at the very entrance to the Theater. Over the three dores of which Court I read these three inscriptions, written in Capitall letters.

*Moscovite
Ambassadors
entertained.*

*Japanese
noblemen.*

*Inscription in
the Theatre.*

This over the first.

Olympicis Excitamento.

This over the second.

Civibus Oblectamento.

And this over the third.

Patriæ ornamento.

OBSERVATIONS OF VICENZA

In the front of the Scene, directly opposite to the [p. 300.] Orchestra, this is written :

Virtuti ac Genio
Olympicorum Academia
Theatrum hoc à funda-
mentis erexit, Anno
M. D. LXXX. IIII
Andrea Palladio Architecto.

Without the City also are two most stately and goodly things to be seene. Whereof the first is a very magnificent arch built about the end of the City, southward as you goe up to the hill Bericus. The other is the Palace of the Earle Odoricus Capra. The arch certainly is a very sumptuous monument being of a lofty heighth, and supported with foure portly marble pillars, two on one side, and as many on the other. At the top standeth the winged Lyon in white stone, and at both the endes of the toppe two statues also of white stone are erected. In the front of the outside of the arch, this is written under the Lyon.

*The palace of
Earl Odoric.*

Deiparæ Virgini Berici
Montis
Jacobus Bragadeno Am-
bross. F. Præf. Religionis
& urbis amantiss. D.
M. D. XCV.

After I was entred within this arch, I ascended a mar-
vailous high paire of staires, much higher then those that
I have mentioned in my description of Lyons. For they
are of that heighth that they will make a weake body utterly
weary before he can attaine to the toppe. For they con-
taine no lesse then a hundred and fifty greeses. And you
must ascend by five greeses at a place till you come to the
toppe, the severall partitions being in number thirty.
Truly they are the highest staires that ever I trode in my
life out of a Church or house. At the left hand of the [p. 301.]

*Marvellous
high staires.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

ascent a little after I was entred within the arch, I read this inscription in a stony pillar.

Quis ascendet in montem sanctum tuum?

In another pillar on the right hand, this:

Innocens manibus & mundo corde.

After I was come almost to the toppe, I found this inscription in a stony pillar on the left hand.

Franciscus Bernardinus .
Saracenus
Scalas fecit ex stipe
publicè privatimque
Collata,
& viam reliquam
ad Mariæ templum usque
silice promovit.
c I o I o c.

And this inscription in another stony pillar on the right hand.

Hospes si properas,
Paulúm sistito,
Urbis, collium, fluminum,
Agrorum, Alpium aspectu
Laborem lenito.
Abi. perge pius,
Dei matrem Virginem
Salutato.
Stratæ viæ commodum
Piis precibus rependito.

*The Temple of
the Virgin
Mary.*

After I had ascended those staires I went to the Temple of the Virgin Mary, seated upon the toppe of the hil, and about a mile distant from the City. All the Monkes that dwell here are meerely lay-men. In the Moneth of August when I was there, this Monastery was exceedingly frequented with people, and so it is every yeare in the same Moneth. For they hold this opinion and doe very

OBSERVATIONS OF VICENZA

confidently maintayne it, that by the prayers which godly [p. 302.] people doe make in the Church of that Monastery that Moneth, one soule shall be redeemed out of Purgatory forsooth. Infinite are the votive tables that I saw hanged about the walles of this Church. I saw many indeede at the Altar where our Lady is worshipped at the Arsenal, and in other places of Venice, but never a quarter so many in one place as here. I walked into the Cloyster of the Monks, and into a high gallery at the toppe of the Monastery, where they have a passing sweet prospect. Surely they dwell in as convenient a place for a retired life as any I saw in Italy, nay none comparable to it. They say that many miracles are shewed in this Monastery.

The other memorable thing without the City, is the sumptuous Palace of the above named Earle Odoricus Capra, which is a little mile distant from the City. It is built upon a prety eminent hillocke, and is round (in which respect it is called in the Italian Rotonda) having foure very beautifull fronts, which doe answere the foure parts of the world. At the East front as I ascended to the house, I saw three white statues erected, and under them the picture of a blacke Goate which is his armes. Under the which I read this.

*The arms of
Earl Odoric.*

Scriptum
Memoriæ perpetuæ
Mandans hæc
Dum sustinet & abstinet.

At the West end under another scutchin this is written.

Qui ædes has arctissimo
Primogenituræ gradui
Subjecit.

At the North side this under a third scutchin.

Unâ cum omnibus censibus,
Agris, vallibus, & collibus
Ultrâ viam magnam.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

[p. 303.] In the South side this under the fourth scutchin.

Marius Capra
Gabrielis F.

An open roof. Every front hath sixe most stately great pillars, and two paire of staires to ascend to the same, each contayning eighteene faire greeses. The rooffe of the house is round, and very pretily adorned partly with curious pictures, and partly with statues, which worke was contrived by the elegant pensill of Alexander Magantia. Also the rooffe is open for the raine to descend into a very convenient place made of purpose in the hall for the receiving thereof. In one of the higher chambers there is the fairest chimney for clavy and jeames that ever I saw, saving that of the King of France at his Palace of Fountaine Belean before mentioned. For it was made of an extraordinary fine coloured marble, beautified with faire veines of divers colours. This marble came from Verona. In another chamber I saw a clavy and jeames of touch stone, and a table boord of the same : also there is a stately celler under the Palace, the rooffe whereof is vaulted. At the farther end of this cellar as you go forth of it into a faire vineyard, this impresse is written over the dore in great letters.

*A stately
cellar.*

Antrum non Cumæum
Neque Homericum videbis,
Sed Bacchi;
Hospes ingredere,
Lætior abibis;

But I found not the words of the inscription true; for I went not out more merily then I came in, because the cellarer had not the honestie to bestowe as much as one draught of his wine upon me.

*The Bishop's
Palace.*

I was at the Palace of the Bishop of Vicenza whose name is Dionysius Delphinus. In this Palace is the towne prison.

[p. 304.] This City was much annoied by the army of that mercilesse Barbarian Attila, with many other famous cities

OBSERVATIONS OF VICENZA

of Italy, after hee came out of his country of Scythia to spoyle the Europæan Cities. Also the Emperour Fredericke the second besieged it about the year a thousand two hundred and forty, and afterward having entred it by force of armes, he defaced a great part of it with the furie of the fire.

For the sight of most of these notable things that I enjoyed in this faire citie, I doe acknowledge my self exceedingly beholding to two Italian yong Gentlemen that were Vicentines borne, whose names were Thomas de Spanivellis, and Joannes Nicoletis; especially to one of them, who kept me company almost all that day that I spent there, and conducted me from place to place till he had shewed me all the principall things of the citie. For surely many Italians are passing courteous and kinde towards strangers, of whose humanitie I made triall in divers other cities in Italie, as Padua, Venice, Verona, Brixia, Bergamo, &c. Therefore I will ever magnifie and extoll the Italian for as courteous a man to a stranger as any man whatsoever in Christendome. For I have had a little experience in my travels of some of every principall nation of Christendome.

*Two courteous
Italian
gentlemen.*

The first that converted this Citie from Paganisme to Christianitie, was Prosdocimus that preached the Gospell first at Padua, as I have before mentioned.

The Vicentines were first subject to the Signiorie of Venice about the yeare 1404. at what time they submitted themselves of their own accord to the Venetians.

That day that I came forth of Vicenza, being Thursday and the eleventh day of August, I saw a franticke and lunaticke fellow runne up and downe the citie with a gowne about him, who kept a very furious stirre, and drew many people about him.

*A frantick
lunatic.*

The West gate of the Citie that leadeth to Verona, hath a very lofty Towre of a goodly heighth, and without the same on the left hand, I saw a marvailous sumptuous gate made of free-stone, and newly built, but not fully finished. All the front is contrived with pointed diamond [p. 305.]

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worke. At that place there is nothing at all built but only this gate. This charge me thinkes might have beene well saved, for it serves for no other purpose but onely for a beautifull entrance into a faire meadow.

*Vicenza
famous for
counts and
knights.*

I will now conclude my observations of Vicenza with two memorable Italian sayings, the one of the Counts and Knights of Vicenza, which is this :

Quanti hà Venetia ponti e Gondolieri,
Tanti hà Vicenza Conti e Cavallieri.

That is, looke how many bridges and Gondoleers Venice doth yeeld, so many Counts, and Knights doth Vicenza.

*The wine of
Vicenza.*

The other, of the wine of Vicenza, which is in a manner proverbially spoken of, as other commodities are of other Italian cities, viz.

Vin Vicentin,
Pan Paduan.
Tripe Trevizan.
Putana Venetian.

That is, The Wine of Vicenza,
The Bread of Padua.
The Tripes of Treviza.
The Cortezans of Venice
Thus much of Vicenza.

*Armed
horsemen
between
Vicenza and
Verona.
[p. 306.]*

I Departed from Vicenza about tenne a clocke in the morning, the eleventh day of August being Thursday, and came to Verona the next day about nine of the clocke in the morning: The things that I observed bewixt Vicenza and Verona are these. Most of the horsemen that I met were furnished with muskets ready charged, and touch-boxes hanging by their sides full of Gunpowder, together with little pouches full of bullets; which is a thing so commonly used in most places of Italie, that a man shall scarce finde a horseman in any place riding without them. I heard that this is the reason of it: because the people of the country are so given to villainies,

FROM VICENZA TO VERONA

that they will rob, rifle, and murder passengers, if they are not sufficiently provided to defend themselves against them. At every miles end by the way for the space of tenne or twelve miles, I saw certaine pretty stony pillars* erected by the high way side, such as we call in Latin cippos, whereof some had Inscriptions, some had not, which I suppose were set up for many yeares since, even in the time of the Roman Monarchie to limit their miles. whereupon many auncient Latin authors whensoever they would mention a place of Italie distant certaine miles from a citie, would say, decimo &c lapide ab urbe distat. Some of the Inscriptions of these pillars were so auncient and even eaten out with time, that I could hardly reade above two or three letters of them: Perhaps they were set up before, or not long after, Christs incarnation. Againe some had crosses on them as being erected by Christians. On the right hand as I travelled to Verona, I saw three very stately and strong castels upon hils, adorned with goodly battlements, &c. whereof one, which stood almost in the middle way betwixt Vicenza and Verona, was built by the Princely familie of the Scaligers of Verona, as a certaine grave Gentleman tolde me that I overtooke riding upon the way, who discoursed with me very familiarly of many matters in Latin: the same castle is now possessed by the noble Contarens of Venice.

*Pillars erected
by the wayside.*

The territories of Vicenza and Verona doe confine and meete together about a place called Turre, which is but one solitarie inne, so called because the signe thereof is a tower. This is thirteene miles beyond Vicenza. About nine miles on this side Verona I sawe a most magnificent Palace not about half a mile distant from the way on the left hand. I was told that it belonged to a Venetian Clarissimo, called Peter Gritti.

Turre.

[p. 307.]

That day about five of the clocke in the afternoone there fell a marvailous violent showre after I was past about some two miles beyond Villa nova, which is seventeene miles from Vicenza, that continued almost for the

*A violent
shower.*

* These kinde of pillars Plutarch doth call *σημεία* in Vita Gracchi.

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space of three miles, even till I came to my lodging, and made me wet to the very skinne, that I did even rigere frigore.

*Sheep
wanting.*

I observed great abundance of vineyardes on both sides of the way, and exceeding fertile Champaines, goodly meadows, pastures, corne fieldes, and arable groundes both betwixt Padua & Vicenza, & also betwixt Vicenza and Verona. Onely I saw one speciall commodity wanting, wherwith (God be thanked) England is so abundantly furnished, as no place (I think) in al Christendome more, being indeed a thing exceeding necessary for the sustentation of mans life, as any other thing whatsoever that God hath given unto man, viz. sheepe. For I remember I saw but three little flockes in all the way betwixt Padua, and Verona, which are forty eight miles distant.

Within a mile of Verona on the left hand of the way there is a faire little Monastery that belongeth to the order of those Monkes that are called Camaldulenses, which doe weare white gownes and cowles of the same. There are but eight of the Fraternity, their Church is very faire, and they have a Cloyster that invironeth almost their whole Monastery, round about adorned with many beautifull pillars, whereof I told twenty eight of a great bignesse.

[p. 308.]

My Observations of Verona.

Julius Cæsar Scaliger hath written these verses upon
Verona.

*Scaliger's
verses upon
Verona.*

I Taliaë canimus semper florentis ocellum,
Calliope nequeat grandiùs ulla loqui.
Aucta deis, auctura poli Verona Quirites;
Quot cives, tot habens sydera digna Jove.
Non animi, non ingenii vigor acrior usquam,
Nulla creat plures Martia terra duces.
Transferre in cœlum volvit sibi Jupiter, atquì
Clarior in nostris malvit esse locis.

*The antiquity
of Verona.*

This citie is of that antiquitie, that some do write it was first founded by the ancient Hetruscans and hath

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beene in times past accounted one of their twelve cities on this side the Apennine mountaines. But afterwards in processe of time, the Gaules that are called Senones, having passed over the Alpes under the conduct of their Captaine Brennus, came into this part of Italy, and ejected those Hetruscans out of the possession thereof, and greatly amplified and enlarged the same. So that it was called Verona quasi Brenona, from their Captaine Brennus. But there are some that write, that it had the denomination of Verona from Vera, the name of a noble familie amongst the Hetruscans. Surely it is a very delectable, large, and populous citie, and most sweetely seated: for the noble river Athesis runneth by it which Virgil calleth amœnus,

28

§——Athesin ceu propter amœnum.

It issueth out of the Alpes not far from the city of Trent. This river yeeldeth a speciall commoditie to the citie. For although it be not able to beare vessels of a great burden, yet it carrieth pretie barges of convenient quantitie, wherein great store of Merchandise is brought unto the city, both out of Germany and from Venice it selfe. In one side of this river, I told nineteene water-mills, which were like to those that I saw upon the river Rhodanus at the city of Lyons. There are foure bridges which joyne together both the bankes of the river, whereof one is very faire and beautifull above the rest. By the sides of that bridge that I passed over when I entred into the city from Vicenza, I observed two faire stones of white marble opposite to each other, with armes and scutchins in them: in that which is on the right hand I saw this inscription.

*The river
Adige.*

[p. 309.]

*Stones of white
marble.*

Qui fluminis vim passus
annos plures jacuerat,
Civitatis ornamento,
& commodo
Pons tandem est restitutus.

§Ænci. 9.

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And under the same this:

Andrea Gritti Principe,
Francisco Foscaro Prætor,
& Hieronymo Zano prefecto.
an. Salutis M.DXXIX.

In that on the left hand this:

Fluminis impetu disiectum pontem
diligentiâ Joannis Æmi Prætoris
pené restitutum, Francisci Foscari
Successoris cura perfecit.

Also I noted a third stone of white marble, in which are written certaine auncient characters of that antiquity that I thinke no man can reade them; because indeede they are partly defaced. A certain Italian young Gentleman, unto whom I was much beholding for the sight of many noble antiquities of this citie, told me that this river Athesis doth sometimes so extremely swell, that it hath utterly overwhelmed all the bridges, and much annoyed the citie. For testimony whereof he shewed me this memorable inscription written in the corner of a certaine wall not farre from the river, which mentioneth a very strange and unusuall inundation thereof.

The inundations of the Adige.

[p. 310.]

Viator hæc hic tabula
posita est ut perpetuò
sciri possit summas
nostri fluminis
aquas huc usque
pertigisse.
die xxx. Octobris
anno M. D. L xvii.
& siccitate &
diluviis infausto.

This Table is placed about twenty foote higher then the bridge, according to my estimation, which argueth so strange an inundation of the Athesis, that I doe not

OBSERVATIONS OF VERONA

remember I ever read of the like, saying once of the Tyber in the time of the Emperour Mauricius when S. Gregory was Pope. For then the Tyber so far exceeded his usuall bounds, that he overflowed the very walles of Rome.

The forme of the building of this citie is something like to that of Turin in Piemont: for it is almost square. The greatest part of it standeth in a plaine, and some part of it that bendeth to the South, is situate upon a hill, whereon are built two stately Castles, the one of S. Fælix, the other of S. Angelo; also it hath one more in the plain that standeth neare to the river: that of St. Felix is invironed with a faire bricke wall, which is adorned with battlements that yeeld so faire a shew, that from the west it is seene a great way off. All these Castles, especially those two on the hill, are passing well furnished with munition and artillery for the defence of the citie against the invasion of the enemy. The wals of the citie are the fayrest of all the Italian cities that I saw, and indeede fayrer then any I ever saw before in all my life. For they are of a marveilous heighth, in some places forty foot high, according to my estimation, built all with bricke, and fairely beautified with battlements. Also there are five gates in them of great antiquity, whereof some are garnished with curious carvings, images, and marble pillars. The compasse of the whole citie together with the suburbs is thought to be betwixt sixe and seven miles. Within these few yeares it is become very strong; for the Venetians doe daily strengthen it with wonderfull strong fortifications, rampiers, and bulwarkes, which they have incompassed with deepe and broad Trenches, so that it seemeth to be almost impregnable.

So many notable antiquities and memorable monuments are to be seene in this noble city of Verona, as no Italian citie whatsoever (Rome excepted) can shew the like. But the worthiest and most remarkable of all is the Amphitheater commonly called the Arena, seated at the South-west end of the city where cattell are sold; whereof I

*The Castles of
Verona.*

*The walls and
gates.*

[p. 311.]

*The
amphitheatre*

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have expressed a picture in this place, according to the forme of it, as it flourished in the time of the Roman Monarchy. This word Amphitheater is derived from these two Greeke words ἀμφι which signifieth about, and θεᾶμαι to behold, because which way soever a man doth view it, he findeth it of a circular and round forme. So that herein an Amphitheater differeth from a Theater, because an Amphitheater is every where round, but a Theater (according to the forme of the auncient Roman building) is but halfe round, being made in the fashion of an halfe circle or halfe Moone. The model of these kinde of Amphitheaters which the auncient Romanes built in Rome, and other places of Italy, was derived from the Athenians, who were the first that erected an Amphitheater. Certainly this present building, whereof I now speak, is a most stupendious masse of worke ;

*Amphi-
theatres first
built by the
Athenians.*

Non opus, at moles, qualem neque tota vetustas
vidit, & haec ætas non habitura parem ;

[p. 312.]

To use those verses of it that one wrote in praise of the King of Spaines Palace at Escuriall in Spaine. For indeed it is such an admirable Fabricke that it draweth all strangers into admiration thereof : and I am perswaded that the beauty thereof after it was first built and throughly consummated, was so glorious, that it no lesse drew spectators from most of the principall places of the world to contemplate the excellency thereof, then that famous Temple of Vespasian in Rome, dedicated to Pallas, which is so highly commended by Josephus the Jew. It was reported unto me by Gentlemen of good note in this citie of Verona, that the like Amphitheater is not to be seene at this day in all Italy, no not in Rome it selfe. Neyther doe I thinke that antiquity could ever shew a fayrer piece of worke for an Amphitheater ; but it is very ruinous at this time. For the principall ornaments thereof are demolished and defaced. So that it hath lost more then halfe of its pristine glory : it is uncertaine who was the first founder thereof. That it was built by one of the

*Verona
amphitheatre
very ruinous.*

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Roman Emperours every man beleeveth, but by whom no Chronicle, Annals, or auncient History doth certainly record. But Torellas Sariana, a learned man borne in Verona, who hath written certaine bookes of the antiquities of this citie, is drawn by certaine arguments and conjectures to affirme, that it was built by the Emperour Augustus, and that in the two and fortieth year of his Empire, which was that very year that our blessed Saviour was borne into the world. Were such a building to be made in England, I thinke it would cost at the least two millions of our pounds, that is, twenty hundred thousand pound, even as much as tenne of our fayrest Cathedrall Churches. For it is all built with redde marble: which *Red marble.* although it were a very chargeable piece of workemanship; yet they could build it as cheape there as in any part of al Italy. For in the territory of Verona they have divers marble quarries, and that of sundry colours, as white, blacke, redde, &c. It was dedicated to Janus, and hath as *[p. 313.]* yet many notable things to be seene, which do argue the singular beauty thereof when it flourished in his prime. For it was invironed with two round walles, whereof the outward was a thing of rare magnificence. Which by the invasion of many barbarous people, as the Gothes, Hunnes, (who under the conduct of their King Attila sacked this city) and Longobards under their King Alboinus, hath beene so ruinated, that there is but a little part thereof standing, the marble stones being pulled downe, and removed therehence, partly for the garnishing of the private houses of the city, and partly for other uses. *The amphitheatre destroyed by the barbarians.* This, together with all the other partes of the machine, was built with redde marble, all the pieces being cut square which doe very excellently garnish the worke. That which remaineth at this day of the outward wall, though it be but little, doth testifie that it was a wondrous architecture. For there are now standing three rankes or rowes of arches, and each row doth containe three severall degrees of arches more, built one above another, and raised to a wonderful heighth, at the least one hundred and

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The arches. fifty foot high, according to my estimation. These arches were heretofore distinguished with stately pillars of redde marble answerable to the rest: and the highest degree of the third was most gloriously beautified with faire statues made of Corinthian worke, which were placed betwixt the pillars and the arches; every arch having two severall statues, so that to double the number of the arches, which are in al seventy, there were erected one hundred forty two statues: which yeelded a passing ornament to the wall. Again, these three degrees of arches were built of as many distinct formes of workmanship, namely the Corinthian, the Ionicke and the Doricke. Also above these foresaid degrees there was a fourth ranke of building, which was erected at the very toppe of all, viz. a degree of windowes made all open, without either glasse or any other thing in it. These corresponded the number of the arches, even

[p. 314.]

The outer and inner walls.

seventy two, and served for the people to sit in, to the end they might the more conveniently behold the games and exercises in the Amphitheater. All this outward wal, whereof now there is but a little fragment left, onely those three ranks of three severall arches that I have already mentioned, did round about inviron the whole building (as I have before said) being some twenty foote distant from the inner wal. But the inner wal it selfe doth stand pretty well, and yeeldeth a most stately shew, though some parts of the toppe be something blemished. For all the arches doe as yet remaine, even seventy two; for I walked round about them, and tolde them all. Now whereas of the outward wal there were three degrees of arches, there are not above two in this outward wall, which stand directly one above another, so that the number of those above doth answere them beneath. And for the better grace of the worke there is inserted betwixt every arch a goodly pillar of red marble, the base whereof being made of the same matter, is five foot thicke, and the distance betwixt every couple of pillars is sixteene foote. The lower arches are now converted to very base and sordid uses. For they serve partly for stables to put horses and hay in, and partly

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for tipling houses for poore folkes to sell wine in, and other necessaries. After I had exactly viewed all the outward parts, I was admitted into the inside by a fellow that gets his living altogether by shewing the same to strangers, and as soone as I came in, I was driven into great admiration. For I saw so many things as will make a stranger not a little wonder. There I observed the seates, or benches, made of redde marble, encompassing the cavea, or plaine within it round about, and ascending by degrees one above another to the very toppe, which are in number forty two: but the greatest part of the marble of these benches hath beene (to the great blemish of the work) carried away for many yeares since by those barbarous people that have much eclipsed the glorious beauty of this building. Yet the gentlemen of Verona have within these few yeares something repayred it againe. For they have bestowed so great charges in mending them on both sides with new marble benches correspondent to the former, that those on the right hand cost them threescore thousand crownes, and those on the left sixe thousand, as a Gentleman of Verona told me that shewed me the particulars of the Amphitheater. These threescore and sixe thousand crownes being not the fiftieth part of the charge (as I thinke) that the whole building would cost, were it now to be built from the foundation, may give a man some conjecture what an infinite and excessive masse of money it cost in those dayes when it was first founded, though I beleieve their building was then much cheaper then now. Also these Gentlemen of Verona doe daily beautifie it with new addition of marble benches, because they have oftentimes great shewes exhibited here to the people upon festivall dayes, as running at Tilt, and other noble exercises, especially upon their Carnivall day, which is observed amongst them in the same manner as our Shrove-tuesday with us in England, being called Carnivall from the two Latin words, Caro and Vale, that is, farewell flesh, because after that day they eate no more flesh till Easter. These foresaid two and forty benches have in

*Benches of red
marble.*

[p. 315.]

*Great charges
for mending.*

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*The benches
contained
23,000
people.*

[p. 316.]

*The rooms for
the beasts.*

Bloody fights.

former times contained three and twenty thousand ; that were the spectators of the games played ther foote and halfe and no more being limited to particular person. The higher bench is esteemed a dred fourescore and three pearches in compasse, and t the middle, namely the one and twentieth, a hundre two and forty. Every pearch being ten foote Likewise from north to south it is thought to be hundred and threescore foote long : and from east to three hundred and forty foote broad. All that open void space at the toppe was wont to be covered over with curtaynes at the time of their publike games, end to keepe off the scorching heate of the sunne, otherwise would very much annoy the people. galleries in the inside are contrived after a very strange manner, not unlike unto Labyrinths. For there are degrees of them vaulted one above another, through which both those that were above upon the benches descend to goe forth of the roome, and they be ascended to their seates. Also I observed certaine rooms where the beasts were kept, with whom the Gladiators were to fight. These roomes have at one end certain little open places to let in the aire for the refreshing of beasts, such as we call in Latin spiracula. The central greene plaine in the middle is made in the forme of an egge, sharpe at the ends, and broade at the sides, verie like to a pond that I have seene in one of Sir Francis Chesham's gardens in Middlesex : and it is in length nine & eight pearches, in bredth two and twenty and halfe. For exactly observe the length and bredth of it. Now this plaine is divided in the very middest by a certaine kind of pale to that of our Tilt-yard at Whitehall, where the Venetian Gentlemen and Nobleman of Verona doe sometimes encounter at justs and tornaments. In the middle of this plaine divers spectacles and games were wont to be shewed in former times to the people, whereof some consisted especially of a most bloody kind of fight between men and beasts, which was performed by their Gladiators.





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For according to the auncient custome of the Romans certaine enormous malefactors that had committed some capital crimes, being condemned to fight for their lives with wilde beasts, were in this place and such other (whereof Rome had many, as the Circus maximus, &c.) exposed with their swordes and targets, and such other weapons to the fury of savage beasts, as Lyons, Beares, Tigres, &c. if fortune favoured them so well that they slew [p. 317.] those beasts, then both their lives were saved, and also they had some reward bestowed upon them, which was commonly called brabium, in token of their victory. But if they were slaine by the beasts, it was esteemed as a just recompence for their wicked deserts. But to conclude this discription of the Amphitheater of Verona, it is a worke of such admirable magnificence that as I never saw the like before, so I thinke in al my future travels (which I determine God willing to undertake hereafter both in Christendome and Paganisme) I shall never see a fairer.

Thus much concerning the Amphitheater.

Also I saw the rudera of an auncient Theater which was *An ancient theatre.* a distinct building from the foresaid Amphitheater, upon a hill on the farther side of the Athesis, neare to the gardens of the Dominican Friers.

The Palace which doth now belong to the Capitano, was *The Palace of Verona.* heretofore the habitation of the Princely Scaligers: at the left hand of the porch whereof, which is a very magnificent and stately building, are three very faire arches made with free stone, and adorned with diamond worke. In the front of this building which is newly built, & looketh towards that goodly walke where there is a great meeting of Gentlemen and Merchants twice a day, this inscription is written over a dore betwixt two scutchins. Regia hujus superiorem utramque partem longâ incuriâ ruinam ita minitanti, ut penè reparationis desperationem cunctis adferret, Justinianus Contarenus Prætor, Franciscus Priulus Præfectus ab extremo vindicârunt occasu, & in longé splendidiorem faciem pristinâ restituêrunt c I 5. I 5. c I I.

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Againe, betwixt two other dores neare unto this, there is written this also over the scutchins in the same front.

*Inscriptions in
the Palace.*

Virtuti & Honori

[p. 318.]

Julii Contareni Prætoris, & Bernardi Marcelli Præfecti, quorum singularis prudentia ut in regendâ urbe mirificè emicuit: sic in maximâ rerum perturbatione bellicis apparatibus vacando, amborum vigilantia, celeritas, diligentia fuit suspicienda. c I 5. I 5. cvi.

Besides in the inside of the Palace I read this inscription written in a new wall that includeth part of the court betwixt two golden scutchins over the dore. Atrii hujus quod conficiendum supererat, ne suo ornamento destitutum squaleret, Justinianus Contarenus Prætor, & Daniel Delphinus Præfectus, unanimes omni cultu perfectum D. M. D. CIII.

In another wall of the court right opposite unto this, many Noblemens armes are very gallantly painted, amongst the rest the spread-Eagle about the toppe of the wall, under which this is written. Aquilæ bicipitis pectori Justinianorum prisci stemmatis quæ cernis affixa insignia. Mapheus Justinianus dum pro Veronensibus contra Bebracenses strenuè pugnat, parto hostium vexillo hæc sibi bellicâ virtute vendicavit, M. C C. L.

*Great store of
munition.*

In a lower roome which is on the right hand of the court as you come in from the street, I observed great store of munition, especially great pieces of Ordinance upon wheeles, and lesser, as sakers, &c. that roome being wholly replenished with furniture for war-fare.

The Piazza.

The Piazza or the publike walke without the Palace is a faire place, paved al with bricke. In length it is three-score and seven paces: in bredth five and forty. And it is on every side inclosed with goodly buildings. At the East with the Prætors Palace, at the West with a certaine goodly auncient building that serveth for publique uses. At the South with the Præfectus Palace, at the North with the Councill house, which is a very faire building, having foure beautifull windowes in the front, and a goodly walke

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adorned with nine stately pillars of blew and porphyrie marble that make eight faire arches. Over the gate of the Councell house this inscription is written above two golden scutchins:

Ubique simul.

[p. 319.]

And againe, this under the same in golden letters upon an azure ground.

Pro summa
fide

Summus amor,
M. D. XCII.

Also the higher part of the front is garnished with five beautiful marble statues of certaine famous learned men borne in this noble City, who with the excellent monuments of their wit have much ennobled their Country. The first is of Marcus Vitruvius, who hath written ten bookes of Architecture, being next to the Palace wall of the Prætor. Next to him, Valerius Catullus the Poet. The third Caius Plinius the Historiographer. The fourth Æmylius Macer the Poet that wrote certaine poems of hearbes. The last, Cornelius Nepos an eloquent Poet in the time of Cicero. Also there is another of Hieronymus Fracastorius, erected over a stately arch that standeth at the west end of the Councell house.

Five beautiful statues.

I saw the monuments of two of the noble Scaligers of Verona in a little Churchyard, adjoyning to the Church called Maria Antiqua, but a little way distant from that Palace, where they lived in former times, which now belongeth to the Venetian Capitano, as I have before said. The fairest whereof is that of Mastinus Scaliger, standing at one corner of the Churchyard, which is such an exceeding sumptuous Mausoleum that I saw not the like in Italy. It is supported with sixe stately pillars of porphyrie marble, without the which are sixe sumptuous pillars more very curiously wrought with prety works and borders. At the toppe of which outward pillars are certaine little pinnacles, each whereof sustaineth an image of an armed man made in alabaster. Also above those sixe pillars there is a marvailous rich worke made of alabaster, whereon

Monuments of the Scaligers.

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[p. 320.]

*Mastinus
Scaliger.*

there stand more images very exquisitely carved. Upon the toppe of all, even upon a little pinnacle standeth the statue of Mastinus Scaliger himselfe on horsebacke made of alabaster. It doth very neare represent the living shape of him. For it is said that it was made in his life time. In the lower part of the monument this Epitaph is written.

S Caligera de gente fui, celebrique ferebar
N nomine Mastinus, claras dominabar in urbes.
Me Dominum Verona suum, me Brixia vidit,
Parmaque cum Luca, cum Feltro Marchia tota.
Jura dabam populis æquo libramine nostris
Omnibus, & fidei, & Christi, sine sorde secutor.
Occubui primò post annos mille trecentos
Et decies quinque, heu, lux ibat tertia Juni.

*Magnus
Scaliger.*

The other monument is of Canis Grandis, or Magnus Scaliger, which standeth in another corner of the same Churchyard right opposite unto this, the same being a very magnificent thing adorned with many pillars and statues of marble, but something inferiour to this. There also is this Epitaph.

SI Canis hic grandis ingentia facta peregit,
Marchia testis adest quam sævo Marte subegit,
Scaligeram qui laude domum super astra tulisset,
Majores si Parca dies infida tulisset:
Hunc Julii geminata dies undena peremit,
Jam lapsis septem quater annis mille trecentis.

Also there is a third monument of another Scaliger Prince, called Canis Signorius; which is erected directly over the Church dore, the Epitaph whereof I could not perfectly reade.

*The possessors
of Verona.*

This City in the time of the Roman Monarchy was a long time subject to the Romans. Afterward it was possessed by the Ostrogothes, and after them by the Longobardes, whose first King Alboinus kept his Court here. At last they gave place to the successors of Carolus Magnus, as Pipin his sonne, Prince Berengarius and

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others, that kept their Court here. After them, it came [p. 321.] into the hands of the Tyrant Ezzelinus: who being again dispossessed, these Scaliger Princes (of whom I have before spoken) and others of the same family had the sovereign dominion of this City for the space of two hundred yeares, till Joannes Galeatius Viscount of Milan abrogated their government in the time of Antonius Signorius Scaliger about the yeare 1396. After which time the said Galeatius swayed Verona eighteene yeares. But as soone as he was dead, one of the Scaligers recovered it againe. The same being made away with poyson, Francis Carrarius enjoyed the Principality halfe a yeare. But the Venetians being exasperated against him for Scaliger's unnaturall death, deposed him againe about the yeare 1405. and governed the same till the yeare 1509. Then it was seven yeares subject to the Emperour Maximilian, who in the yeare 1517. restored it to the Venetians, that have continually from that time to this present day enjoyed the possession thereof.

The principall market place of the City is very faire, which I take occasion to mention by reason of a notable thing that I observed there tending to idolatry. For on the front of a faire house adjoining to this market place, there standeth the image of the virgin Mary, made in white marble with Christ in one arme, and a booke in one of her hands. Under the which this superstitious inscription is written concerning the adoration of the same image.

*The principal
market place.*

Quisquis
Sacram hanc B. M. Imaginem
Sole occidente
Comprecatus fuerit,
Huic
Centum dies
Ex eâ pœnitentiâ
Quam acturus erat,
Indulgentur.

[p. 322.]

Francisco Veritate Com. Prætor. c.l.o.l.c.vii.

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A little above this inscription this is written in gold letters.

Diplomate Pauli V. Pontificis Maxi.

Againe on the right hand of the image this.

Mariæ
 Quæ est maxima,
 Virgini, Christi matri,
 Auxiliatrici, Conservatrici,
 Placidæ, propitiæ, secundæ,
 Quam quotidie statâ horâ
 Prostrati homines adoranto ;
 Incorporati omnes negociatores
 Stipe collata
 Signum hoc marmoreum,
 P. Paulo Malaspina Præt.
 Inchoatum
 Vincentio Manuello Juriscon. Præf.
 Perfectum
 Poni curaverunt

Reverendissimi
 Joannes Baptista Arnoldus, Joannes Baptista Tachetus,
 Joannes Pona, Franciscus Lutiascus, Natalis Roccaius,
 Laurentius Tudeschinus, c1o.1o.c.vii. Cal. Augusti.

*A pleasant
 fountain.*

Also I saw about the middle of the same market place a marvailous pleasant fountaine, adorned with a very ancient marble image, wearing a crowne upon her head ; that is said to be a representation of Verona. From divers spouts of this statue, jugis aquæ fons doth incessantly flow. Besides, at the higher end of this market place there is erected a very stately marble pillar with the winged Lyon advanced upon it. And in a Gentlemans house of the City but a little way from that, I saw a very beautifull paire of winding stayres, made by that singular architect Andreas Palladius, which by reason of the curious workemanship thereof are much shewed to strangers.

[p. 323.]

There are some Jewes in this city, though not so many as in Venice or Padua, who are shut up from the Christians

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in their Ghetto by three gates; upon one whereof, which standeth at one end of their street, I read this inscription. Auctore Patre nostro piissimo Augustino Valerio Cardinali optimo, Judæi hunc in locum publico Municipum Principisque decreto conclusi sunt: Julio Cæsare Nogarola Comite Antonio Fontanelo Jurisconsulto Gratia-Deo Rambaldo Cur. c15.15.1c. Catharino Zeno Prætoze, Petro Mauroceno Præfecto. At another end is erected another gate right opposite unto this, at the toppe whereof this is written. Religionis ergò septum hoc ex Decurionum placito Senatusque Veneti autoritate decretum optimo savente Deo ac Augustino Valerio Cardinali amplissimo Pastoralibus officiis, adjuvante Catharino Zeno Prætoze, Mauroceno Præfecto. Julii Cæsaris Nogarolæ Com. M. Antoni Fontaneli I c. Gratia-Dei Rambaldi Præsidium curâ perfectum conspicitur, c15.15.1c.

The Ghetto of the Jews.

The buildings of this city, especially those that belong to the Gentlemen, are very faire, being for the most part built with bricke: though I have seene some of the Gentlemens houses built with passing faire stone, and richly adorned with many goodly marble pillars; the pen-tices or eavisses of their houses being much broader then I have observed in other cities. Also many of their outward walles and their chimneys are very fairely painted, which giveth great ornament to their houses. I observed one Palace amongst the rest beautified with a passing faire front, which was contrived wholly with pointed diamond worke. The like whereof I have before mentioned both in one of the outward bulwarks of the castle of Milan, & in the east front of the Duke of Venices Palace. But that diamond worke was made only in a little part of each front, even about the lower end. But this whole front was adorned with it from the bottome to the very toppe, which yeelded admirable grace to the edifice.

The buildings of the city.

In another front of one of their houses I read this prophesie of Christ, written under the picture of Sybilla Tyburtina. Virgo concipiet.

I was in their Domo, which is their Cathedral Church

The Cathedral Church.

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dedicated to our Lady; a very auncient and goodly building, wherein are shewed some notable monuments. But that which is most of all esteemed and revered of the Citizens, is the Sepulchre of Pope Lucius the third of that name, which I saw. This Lucius died in Verona, Anno MCLxxxv. when he came thither to proclaime a generall Councell, Urban the third being substituted in his place. But that elegant Epitaph which is written upon his tomb I did not observe, being afterward bestowed upon me by a friend of mine, even this:

Luca dedit lucem tibi Luci, Pontificatum
Ostia, Papatum Roma, Verona mori.
Imò Verona dedit tibi verè vivère, Roma
Exilium, curas Ostia, Luca mori.

The fairest Organs that I saw in Italy or in any other country, are in this Domo.

*The Bishop of
Verona.*

The name of him that was Bishop of Verona when I was there, was Albertus Valerius, being successor to Augustinus Valerius, that was afterward made Cardinal. His Palace is neare to the Domo, the front whereof is very faire, having foure stately pillars of marble at the entrance, which are supported with two great square bases of the like marble, in one whereof this inscription is written:

Probis
Improbisque
Par aditus;
Dispar
Exitus.

[p. 325.]

*Eupropius
first preached
the gospel in
Verona.*

This city first received the Gospell by the preaching of Eupropius, who was sent thither from Rome by Saint Peter. Since which time they have had many godly and learned Bishops, whereof thirty sixe have bin canonized for Saints, by reason of the great holinesse of their lives. The chiefest of them all being Saint Zeno, the numen tutelare or protector of Verona, who was a godly Bishop of this citie, and a faithfull Martyr of Christ, who suffered

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in the seventh persecution of the Church under the Emperour Decius, unto whom King Pipin above saide built a very sumptuous Church at the West end of the Citie, which is beautified with many goodly ornaments. In the front thereof about the entrance of the same many religious histories are presented in Alabaster. Also the first gate is a worke of great sumptuousnesse, being decked with many pretty little peeces of brasse, wherein many notable histories of the bible are passing curiously described: likewise at the sides of this gate there are carved two exceeding great Lyons in red Marble, that sustaine two goodly pillars. Within the Church there is an extraordinary great front made of porphyrie. In a low crypta or vault of this Church I saw the monument of Saint Zeno, & againe above neare to the quire his statue made in stone with a miter upon his head. He is pourtrayed laughing and looking very pleasantly, in his left hand he held a reeden rod, the top whereof was pretily made with bone finely wrought, which indeed was nothing else but the top of his Crosier: at the ende hanged a counterfeited Trowte, in token that hee was much delighted in taking of Trowtes, as a Benedictine Monke tolde me. There I read this inscription, Anno Dom. trecentesimo primo Beatus Zeno moritur duodecima Aprilis.

*Monument of
S. Zeno.*

I saw the monument of King Pipin whom I have before mentioned, the sonne of Carolus Magnus, in a little Cell adjoyning to this Church; this sepulchre is supported with foure pretty pillars of marble. All strangers that are admitted to the sight of this tombe, doe first enter by a dore that is most commonly locked, into a greene rude Court, and so descend by a paire of staires of some tenne or twelve greeses. There is great store of water oftentimes hard by the monument issuing out of the spring in the same place, as there was when I was there, which certaine Monkes tolde me is of great vertue to cure sundry diseases. This King dyed in Milan (as I have before said in my description thereof) but his body was afterward removed hither, and interred in this place, according to his owne

*Monument of
King Pipin.*

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request in his death-bed. For Pipin so dearely loved Verona, that he kept his royall Court sometimes therein.

*A marble
tabernacle.*

In the quire of this Church I observed an admirable faire marble tabernacle that belongeth to the Benedictine Monks, the fairest that ever I saw made of marble. It is beautified with two exceeding rich marble pillars, which although they are but little, yet by reason of the admirable curiosity of the worke formed therein by the hand of Dame Nature her selfe, and distinguished with passing variety of fine colours; they are esteemed so precious, that for them and the tabernacle it selfe a certaine Gentleman of Venice offered three thousand crownes, as one of the Monkes told me.

*Church of
S. Anastasia.*

I was in the Church of Saint Anastasia that belongeth to the Dominican Fryers, a building of notable magnificence. In the body of the Church I observed twelve exceeding huge pillars of marble which were the greatest that ever I saw, even greater then those two famous pillars of Phrygian marble in Saint Markes place in Venice, neare to the Adriatique gulfe, which I have before mentioned in my description of Venice. Sixe of these stand in one side of the Church, and as many in another. At one side of the Church I saw a marvailous faire monument of Janus Fregosius Prince of Genua, adorned with foure most sumptuous pillars of Alabaster, and an excellent image of himselfe made of the same matter, with a trunchion in his hand, and a crested helmet upon his head. At the top of the monument this epitaph is written in Touchstone.

[p. 327.]

Deo Opt. Máxi.

Janus Fregosius Ligurum Princeps,
Ac Venetæ reipub : terrestrium copiarum
Omnium Præfectus, ubi fortissimi Ducis officia
Domi forisque præstitisset; Sac. H. T. F. I.
Hercules filius paternæ pietatis memor. F.

I observed foure passing beautifull pillars of a flesh-coloured marble at one of the Altars of the body of this Church, which are estimated at three hundred crownes a peece.

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In the Monastery of the Olivetan Benedictine Monkes which are attyred with white vailes made of a kinde of Say and copes of the same, I saw a most sumptuous paire of Organs, and a very admirable workemanship in certaine wainescot pillars in their closet, where their priest did put on his roabes for the celebration of masse.

*Sumptuous
organs.*

Also I visited the Monastery of the Bartholomæan Monkes seated upon a hill on the farther side of the Athesis, and I observed their fountaines which they told me are of singular efficacie for the curing of certaine infirmities.

I was admitted into the most magnificent Palace of Count Augustinus Justus, but not without some favour. There I saw stones with very ancient inscriptions, which I could not reade by reason of the antiquitie of them. Also I was shewed a certaine higher roomè in the Palace which was a place of that singular glory, that I saw not the like in any private house of Italy, the beauty thereof consisting especially of pictures which hanged round about the roome, beeing in number one hundred fifty nine, and such as represented some of the worthiest and most eminent persons of the world in divers ages. There I saw many of the Roman Emperours most exquisitely painted, and some of the German Emperors, and Kings of Spaine: also Kings of France: many Dukes of Venice, and divers Popes: of our English Kings but one, and that was King Henry the eighth. But the Italian painter erred, for the picture more truely represented Henry the seventh, then H. the eighth. There I saw the three famous Scaligers of Verona, whom I have before mentioned, Mastinus, Grandis Canis, and Canis Signorius; the pictures of sixe of the most renowned great Turkes. Of Totylas King of the Gothes. Of Alchitrof King of Æthiopia. Of Muleamet Scirisso King of Marocco. Of Scanderbeg. Of David de Degli Abissini the present Presbyter John. Of Tamberlan. Of Gattamelita the Generall of the Venetians land forces. Of Sinan Bascia a famous Captaine of the great Turke, and many other fine pictures representing

*Palace of
Count
Augustinus
Justus.*

[p. 328.]
*Many
portraits.*

*Six great
Turks.*

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persons of both sexes that will much delight a curious traveller. Therefore I counsell thee whatsoever thou art that meanest in thy travels to see Verona, to make meanes to bee admitted into the Palace of Count Augustinus Justus, and to see this noble and glorious roome before thou dost come forth of it: for many English gentlemen have seene it, as the Italian told me that shewed it to me.

*The Palace
garden.*

Also the Italian shewed me his garden, which is a second Paradise, and a passing delectable place of solace, beautified with many curious knots, fruites of divers sorts and two rowes of lofty Cypresse trees, three and thirty in a ranke. Besides his walkes at the toppe of the garden a little under St. Peters Castle, are as pleasant as the heart of man can wish; being decked with excellent fruites, as Figges, Oranges, Apricockes, and with Cypresse trees. In one of these walkes is a delicate litle refectory: at one side whereof there is a curious artificiall rocke, adorned with many fine devices, as scollop shels, and great variety of other prety shels of fishes brought from Cyprus: and mosse groweth upon the same as if it were a naturall rocke.

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This place certainly is contrived with as admirable curiosity as ever I saw, and moystened with delicate springs and fountaines conveighed into the same by leaden pipes. I have seene in England one place something like to this, even in one of the gardens of that noble knight Sir Francis Carew of Middlesex, who hath one most excellent rocke there framed all by arte, and beautified with many elegant conceits, notwithstanding it is somewhat inferiour unto this. Againe in another walke I saw his fine chappell, wherein his Chaplaine doth often say Masse to him.

*A mournful
spectacle.*

I observed a very mournfull shew performed by Monkes in Verona. For I saw eighteene couples of them accompany a corse of one of their Fraternity to Church, being attired with blacke buckram vailes, and marked with the signe of the starre on the left side of their breasts, girt with a blacke girdle, their heads covered with a blacke hood that came over all their shoulders, and hid all their face. Before their eyes were made two holes to looke out:

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each of them carryed a burning candle in his hand of virgin wax, and some of them three candles, and there was put into every candle two peeces of their little tin money called gazets.

This citie was besieged by the Emperour Charlemaine shortly after the battell betwixt him and Desiderius the last King of the Longobardes neare the citie of Vercellis, whereof I have before made mention. At what time Adalgisius the sonne of the said Desiderius having escaped by flight from the foresaid battell, fortified himselfe herein together with Queene Berta the Wife of Carolomannus, who was the eldest brother of the Emperour Charlemaine.

*The Emperour
Charlemagne.*

But Charlemaine without any long siege got the citie into his possession, because the citizens yeelded themselves unto his mercy. Also it was besieged about one hundred and fourteene yeares after that time by the Emperour Arnolphus, who by Berengarius Duke of Forum Julii, now called Friuli (a Prince that sometimes in those daies kept his court in this city) was solicited to come into Italy with an army of men to aide him in his warres against his great æmulus Guido Duke of Spoleto who contended with him for the Kingdome of Italy: but the citie received no great hurt by his siege; for it quickly yeelded it selfe into the hands of the Emperour, as it did before to Charlemaine.

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Neare this citie was fought a great battell, anno 778. betwixt the Emperour Charles the second surnamed the Bald, and the two sonnes of his brother Lewes surnamed Germanicus, whose names were Caroloman and Charles: in this battell (which was fought about two years after the great battell waged at the towne of Andernach in Germany, which I will hereafter mention in my notes of the same place, betweene the said Emperour and his Nephew Lewes another of these Princely brethren) was the Emperour conquered by his Nephewes, and shamefully put to flight, shortly after the which he died in Mantua, as I have before written.

*A great battle
A.D. 778.*

Here Philippus Arabs, the first Christian Emperour was

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*Death of
Alboinus.*

[p. 331.]

*Queen
Rosamund.*

slaine by Decius the Captaine of his forces in Illyricum, and afterward his successor in the Empire. Here also Alboinus the first King of the Longobards died an unnaturall death. For whereas the said King, after he had taken the famous citie of Pavie by a long siege out of the hands of Longinus the first Exarch of Ravenna, kept his court in this citie of Verona, and solaced himselfe with feastes and banquets: he compelled his wife Rosamunda to drinke one day at table out of the *skull of her father Cunimundus, whom a little before he had slaine: for the which his Queene intending to be revenged upon him for that most inhumane and barbarous injury, conspired with one Helmichildus a noble Longobard, to kill the King her husband, with promise both to marry him if he would execute the matter, & to bestow the Kingdome of Lombardy upon him. Whereupon Helmichildus being tempted with this faire offer, murdered Alboinus, as he was asleepe in his bedde. And so by this meanes he obtained indeede the marriage of the Queene, but not the possession of the Kingdome. For being constrayned to flie away presently after he had committed this bloody assassination, he came with his wife Rosamund to Ravenna to the Court of Longinus before named, where after they had remayned a little while, Longinus falling in love with the Queen, perswaded her, to the end he might the sooner enjoy her in marriage, to poyson her new husband Helmilchildus. The Queene shortly after delivered her husband a poysoned cup as he came one day out of a bath, which when he had greedily dranke, and now perceived the violent effect of the poyson, he compels Rosamund to drinke the rest; so that she died presently with her husband. Here Ludovicus King of Italy, the sonne of Boson King of Province, by his wife Hermingardis

* The like example I have read of the skull of the Greeke Emperour Nicephorus who succeeded the Empresse Irene, and divided the Empire with Charlemaine. For after he was slaine by the Bulgarians the King of Bulgaria did set his skull in a plate of silver, and commonly dranke in the same at his banquets instead of a cuppe. Carion. Chronic. lib. 4.

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daughter to the Emperour Charles the second surnamed the Bald (whom I have before mentioned) had his eies plucked out of his head by Duke Berengarius before named.

Besides those famous learned men borne in Verona, that I have above mentioned, with many other most excellent wittes, that it hath ever bredde from time to time, I have often read of two most worthy women borne in this city, whereof each was esteemed the Phoenix of her time for learning, with mention of whom I will end this description of Verona; the one was called Isota Nogarola a *virgin, who attained to so great knowledge, that she was very eloquent in the Greeke and Latin tongues, and wrote many excellent Latin Epistles to Nicolas, the fifth Pope of that name. Also she composed an elegant Dialogue, wherein she disputed the matter, who committed the greatest sinne Adam or Eve. The other was † Genebria, who in the time of Pius the second of that name Pope, wrote sundry Latin Epistles with a most elegant stile; which two women have no lesse ennobled this famous citie, with their learning then Aspasia, and Diotima, did [p. 332.] Athens, Cornelia, Rome, Cassandra Venice, or Hildgardis the citie of Bing in Germany.

Two worthy women.

Thus much of Verona.

I Remained in Verona all Friday after nine of the clocke in the morning, all Saturday, and departed therehence upon Sunday being the fourteenth day of August, about one of the clocke in the afternoone, and came to a little towne called Desensan, in Latin Desentianum, which is subject to the Venetians, and two and twenty miles beyond Verona, about eight of the clocke in the evening. In this space I observed onely a faire Fortresse of the Venetians at a towne called Peschiera, fourteene miles from Verona: the other things were ordinary, as faire Vineyards, &c.

Desensan.

Peschiera.

* Fulgosus lib. 8. cap. 3. Memorabilium.

† Gesnerus Biblioth.

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This towne Desentianum is situate neare to the goodly lake Garda heretofore called Benacus, which Virgil mentioneth in these wordes :

Fluctibus, & fremitu assurgens Benace marino.

*Lake di
Garda.*

[p. 333.]

Golden sands.

The first name Benacus was imposed upon it from a towne so called, and also the new name Garda from a towne situate neare to it, which retaineth that name at this day. This lake is called in the Italian Lago di Gardo ; it is said to be thirty five miles long, and in some places fourteene broad. I heard that it is commonly esteemed the noblest Lake of all Italy, and some doe not sticke to preferre it before the famous Lacus Larius, now called Lago di Como. The faire River Mincius that runneth by Mantua (of whom I have before made mention) issueth out of this Lake : it is oftentimes very rough and boysterous, inso-much that at sometimes of the yeare it is very dangerous for passengers to passe that way. The cause of which roughnesse is ascribed unto the high cliffes that inclose it on both sides, and interclude the windes, who having not the liberty there as in the open sea, doe extremely tosse up and downe the waters. It yeeldeth golden sands like those of Tagus by Lisbone, and Pactolus by Sardis in Lydia. Also it aboundeth with fish, especially Carpes, Troutes, and Eeles. This lake is very memorable for one thing, to wit, for a famous victory gotten near unto it of the Germanes, by that worthy and victorious Emperour Flavius Claudius the successor of Galien, of whom the Historians do write he partly slew and partly tooke captive two hundred thousand.

Brescia.

I departed from Desentianum the next day being munday, and the fifteenth day of August about seven of the clocke in the morning, and came to Brixia, commonly called Bressa, being eighteene miles beyond it, about two of the clocke in the afternoone : in which space I observed nothing memorable, but onely some few ruinous Castles, which seeme to be buildings of great antiquity.

OBSERVATIONS OF BRESCIA

My Observations of Brixia.

Julius Cæsar Scaliger hath written this Hexastichon upon Brixia.

Q Uæ pingues scatebras speculâ despectat ab altâ
Postulat imperii Brixia magna vices.
Cælum hilarum, frons læta urbi, gens nescia fraudis.
Atque modum ignorat divitis uber agri.
Si regeret patrias animis concordibus oras,
Tunc poterat Dominis ipsa jubere suis.

*Scaliger's
verses upon
Brescia.*

This citie standeth in that part of Lombardy which is called Longobardia Transpadana, because it is beyond the river Po, and is situate in a plaine at the foote of a hill, being in compasse three miles. It was first founded by the auncient Gaules called Cenomani, though some doe write it was a Colony of the Romans. I heard that there are some notable antiquities and inscriptions in this citie, but I must intreat thee (gentle Reader) to pardon me although I doe not communicate them to thee. For I made so short aboad in the Citie, that I could not observe halfe so much as I would have done if I had remained there but one whole day.

*Brescia
founded by the
Gauls.*

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It is invironed with strong walles, wherein there are five gates, and fortified with a most impregnable Castle that standeth upon a hill, built all with free-stone. Also it is well watered with pleasant springs and sweete fountains, as any citie I saw in Italy, nay none the like. Which flow incessantly from many fine Conduits in sundry market-places, and it is moystened with a river called Garza, which indeed is but little, yet very commodious to the Citie.

The Palace wherein the Venetian Praetor and Praefectus doe lie (for here both have but one Palace, though in other cities they have two) is a sumptuous building, and furnished with great store of munition and artillery. At the west gate thereof, which is most commonly guarded with a guard of Souldiers that doe attend there all the day

*Palace of
Brescia.*

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with Partizans in their handes, I read this inscription over a Scutchin on the right hand as I went into the court.

Dux, Heros, Scriptor Paruta,
Regis, geris, edis,
Urbem, res, libros,
Imperio, arte, manu.

And this a little under the same,

Fide, Virtute, Integritate, spectatissimo viro
Paulo Parutæ hujus urbis Præfecto
Optimè merito, anno Dom. M.D.Lxxxxi.

*The Palace
court.*

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The Palace court is thirty six paces long and forty broad, and all the wals round about are adorned with sundry armes of the Venetian Gentlemen. Also in the middle of the court there is an exceeding pleasant Conduit that spowteth out water in three degrees one above another; in the second degree are sixe prety pipes, out of the which the water doth most abundantly flow: also the higher part doth exceeding pleasantly powre out water. At the west end of the Palace in the outside of the wall, this is written under the winged Lyon.

Æternæ pacis, justitiæ, libertatisque Defensor.

Over the dore of the Praetors chamber I read this impresse.

Diligite justitiam qui judicatis terram.

Armour.

I went into one of the Prætors inner roomes, which I saw furnished with armour round about all the walles, as helmets, costlets, and other armour for armes and thighes, which served only for horsemen. The like armour also was on both sides of the entry within that roome, which leadeth to the lodgings of the Præfectus. Under which armour I saw on both sides launces and speares for horsemen. At the north side there is a goodly brasen dore made like a latteise window, through the which I saw five faire roomes more, passing well furnished with armour. At that gate are exceeding faire pillars of blacke marble,

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interlaced with pretty white vaines. Many fine pictures of armed men are made by the sides of that northerne dore. Opposite unto this roome is another faire chamber, the rooffe whereof is curiously adorned with excellent pictures.

Their principall market place is very faire, at one corner whereof there standeth a goodly high pillar of free-stone, whereon the winged Lyon is advanced according to the custome of the Venetians, who have erected such a pillar in the principall market place of every Citie subject to their dominion, as I have before mentioned in Vicenza and Verona. At the west end of this market place there standeth a most stately Councell house, which was very faire, and covered with lead before it was burnt. But they have reedified and marvailously beautified it beneath with goodly pillars, and above round about with borders and workes in great arches, and with marble pillars and images of admirable curiosity, representing some of the auncient Roman Emperours, so passing faire that I have scarce seene a more curious and artificall architecture in Italy, saving the Amphitheater of Verona, the Palace of Padua, and some few of the Venetian buildings. *Principal market place.*

In the Domo which is dedicated to our Lady I saw a very faire monument of Francis Maurocenus their last Bishop, who was also Cardinall. His statue is erected above a most beautiful stone wherein his Epitaph is written: and above the same his Cardinals hat and armes. His Epitaph is this. *Cathedral Church.*

D. T. V.

Joanni Francisco Mauroceno

Patricio Veneto

Prisca gentis nobilitate, vitæ sanctitate,
Religione, omnique virtutum genere,

Ac rerum gestarum gloria clarissimo.

Qui post amplissimas in Sabaudia, Gallia,
Hispania, Polonia, Constantinopoli reipub. nomine
Singulari cum integritate, fide, prudentia,

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Animi excelsi atque invicti magnitudine,
 Ac denique omnium approbatione,
 Obitas legationes;
 A Gregoria XIII. ultró designatus,
 Mox à Sixto V creatus
 Brixienſis Episcopus,
 Et ab eodem in Gallia iterum ad Henricum III.
 Summa cum potestate difficillimis temporibus missus
 Re feliciter gesta, absens extra ordinem
 S. R. E. Cardinalis
 Ingenti cum omnium bonorum acclamatione factus est,
 Et simul
 Legatus à Latere.

[p. 337.] Ad extremum omnibus vitæ ornamentis cumulatus
 In Ecclesiæ suæ gremio incredibili ejusdem
 Ac totius Venetæ atque adeó Christianæ Reipub.
 Mærore,
 Verus Gregis Pastor, ac liberaliss, pauperum Pater,
 Ex hac vita ad æternam demigravit,
 Anno cl. l. Xcvi. Men. Janu. die xiii.
 Pauperes hujus Civitatis Brixioe
 Hæredes ab eo ex asse instituti.
 Ope Marini Georgii ipsius Cardinalis Consob.
 Et in Episcopatu Successoris
 Parenti optimo grati animi monumentum P.
 Vixit Ann. lviii. Men. iii. Di. xv.
 Sedit Ann. x. Men. i. Di. ix.

*The Emperor
 Constantine's
 cross.*

In this Domo is kept a very memorable monument (if that were true which the Brixians do report of it, as without doubt it is absolutely false) namely the Crosse that was presented unto the Emperour Constantine in the south part of heaven, about the going downe of the sun, at what time he marched with his army towards Rome, to joyne battell with Maxentius. In which Crosse these characters were plainly scene: In hoc signo Constantine vinces. The Brixians doe call this Crosse whereof they so much boast, Oroflamma, which signifieth the golden Flame, &c. and they affirme that it representeth the colour

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of heaven. Albeit I hold this tradition to be a meere, yea, a very grosse figment (for what wise man that hath his wit in his head and not in his heele, will beleeeve that this should be the very same heavenly Crosse? seing we reade that Constantine himselfe could not have the same, but in steede thereof made another Crosse the next day after of gold and precious stone, which was borne before him in steede of a standard, Euseb. de vita Constant. lib. 1.) yet for the satisfaction of my mind I made meanes to see it, but I could not obtayne the sight thereof, because it is shewed but at certayne times.

The Bishop of Brixia hath many temporall dignities added to his spirituall, so that he is intitled a Duke, Marquisse, and Earle. [p. 338.]

I visited the Church of the Dominican Friars, which is a very fayre building, the Quire being beautified with many goodly ornaments, amongst the rest their new tabernacle is a very glorious piece of worke. One of the Friars told me that they keepe a bone of one of Mary Magdalens armes here: but I could not obtaine the sight of it, because it is shewed but at certaine times. *Church of the Dominican Friars.*

The nunnery which is dedicated to the holy Martyr St. Julia, is a building of great antiquity. For it was built by Desiderius the last King of the Longobards in the time of Carolus Magnus, about the yeare 750. The Church thereof hath beene lately renewed and beautified at the charges of the Nunnes. Upon the front I read this inscription.

Relicto Templo quod Desiderius
Rex Salvatori erexerat,
Hoc nobilius Deo & Sanctæ Julæ
Dicatum Sacræ Moniales
Construxerant. An. Sal. clv. lvs. Ic.

This Nunnery hath beene in times past a receptacle of many royall Ladies, who after their entrance into the same spent all the remainder of their lives there in divine medi- *Nunnery of S. Julia.*

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tations, under the rule of St. Bennet: as Ansilperga the sister of the foresaid King Desiderius the founder thereof, and Hermingarda his daughter: and Hermigranda the wife of the first Emperour Lotharius, and Angilberga the sister of the Emperour Charles the third, and Berta the daughter of King Berengarius, and many other Noble Matrons and Virgins. One miraculous or rather prodigious accident that hapned once in this City in the time of the Emperour Ludovicus the second, I will mention here, to wit, that it rayned bloud here for the space of three dayes together, which was as red and lively as if it had newly flowen out of the body of any man or beast. A portent so exceeding strange, that as I never read or heard of the like in any place of the world before, so I doubt whether there was ever the like accident either before or since of the like continuance; my Authour of this was a learned man of this City, whom I found to be a man of excellent learning.

*A rain of
blood.*

[p. 339.]

This city was first converted to Christianity about the yeare 119 by St. Apollinaris Bishop of Ravenna.

*SS. Faustinus
and Jovita.*

One of their churches is dedicated to two Saints namely Faustinus & Jovita that were heretofore citizens of the same City of Brixia, and constant Martyrs of Jesus Christ: who suffered martyrdom in the persecution of the Emperour Adrian, whose great torments one Calocerius perceiving that they endured with great patience, he cryed out with these words: Verê magnus Deus Christianorum. For which he was also martyred in the same place.

They have one principall tower above the rest commonly called Pallada, wherein the fairest bells of the City doe hang.

*Palaces of the
gentlemen.*

The Gentlemens Palaces of the City are very faire, most of them being built with free stone, not with brick, as in many other Italian Cities. One amongst the rest I observed of great magnificence, in the front whereof an Eagle was so exquisitely pourtrayed, that it much graced that part of the building. Also their pentices are as broad as those of Verona. Many of their streetes are beautified

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with such open galleries to walke in, and garnished with faire pillars, as those of Mantua, Padua, and Venice, above mentioned.

This City is one of those that Attila King of the Hunnes grievously wasted, when he entred into Italy after his overthrow in France by Ætius Generall of the Roman army. Many hundred yeares after which time it was so much inclined to factions and mutinies, that in the time of Ludovicus the third of that name Emperour and one of the Othoes, it changed her gouvernement no lesse then seven times in the space of eight and twenty yeares; but at this time after so many revolutions and alterations of their state, it is subject to the noble Signiory of Venice. [p. 340.]

The Cutlers of this City are accounted very excellent workemen for making of knives, targets, and swordes of a singular temper: also the trade of making silke and linen doth much flourish here. *Excellent cutlers.*

It happened that the same Munday that I was in Brixia, was Barthelmew day. At what time there was a most solemne and ceremonious dedication of a new image to the Virgin Mary with Christ in her armes, which I saw performed in a certaine little Chappel with many superstitious rites. For they attired the image with a great many several roabes, as of sattin, taffata, lawne, &c. and there was a great multitude of litle waxen idols brought to the Chappell, whereof some were onely armes, some thighes, some presented all the parts of a mans body: although these toyes were no novelties unto me. For I saw many of them before that time in divers Italian Cities. Yet I had a marvailous itching desire to finger one of them, only to this end, to bring it home into England, to shew it to my friends as a token of their idolatry: but I saw there was some difficulty in the matter. Howbeit I gave the venture upon it in this manner. I stood at one corner of the Chappel while many women were at their divine oraizons prostrate before the image, and very secretly conveyed my fingers into a little basket (nobody taking notice thereof) where the images were laid; and *Dedication of an image.*

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so purloyned one of them out, and brought him home into England. Which had it been at that time perceived, perhaps it might have cost me the lying in the Inquisition longer then I would willingly have endured it.

Thus much of Brixia.

[p. 341.] **I** Departed from Brixia about eight of the clock in the morning the sixteenth day of August being Tuesday, and came to Bergomum commonly called Bergamo the last City of the Venetian Signiory about seven of the clocke in the evening. The distance betwixt these two Cities is thirty miles. I observed in this space great abundance of goodly vineyards, which at that time yeelded ripe grapes passing faire and sweet. For I did oftentimes borrow a point of the law in going into their Vineyards without leave, to refresh my selfe with some of their grapes. Which the Italians like very good fellowes did winke at, shewing themselves more kinde unto me then the Germans did afterward in Germany, as I will hereafter declare in my observations of their country. For they will not graunt a stranger that liberty to goe into any of their vineyardes without leave, as the Italians doe. The greatest part of the way betwixt these Cities is as pleasant as any I travelled in Italy. For it is very plaine and even; one spacious lane, on both sides whereof the goodly vineyardes grew, extending it selfe about eighteene miles in length. All that day I saw great abundance of people going to and fro, but especially forward towards Bergamo, because there was a great faire there at that time; most of the horsemen being well appointed with muskets or pewternels ready charged, according to that custome of the Italians that I have before mentioned.

Bergamo.

*Pleasant
travelling.*

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My Observations of Bergamo.

Julius Cæsar Scaliger hath written these verses upon
Bergomo.

Ingenium, corpus, mores, obtutus, amictus,
Tecta, cibus, gressus, guttura, sermo, sonus :
Omnia crassa modis insignibus, omnia dura,
Sic valeant silices ut superare suos.
Ista domi : sed vicinus si aspergat acetum,
Artibus atque dolis vincitur ipse suis.

*Scaliger's
verses on
Bergamo.
[p. 342.]*

This City was built about a hundred and fifty yeares before the incarnation of our Saviour Christ, by one Cirinus King of Liguria. It standeth on the side of a hill, having in the east and south the pleasant plaine of Lombardy before it. So that from many places of this City there is as sweet a prospect as any place of Italy doth yeeld. In the north and west are great hills that leade towards the Alpes. It is divided into two parts, the higher and the lower. Unto the higher there is a long and tedious ascent. It was my chaunce to be here at the time of their fair the next day after Barthelmew day, which lasteth a whole weeke ; being kept in a large plaine a little way distant from the lower part of the City. This was the greatest faire that ever I saw in my life, except that of Franckford in Germany, whereof I will hereafter speake. For there was a great concourse of people not onely from the Cities of Lombardy, but also from many other principal Cities of Italy : besides many Germans both out of the Grisons country and Switzerland repaire hither at this time : exceeding plenty of all manner of commodities being there sold.

S. Bartholomew's Fair.

The first that planted the doctrine of Christian religion in the City, and chased idolatry and Paganisme out of it, was St. Barnabas, who preached the Gospell first also at Milan.

The Cathedrall Church is dedicated to our Lady, and standeth in the higher part of the City : a very notable

*Cathedral
Church.*

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faire building though but little. At the entrance of the north gate there are two faire pillars of red marble, supported with two huge Lyons of the same matter. At the toppe over an arch which is above the dore, is advanced a gallant fellow on horsebacke made in alabaster. One part of this northerne front on the right hand as you enter into the gate, is passing beautifull, being compacted wholly of sundry sorts of marble and alabaster, which doe yeeld a very glorious shew. The greatest part of it is made of checker worke. In the midst of this front is a faire round window garnished very excellently with many prety pieces of marble, at the sides whereof are erected the statues in alabaster of two famous Roman Emperours. Julius Cæsar on the left hand, under whom this is written in great Roman letters: Divus Julius Cæsar. And above him this: Imperavit annis V. On the right hand the effigies of Trajan, under whom is written: Divus Trajanus Augustus. And above: Imperavit Annis XVIII. But I perceive that they calculate the time of his raigne within compasse. For al the historians write that he raigned nineteene yeares and halfe. These statues are made to the middle part of their breast and no further. I told certaine Italian Gentlemen that observed me writing, they were much to blame to erect the images of prophane heathen men upon their Church. For although it were good to keepe such antiquities, yet they ought not to be placed upon Churches where Christ is worshipped; but rather upon their Councell houses, or their private buildings. This part of the frontispice is passing faire, and worthy to be noted by an industrious traveller.

*Monument of
Bartholomew
Coleon.*

After I entered the north gate I observed in a faire litle chappell on the right hand of the Church, an exceeding sumptuous monument of Barthelmew Coleon the General Captaine of the Venetians land forces, as I have before mentioned in my discourse of Venice. They say it was made in his life time by his owne appointment. He is represented on horsebacke, all in glittering gold in his complete armour that he wore in the field, and his military

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trunchion in his right hand. All this monument is made of pure alabaster, wherein are represented many notable histories done in the pretiest litle images and works that I saw in any City of Italy. The whole worke is supported with four alabaster pillars, at the foote whereof are expressed the heads of Lyons. At the toppe of all is advanced his helmet and crest with his armes, at the sides are hanged two auncient banners which are grievously rent and torne with antiquity. A little from his Tombe there is hanged up a faire cloth of arras, in the midst whereof his armes are finely wrought, which are three testicles. The reason is, because nature gave him three stones, one more then other men have, as I have said before in my description of Venice. The monument it selfe is a worke of that admirable sumptuousnesse, that I esteeme it the fairest I saw in Italy, saving that of Mastinus Scaliger in the little Churchyard at Verona. The Epitaph it selfe is this. [p. 344.]

*Colcon's
epitaph.*

D. O. M.

Bartholomæus Colleonus de Andegavia, virtute immortalitatem adeptus, usque adeò jure militari fuit illustris, ut non modò tum viventium gloriam longè excesserit, sed & posteris spem eum imitandi ademerit. Sæpiùs enim à diversis Principibus, ac deinceps ab illustrissimo Ven. Senatu accepto Imperio tandem totius Christianorum exercitus, sub Paulo Secundo Pontifice Maximo, delectus fuit Imperator: cujus acies 14. annis ab ejus obitu, solo jam defuncti Imperatoris tanquam vivi nomine militantes, jussa cujuscunque alterius contempserunt. Obiit 4. Nonas Novembris, Anno Domini 1475.

There are two very sumptuous Pulpits on both sides of the Quire without, made of blacke and white marble, having faire winding staires to ascend to them, with a very rich rail at the edge made of brasse, and adorned with many curious and fine workes.

One of the Priests of the City told me that there are forty Masses said every day in this Church: An admirable devotion certainly. The greatest part of them is

*Admirable
devotion.*

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celebrated in two little Chappels on both sides of the Quire. Where I noted two exceeding curious railes at the entrance of them, the pillars whereof are made of white and blacke marble, and the upper part ex versicolore marmore.

*The roof of the
Choir.*

The rooffe over the Quire is very beautifully concamerated, and richly gilt. Round about the upper end of the Quire there is as exquisite a peece of worke as ever I saw of that kinde. For a certaine cunning artificer called Franciscus de Ferreo monte hath with extraordinary curiosity contrived the history of the creation of the world, and many other histories of the old Testament in wainscot. So rare a worke that it is most admirable to behold. There are also two very rich paire of Organs on both sides without the Quire, most sumptuously gilt, and imbossed with many very excellent workes.

*The
Baptistery.*

At the west end of the Church right opposite to the Quire, I saw a passing faire and auncient Fabricke, built of sundry kinds of marble, wherein are baptized the children of Noblemen onely. It is an admirable architecture, rayased unto such an heighth that it doth even touch the rooffe of that part of the Church where it standeth. It is built round and adorned with sixe partitions of little marble pillars, whereof many are Porphyrie, each partition contayning fourteene severall pillars. At the toppe there standeth the image of an Angell. Againe betwixt every partition pretty images are made in redde marble: Also about the middle of the worke sixe alabaster images round about the same, being distant asunder by an equall distance. The dore at the entrance is made of brasse, and contrived like a Latteise window. I observed in a redde marble stone, which is about the foot of this rare worke, a notable thing which is not to be omitted, even the true resemblance of a serpent, formed more exquisitely in the stone by the hand of nature her selfe the most cunning architect of all, then the most curious artificer in the world could possibly have done. A thing that was shewed me by an Italian, as a matter very worthy my observation.

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This piece of marble may be very properly called Ophiticall (of which I have written before in my notes of Venice) because it doth so truly present τὸν ὀφίον, that is, a Serpent.

The Arras and hangings about this church are as faire as I saw in any Church of Italy.

The Palace of the Bishop of Bergamo, whose name is *Bishop's Palace.* Joannes Baptista, doth joyne to our Ladies Church, but is the basest and most beggarly Palace for a Bishop that I saw in Italy.

I was at the Prætorium, which is in this higher part of the citie, a very obscure and meane Palace, and inferiour to all the other Palaces of the Venetian Prætors that I saw. The name of the Prætor when I was in Bergamo was Vincentius Barocius.

Hard by our Lady Church there is a stately walke, *The Exchange.* which I take to be their Exchange, and a place where they meete about their civill affaires. It is fairely roofed, & sumptuously vaulted, and supported within with two degrees of pillars. It is square; for it is but thirty two paces every way. In the middle of the easterne wall, which is at the upper end of the walke, I read this inscription upon a large table of Touch-stone.

Andreae Gussono Prætori,
Viro virtutibus omnibus
Atque inprimis in hanc patriam
Charitate insigni.
Qui pauperes præ fame deficientes
Ingenio quidem, liberalitate
Autem maxime sustinuit:
Qui ne ab ea ampliùs premerentur,
Ad rem frumentariam
Viam invenit.
Qui montem pietatis ad multos
Annos derelictum, honestiùs
Quàm antea erexit.
Qui utriusque fori juribus
Consulens, sua cuique

[p. 347.]

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Hactenùs confusa, distinxit.
Qui hæc levia existimans
In commodis nunc altioribus
Vires suas omnes contendit.

B. B. B. D. D. An. P. Chr. Nat. M. D. Lxxxix.

*Church of the
Augustinian
Friars.*

I visited the Church of the Augustinian Friars which is situate in the middle of the hill, betwixt the higher and the lower citie. A little within the entrance of the Church there are two faire Fonts of blacke marble that serve for their holy water. Their Tabernacle upon their high altar is a very costly thing. For it cost them two thousand duckats, which is two hundred thirty three pound six shillings eight pence sterling. Within that Altar there is a marvailous rich table, that covereth almost all the wall of the higher Chappell where their high Altar standeth, even from the toppe to the ground, being adorned with the picture of S. Augustine, and some other Saints. Also they have a wonderfull rich paire of Organs lately made, and decked with exceeding faire pillars, made indeede but of Wainscot, but so curiously handled, that it yeeldeth a very faire shew: it is said it shal be all gilt. There are twelve Altars in this Church, one against another, sixe in each side, made in so many severall Chappels; in one whereof there lyeth the body of famous Ambrose Calepine heretofore one of the Friars of this Monastery. This is he that made that notable Latin Dictionary so famous over all Christendome, which hath beene since his death so enlarged and augmented by the studious labours of other learned men, that were he now alive he would scarce know his own worke. It grieved me to see how obscurely he was buried: For he hath nothing but a flat stone upon him, without Epitaph or any other memoriall that might derive the fame of so worthy a mans name to future ages. All that space of the wall which is betwixt every one of those foresaid twelve Chappels, is beautified with a rich Taffata hanging: on which there hangeth one of the pictures of the twelve Apostles: the whole twelve being

*Ambrose
Calepine.*

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placed upon the twelve severall hangings. Also each of these hangings differeth from another in colour.

Over one of the dores of the Trinity Church, which is *Trinity Church.* in the lower part of the citie, these verses are written :

Aurea perpetuò funduntur ab æthere dona
His adytis: si quidem Romana sacraria Clemens
Explicuit, sociasque animas effecit & aras.

Also over the same dore there is an arch, about the edge whereof without the same arch, this following is written in a round compasse :

O summè excellens cælestis gloria regni,
Quam pius ecce Deus si velit ipse dabit.

Againe, under that, this is written within the arch, a little above the picture of the Virgin Mary, holding Christ in her armes :

Angelicas inter mentes, superasque phalanges.

Under the same directly over the dore as you enter into the Church, this Tetrastiche.

Filia, nupta, parens, magni rectoris Olympi,
Idem qui natus virque paterque fuit.
Adsint ut cæptis quæ sunt tria numina & unum,
Hæc tria Virgo roga Filia, Nupta, Parens.

The Gentlewomen of this city doe weare very strange kinde of chaines about their neckes. A stranger at the first sight of them will imagine they are very precious ornaments, worth three or foure hundred duckats, and made of pure gold: as indeede I did. But after better consideration he will find them counterfeit. For indeed they are but copper, as an Italian told me. They hang very large about their necks, being about three times double, and have extraordinary great linkes. Also I observed that their attire doth much differ from the habits of the Italian Gentlewomen in other cities of Italy. For whereas most of their gownes are of Sattin or Taffata; the sleeves of them are exceeding great in the midst, and so little at the hands, that they cannot weare them

*Counterfeit
Chains.*

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upon the sleeves of their other garments. So that they alwaies hang loose and flapping. This fashion they have borrowed from the Spaniards. For I saw it much used by the Spanish Gentlewomen at Turin, and by a woman Mountebanke in Venice that imitated the Spanish attire.

*A rude
dialect.*

The language of this City is esteemed the rudest and grossest of all Italy, as the Boeotian dialect was the basest of all Greece. In so much that one of our English men Thomas Edwards in his Monostiches that he hath composed of the Italian Cities, hath written this verse of Bergamo.

Bergomum ab incultâ dictum est ignobile linguâ.

*Bergamo
besieged
A.D. 900.*

[p. 350.]

The government of it is as the rest of the Cities subject to the Venetians. Heretofore it was subject to the Roman Empire, when the same flourished in his glory. But after the downefall thereof it was spoiled by Attila when he destroyed Brixia, Verona, and other famous cities of Italy. Then the Longobardes had the dominion of it for a long time: then again the Kings of Italy made it tributary to them. In the time of whose sway thereof it hapned to be once very straightly besieged by the Emperour Arnolphus about the yeare of our Lord 900. much about the time that he besieged Verona also, as I have before mentioned. But he had not long girt it with siege before he expugned it by force of armes. And having entred the same, he apprehended and hanged one Ambrose Earle of the City, who fortified and defended it in the behalfe of Guido (whom I have before mentioned) Duke of Spoleto against Berengarius Duke of Friuli. After the Kings of Italy the Turrians and Vicounts of Milan succeeded in the government thereof. Also the Scaligers of Verona and the Frenchmen. But at last it subjected it selfe voluntarily to the Venetians, under whose protection it enjoyed tranquillity and peace at this day.

This City yeelded me the worst lodging for one night that I found in all my travels out of England. For all

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the Innes were so extreme full of people by reason of the faire, that I could not get a convenient lodging though I would have given two or three duckats for it. So that I was faine to lye upon straw in one of their stables at the horse feete, according to a picture that I have made of it in the frontispice of my booke. Where (notwithstanding my repose upon so uncouth a pallate) I slept in utramque aurem, even as securely as upon a bedde of downe, because of my long journey the day before. And it was long before I could obtayne this favour, which was at last granted me by the meanes of an honest Italian Priest who had beene a traveller. Unto whom I was not a little beholding for some curtesies that I received at his hands in Bergamo. He promised to revisit me the next morning, to the end to shew me the antiquities of the City. But he was prevented to my great grieve by the villany of a certaine bloud-thirsty Italian, who for an old grudge he bare to him, shot him through the body in his lodging with a pewternell.

*A hard
lodging.*

Also a certayne Dominican Frier of this City called Vincentius de Petrengo, who was the chiefe reader of the Prædicatory family, and stiled himselfe de Conventu Basellæ, did so greatly gratifie me in this City, that I cannot conveniently let him passe in this Treatise of Bergamo, without some kinde of mention of his name. For I received a speciall favour at his hands, which was this. When I was to goe forth of the City towards the Grisons country, and so into Germany, being ignorant of the way, I repaired to the Augustinian Friars to crave some directions of them for my journey. But none of them could direct me themselves, though very kindly they brought me acquainted with this foresaid Dominican, to the end he should satisfie me about the matter, because he had lived within these few yeares in the territory of the Grisons, as a Chaplaine to a certaine Clarissimo of Venice that was sent Ambassador unto them, at what time he preached against the Calvinists of their country, as he himselfe told me. Truly he gave me as friendly counsell

*A courteous
Dominican
Friar.*

[p. 351.]

*Friendly
Counsell.*

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as any Protestant could have done. For he told me what daungers there were betwixt that and Germany, and the meanes how I might avoid them: that I was a Calvinist, he said he was fully perswaded, because I was an English man. Notwithstanding he would willingly give me the best counsell he could, in regard I was a stranger in those parts. Therefore he signified unto me that it would be very dangerous for me to passe in one place of the Grisons country within a few miles after the entrance thereof, if I were not very circumspect. For he said there was a certaine Castle seated by the lake of Como which was possessed and guarded by a garrison of Spaniards, by which if I should happen to take my journey, they would lay their Inquisition upon me, as soone as they should perceive that I was an Englishman, and so consequently torture me with extreme cruelty, if they saw me constant in the profession of my religion, till they might compell me to abjure it, which if I would not doe by the violence of their punishments, then at last they would put me to death, and excarnificate me after a very bitter and terrible manner. For the avoiding of which dangers he counselled me to leave the Castle on the left hand of my way, and so to passe on the right hand towards a towne called Chiavenna. Thus by the kind advice of this honest Frier I tooke such a way in the Grisons country, that I shunned the Spanish Inquisition, which otherwise would not (I beleeeve) have given me leave to bring thus much newes out of Italy into England, except I would have renounced my religion, which God forbid I should ever doe, notwithstanding any torments of Spaniards or any other enemies of the Gospell of Christ. I am sure all kinde of Friars will not give Protestants the like counsell to eschew the bloody Spanish carnificina, (which is almost as cruell a punishment as Phalaris his brasen bull, or the exquisitest torments that the Sicilian Tyrants were wont to inflict upon offenders) but on the contrary side endeavour rather to intrappe them therein.

*The Spanish
Inquisition to
be feared by
Travellers.*

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Angry flies.

Those angry flies called cimices, which are generally

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dispersed over all places of Italy in the sommer time, did very much offend me in this City, as they did also in every City of Italy. They will shrewdly bite a mans skinne, and leave their markes behind them, yet they will doe no great hurt to a man.

I observed a strange phrase both in this City and all other Italian cities where I was, that whensoever any Italian doth discourse in Latin with a stranger or any man else, he will very seldome speake to a man in the second person. As for example he will not say, *Placet ne tibi*: but *Placet ne dominationi tuæ* or *vestræ*. So that they doe most commonly use that circumlocution, even to the meanest person that is.

I observed another thing also in the Italians pronouncing of the Latin Tongue, which though I might have mentioned before in the description of some of the other Italian Cities; yet seing I have hitherto omitted it, I will here make mention thereof, rather then not at al, because this is the last City of Italy that I shall describe in this journey. The Italian when he uttereth any Latin word wherein this letter i is to be pronounced long, doth alwaies pronounce it as a double e, viz as ee. As for example: he pronounceth feedes for fides: veeta for vita: ameecus for amicus, &c. but where the i is not to be pronounced long he uttereth it as we doe in England, as in these wordes, impius, aquila, patria, Ecclesia: not aqueela, patreea, Eccleseea. And this pronounciation is so generall [p. 353.] in all Italy, that every man which speaketh Latin soundeth a double e for an i. Neither is it proper to Italy only, but to all other nations whatsoever in Christendome saving to England. For whereas in my travels I discoursed in Latin with Frenchmen, Germans, Spaniards, Danes, Polonians, Suecians, and divers others, I observed that every one with whom I had any conference, pronounced the i after the same manner that the Italians use. Neither would some of them (amongst whom I was not a little inquisitive for the reason of this their pronounciation) sticke to affirme that Plautus, Terence, Cicero, Hortensius,

Italian pronouncing of Latin.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

Cæsar, and those other selected flowers of eloquence amongst the auncient Romans, pronounced the i in that sort as they themselves doe. Whereupon having observed such a generall consent amongst them in the pronounciation of this letter I have thought good to imitate these nations herein, and to abandon my old English pronounciation of vita, fides, and amicus, as being utterly dissonant from the sound of all other Nations; and have determined (God willing) to retayne the same till my dying day.

*Two famous
men of
Bergamo.*

Amongst other learned men of great note that this city hath bred, I will name two famous persons that after they had a long time lived here in the profession of Popery, being at last truly illuminated with Gods holy Spirit abandoned this Citie which was their native soile, and went into Germany, where they undertooke the profession of the Gospell of Christ, and afterward persevered in the Protestants religion til their last breath. These were Hieronymus Zanchius, and Gulielmus Gratarolus. Whereof the first was a most singular Divine, and a zealous Preacher of Gods word in the renowned Cities of Strazbourg, Heidelberg, and other places of Germany. Besides he hath exceedingly edified the Christian common-weale, especially that which doth most sincerely professe the true doctrine of Christ, by those manifold and most solid workes of Divinity, that he hath published to the world, which will continue a sacred memory of his name till the worlds end. The other though he were by profession a Physition, and an excellent man in that faculty; yet he applied himselfe to the study of Divinity also, which doth appeare by one notable Treatise that he wrote de notis Antichristi. At last he died in the famous University of Basil, where he spent the greatest part of his life after his conversion.

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Thus much of Bergamo.

I Remained in Bergamo all Wednesday, and departed therehence the next day being the eighteenth of August, about eleven of the clocke in the morning, and

FROM BERGAMO TO MEZOLT

came to a village called St. Johns in the valley Brembana, about sixe of the clocke in the evening. This was sixteen miles from Bergamo. The first village that I passed through was Zogno, which was twelve miles beyond Bergamo: and St. Johns foure miles beyond that. Al the villages both of the valley Brembana and of the Grisons country are commonly called by the name of terræ: every severall village a terra. There runneth a very swift river through this valley called Brembus, wherehence the valley hath the name of Brembana. Most of this valley is an ascent leading towards the Alpes. At the entrance it is something pleasant way, but after I had passed some sixteen miles it was very laboursome and painfull to travell, as well in regard of the steepnesse, as of the extreme hard stones wherewith the greatest part of the way is pitched.

*The village of
St. Johns.*

I departed from St. Johns about seven of the clocke in the morning, the nineteenth day of August being Friday, and came to a terra, upon the mountaine Ancone called Mezolt about sixe of the clocke in the evening. This dayes journey was but eleven miles. I passed through two villages of Terraes betwixt St. Johns and Mezolt. Whereof the first was Allapiazza, where I dined with certaine Sclavonians, who told me that about five daies before that, there were thirty Bandits taken about eight miles beyond that place, who lay in waite in certaine privy corners of the mountaines, to spoile the passengers that were to travell that way towards Bergamo faire. These Bandits are banished men, who for some notorious villany that they have committed in their owne countries, doe voluntarily flie away for feare of punishment, and being afterward very poore and destitute of maintenance, they live by rifling and spoyling of travellers. The other of the two Terraes is called Ulmo, three miles on this side Mezolt. Within halfe a mile after I was past Ulmo I beganne to ascend the Mountaine Ancone, which is otherwise called Montane de S. Marco, a very high Alpe and difficult in ascent. There lay at the same Inne at Mezolt,

[p. 355.]
Mezolt.

*Thirty
Bandits
taken.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*An Italian
who lived
in England.*

where I did, a certaine Grison called Joanne Curtabatus borne in Chiavenna, with whom I had much good discourse. For he spake prety good English. And lived many yeares heretofore in Cambridgeshire with Sir Horatio Palavicino an Italian, whom he served. He told me he was a Protestant: I found him a man of very courteous behaviour, and indeede he did me a certaine kindnesse, in which respect I thought it fit to name him in my journall.

Camp.

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I departed from Mezolt about sixe of the clocke in the morning the twentieth day of August being Saturday, and came about eight of the clocke in the evening to a Terra called Camp three and twenty miles beyond it, in the fruitfull valley Telina commonly called Valtulina in the Grisons country. From Mezolt to the toppe of Saint Marks Mountaine it is foure miles. There standeth an Inne built upon the toppe of this Mountaine which is the farthest bound of the Venetian Signiory, which extendeth it selfe in length from the City of Venice to this place, no lessè than an hundred threescore and fourteene miles. In all which space the Venetian money is current. Over the dore of the foresaid Inne the golden winged Lion is erected, under whom this inscription is written in blacke letters upon a golden ground.

Via hæc ab urbe Bergomi Morbinium tendens
Temporis injuria & montium ruinis interrupta,
Atque penitus interclusa, ad communem usum et commodum non modò aperta fuit & instaurata, sed etiam planior ac latior effecta, insuper extracta præsentium rerum vectigalium taberna. Quæ opera ab Aloysio Priolo Prætore inchoata, & a Joanne Quirino Præfecto ex Serenissimi Senatus decreto perfecta
fuerunt atque absoluta Anno clō. Is. Xciv.

The end of my Observations of Italy.

OBSERVATIONS OF RHETIA

My Observations of Rhetia commonly called
the Grisons Country.



Et wixt the foresaid Inne and Morbinio it *Morbinio.*
is nine miles. In all which space there is
a continuall descent from the Mountayne.
This Morbinio is seated at the very foote
of the hill, and is the first Towne of the
Grisons country, situate in the foresaid
valley Telina, which is famous for wines.

For indeed it yeeldeth the best wines of al the Grisons
country, which are esteemed so good, that they are there-
hence carryed to all the principall and remotest places of
the Grisons territory. As to Curia the Metropolitan City *Curia.*
of the country threescore and seven miles off. None of
those wines are carryed in Carts. Because the narrow-
nesse of the waies is such that no Carts can passe there: [p. 357.]
but al upon horses backs. In this Towne and all other
places of this valley they speake Italian, but such rude
and grosse language as in the City of Bergamo, or rather
worse.

The name of Rhetia commeth from Rhetus a certayne *The country of
Rhetia.*
King of Tuscia, who being expelled out of his owne
country by Bellovesus the Gaule about 587. yeares before
the incarnation of Christ, at what time he conquered the
Insubres, and built the City of Milan, came with many
of his subjects into these valleys seated betwixt the Alpes,
where they built Castels and fortifications for their defence.
And after his time the country had his denomination from
him as I have already said.

This country of Rhetia is at this day divided into two
parts, the higher and the lower: all that Tract which
beginneth from the farther edge of Switzerland, and
includeth some part of Lombardy as farre as the lake of
Como, (the inhabitants whereof are commonly called the
Grisons) is the higher Rhetia. The lower deriveth his
beginning from the river Lycus, which divideth this from

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

the higher, and extendeth it selfe as farre as the river Ænus, which boundeth Rhetia and Bavaria.

Great abundance of sheep. I observed a special commodity in this countrey that I could not see in Italy. For I saw great abundance of sheepe here, which I met driven in the way in many great flocks, all the sheepe being according to my estimation at the least foure thousand: but I heard they were not the sheepe of the countrey, but the citizens of Bergomo, which were kept here about the Alpine mountaines almost al the yeare, and at that time of the yeare the sheep-herds doe use to drive them home every yeare to their Masters.

Frogs. Also I noted marveilous abundance of little hip-frogges in that part of this valley Telina, where I travelled. I never saw the hundreth part of them in so short a space in all my Life: Most of their meadowes being so full of them, that I could not step five or sixe steps but I should

[p. 358.] finde a little frogge; a thing that I much wondred at, because I could not search out the naturall reason why there should be more store of them there then in other Countries. In my journey betwixt Morbinio and Camp where I lay that night, I left that castle on the left hand whereof the Dominican Fryer Vincentius of Bergomo told me, which is guarded by a Garison of Spaniards. Also I saw the noble lake of Como, upon the brinke whereof the foresaid castle standeth: this lake is called in the Italian Lago di Como from the city of Como seated by it, which grieved me that I could not see, because it is possessed by the Spaniards. For there I should have seene two notable things the one a worthy elogium of Plinius Secundas, who was a citizen of Como, though borne in Verona, as I have before said; that elogium I heard is written upon our Lady Church dore: the other the famous study of Paulus Jovius that excellent Historiographer and citizen of this citie also. That study is to this day shewed standing in a little Peninsula neare to the city which was once very elegantly adorned with the images of a great multitude of famous men, especially such as excelled in any faculty of learning, a learned elogium being added to

The Lake of Como.

OBSERVATIONS OF RHETIA

every one by the same Jovius. This lake is otherwise called Lacus Larius from the Greeke word *λάρος*, which signifieth gavia, that is, a Sea-mew or Sea-gul, because there is wonderfull plenty of them about this Lake. The foresaid Jovius hath most elegantly described this lake in a peculiar Treatise thereof.

That night that I lay at Campe, which is a Terra, situate *Campe.* by the goodly lake of the Grisons, distant about foure miles from the lake of Como, and in some places at the least two miles broad, there happened such a horrible thunder, lightning and raine all that night, that it caused an exceeding fluxe of waters from sundry places of the mountaines on both sides of the valley, that the next morning I could not goe by land to the next village, by reason of the extreme inundation, but was constrained to row thither in a boat. I departed from Camp about seven of the clocke in the morning, the one and twentieth day of August being Sunday, and came to a Terra called Candolchin being eighteene miles beyond it, above five of the clocke in the afternoone, where I lay that night. In this space I observed nothing memorable; only I passed through the towne Chiavenna, in Latin Clavenna, situate *Chiavenna.* at the farther end of the valley Telina, standing in a valley of the same name, in which I travelled full twenty miles. This towne ministred some occasion of comfort unto me, because it was the first Protestant town that I entred since I went out of Italy, yet not wholly Protestant. For some part of it embraceth Popery, and heareth daily masse. The Protestants that are here professe the Calvinian not the Lutheran religion, who had a very learned Preacher when I was there, called Octavianus Mejus, who was brought up in Geneva, his parents being Italians of the city of Luco in Tuscanie. In this towne dwelt Joannes Curtabatus, of whom I have before spoken, who refreshed my heart with a cup of excellent wine. This towne is rich, and inhabited with many wealthy merchants; also it hath great store of goodly vineyards growing about it.

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Rough ways. The wayes both in the valley Telina some few miles before I came to Chiavenna, and also in the ascent of the valley Candolchin, are very offensive to foote travellers. For they are pitched with very sharpe and rough stones that will very much punish and grate a mans feete. I observed that the poore Alpine people dwelling in the mountaynous places of the Grison territory, doe send their children abroad into the high wayes with certaine hoddies tyed about their necks, to gather up all the horse-dung that they can finde, which (as I take it) serveth onely for the dunging of their Gardens. The like I saw many doe in the valley Brembana, and in some few places of Lombardy a little before I came to Bergamo.

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I passed through a delicate great meadow a little on this side Candolchin, contayning at the least forty acres by my estimation, which was a thing that I much wondred at, by reason that the countrey is so extreme stony and barren, invironed with such huge steepe mountaines on both sides, and for that the Terra is situate in a marvailous high place, having very high mountains both at the ascent unto it, and the descent.

The houses in the poore Terraes of the Grisons that are situate about the mountaines, are so made, that both the endes and the sides doe consist of whole pine trees, compacted together in steede of stony wals, though in many places their walls are stony also, especially in their faire townes, as Chiavenna &c.

A cheerful priest.

A certaine Priest of this country cheered me with very comfortable wordes at mine Inn at Candolchin, because he saw I was a solitary man and a stranger. For he told mee that because the fare of some places of the country was hard and the ways bad, hee would endeavour with cheerfull termes to rowse up my spirits, and to be as merry as a solitary man could, because I travelled in as honest a country as any in all Christendome. For had I a thousand crownes about me, I might more securely travell with it in their country without company or weapon, then in any other nation whatsoever: affirming that he never

OBSERVATIONS OF RHETIA

heard in all his life of any man robbed in that country. This his speech was afterward confirmed unto me in other places : which if it be true, I attribute more to the honesty of this nation, then to any other that I could ever see, reade, or heare of under the cope of heaven ; but whether I should ascribe this their innocencie to the severitie of the lawes of their Country inflicted upon robbers, (whose examples perhaps may terrifie others, and deterre them from committing the like offences,) or to the inherent and natural vertue of the people I know not, onely this I say, [p. 361.] that I never heard of such rare honesty before in all my life, in any people whatsoever before or since Christ.

I Observed in Candolchin and other places before I came thither, both in the valley Brembana and Telina, a strange kinde of wooden cuppes like pailles, in which they bring up Wine to their Ghestes, with prety convenient pipes about a foote long, to powre out the Wine into the Glasse or cuppe, these are used also in most places both of the Grisons country and Switzerland. *Wooden cupps.*

I departed from Candolchin about eight of the clock the next morning being Munday, and the two and twentieth of August, and came that night to a towne called Tossana situate at the foote of a hill, twenty five miles beyond it, about seven of the clocke in the evening ; *Tossana.* The language in the valley of Candolchin is Italian.

After I was past Candolchin, I did continually ascend for the space of eight miles till I came to the toppe of a certaine high mountaine called Splugen mountaine. Betwixt all this valley of Candolchin, which beginneth a little on this side Chiavenna, and extendeth it selfe to the top of the foresaid mountaine, there runneth a very swift lake called Lir. I travelled sixteene miles in this valley of Candolchin. From the toppe of the Mountaine to the descent it is sixe miles. At the foot of the hill there is a town called by the name of the Mountain, viz : Splugen, which is wholly Protestant. From this place forward all the Grisons speake Dutch. Here at Splugen I entered into a third valley of the Grisons country, *Splugen.*

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namely the valley of the Rhene, which is so called because a little arme of the noble river Rhene runneth through it. In this valley of Rhene I travelled tenne miles. The Rhene which runneth through this valley, flowes with such an extreme swiftnesse, that the water thereof in certaine places where it falleth downe from steepe cataractes, raiseth a certaine reaking mist to a great heighth, which proceedeth from the greate violence of the torrent.

*A Grison mile
is five English
miles.*

From Splugen to another towne of the same name Westward it is a mile, from that to a towne called Sassam five miles, from Sassam to Tossana seated at the foote of a mountaine at the farther end of the valley of Rhene, five miles more. I meane not five miles of the Grisons country. But I reduce their miles to our English computation, one of theirs being five of ours. All those foresaid towns professe the Protestant Religion. I observed a custome in this country that is not used (I thinke) in any place in Christendome, that whensoever a stranger or any other of the same country, doth aske one of them upon the way how many miles it is to any place, he will not answere so many, but will tell you in so many howers you may be there. Which yeeldeth a very uncertaine satisfaction to a traveller, because the speede of all is not a like in travelling: For some can travell farther in one howre, then others in three.

*Thick
trenchers.*

In many places of Rhetia, till I came into that part of it which is almost wholly Protestant, I saw many little Chappels built by the high way side (as in Savoy) tending to Superstition; as the picture of Christ, the Virgin Mary, and sometimes of some Saints above the Altar.

The trenchers in most places of this country are so strange, that although perhaps I shall seeme ridiculous to the reader to mention so meane a matter; yet howsoever by reason of the noveltie of them, they shall not passe unmentioned. They are for the most part at the least an inch thicke, and as large in compasse as a cheese of my country of Somersetshire that will cost a shilling.

The tyle of most of their houses is made of pieces of

OBSERVATIONS OF RHETIA

wood as in Chambery in Savoy, not of earth as in France, Italy, and England.

The Windowes of their houses are exceeding little in all their Terraes and in most of their townes, the greatest part whereof are covered with little boordes in the outside.

In sundry places of their country I observed divers Castles and Forts of great antiquity built upon high rockes, and eminent hils. But now they are much ruined, and of reparations: it is likely that these were built either by the followers of King Rhetus that inhabited this Country after he was ejected out of his Kingdome of Hetruria in Italy by Bellovesus the Gaule (as I have before said) or by the People of the country for meanes of defence against the armies of the Romans, that under the conduct of Julius Cæsar and many other noble captaines of Rome, made themselves a way through this country by force of armes into Germany.

[p. 363.]
*Many castles
and forts.*

They built a great multitude of little cottages upon the very toppes of the steepe Alpine Mountaines, as in Savoy, and have many little plottes there also, as in Savoy.

Although the greatest part of this country doth yeeld very poore people: yet I have observed some few places passing wel furnished with all manner of necessary commodities for the sustentation of mans life: as Oxen and Kine, Sheepe, Goates, many goodly meadowes and pastures, indifferent corne fields, and abundance of wood that groweth upon the sides of the Mountaines. Their drink is not beere, but wine, the greatest part whereof the valley Telina doth minister to the remoter places, as I have before said. Also they are competently stored with hempe, which they doe not strip with such laborious difficultie as we doe in England by the meanes of their fingers, but by certaine wooden instruments made for the same purpose that do very easily sever the stranne from the scale. Their fare is good in many places and very cheape. Amongst many dishes that come to their table Martelmasse beefe is very frequent.

*A well
furnished
country.*

But seeing I am now come into that part of the Grisons

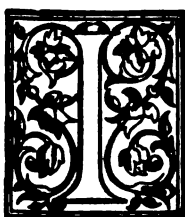
CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

[p. 364.] country which speaketh Dutch, I wil here interrupt my description of it by the addition of a most elegant Latin Oration that I have annexed unto this discourse written in praise of the travell of Germany by that learned German Hermannus Kirchnerus, the author of the first Oration that I have prefixed before my booke, and according to my meane skill rudely translated into our mother tongue by my selfe: which although perhaps it may seeme unto some a meere impertinent matter to my present discourse: yet in regard that Rhetia is a member of Germanie, whose language a great part of it speaketh, and my first introduction that conveighed me into this noble country of Italy, after my survey of some parts therof; I hope the candid reader wil not miscensure me for inserting this into my Observations, especially seeing the elegancy of it is such, that it cannot be but pleasant to all readers whatsoever, but more particularly unto travellers, & most of all unto those that either have already seene some parts of Germany, or intend hereafter to see it. As I for mine owne part have superficially observed some few principall Cities thereof, and determine by the gracious permission of the Almighty to see most of the famous Cities and greatest Princes Courts both of all the higher parts of Germany & the Netherlands, which are places that to an industrious traveller will yeeld infinite both experience and delight. To detain thee long with preambles of praises of this most imperiall and renowned Region out of my little experience of the same, were a matter very superfluous, seeing this most eloquent Oration doth as lively paint her out in her true colours as ever Apelles did his Venus ἀναδυομένη. Onely the better to encourage thee to see her glorious beauty, whereof I my selfe have to my unspeakable joy and comfort perceived a little glimpse, I say with Kirchnerus, that Germany is the Queene of all other Provinces, the Eagle of all Kingdomes, and the Mother of all Nations. Therefore omitting farther introductions I present unto thy gentle and favourable censure this excellent Oration it selfe.

*Rhetia a
German
country.*

IN PRAISE OF TRAVEL IN GERMANY

Another Oration made by the foresaid Hermannus Kirchnerus, a Civil Lawier, Orator, and Poet, &c. And pronounced in the noble University of Marpurg above named, by a worthy Schollar of his Henry de Stangi, a Silesian, upon this Theme. That the travell of Germany is to be preferred before all other travels.



F those things which seeme greatly to tend to the knowledge of common affaires, to the information of a right judgement, to the wisdom of a civill life, and the perfect understanding of good counsels, are to be earnestly commended and diligently delivered unto youth, which shall be hereafter advanced to the helme of publique authority : surely there is no reason why I should doubt but that the most laudable custom of travelling, and the desire of knowing the manners of forraine countries and nations, the lawes of Cities, and formes of common-weales abroad should be both esteemed very profitable and pleasant, and also be furthered to the uttermost with all manner of helpes, and accounted the most necessary thing of all others for youth, according to that excellent speech of Apollonius which is every where extant amongst the ancients concerning this matter, that a yong man ought to travell out of his country no otherwise than if he were destitute of house or home. Which custome of travelling if we have read to have beene at any time frequented and used of any nation whatsoever, certes we may most plainly perceive as it were at noone-tide that it is at this day most famously exercised by the men of our Germany, even by the common and almost daily endeavour of our Princes and noble Personages that travell into farre countries, so that there is scarce found a man of any note and fame in the courtly life, in the politique conversation, and civill society, which hath not both learned the manners and languages of

*Hermann
Kirchner's
oration in
praise of travel
in Germany.*

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forraine nations, and also seene abroade in the world the state and diuers governments of Kingdomes, that hath not with eyes and feete made use of England, Italy, France, and Spaine, and observed whatsoever is memorable in remote nations, and worthy to be seene in every place of note.

*Germans'
travelling
greatly to be
commended.*

Now as no man doth doubt but that this custome of our Germanes travelling out of Germany beyond the Alpes and the Seas, is greatly to be commended especially if they prescribe unto themselves a just and laudable end of travelling: so againe who will not say but that this preposterous order of our men is justly to be condemned which they observe in the course of their travels, when as most of them after they have with great diligence sought out the Roane, the Seine, the Tyber, and the Po; and not only curiously searched for the ruinous theaters of the ancient Romans, and the rubbish of their decayed build-ings, but also crept into all the stewes, all the brothell houses, and burdelloes of Italy, after I say all these things, have so omitted the sight of the most beautifull Cities of Germany their country, the most elegant Townes, the well governed Common-weales thereof altogether unknown unto them, that they are not able as much as to name the principall ornaments of Germany. Which thing truly is not only unworthy a Citizen that loves his country but also an argument of notable negligence, & most unbesee-
ing a German man, not to know, not to see, not to search out Germany wherein he was borne and brought up, wherein he hath all his wealth and all his estate, and for whose sake (if neede should require) he ought not doubt to powre out his vitall bloud. And why so? are you not all constrayned (my fellow Academicks) to subscribe to this my opinion that the knowledge of no nation is so necessary as the searching out of a mans owne country, and the manners thereof, and the right understanding of that common-weale whereof each of us is a part and member? the Lamiae that are a certaine kinde of Monsters, are laughed at in the Poeticall fables, in that they were so

IN PRAISE OF TRAVEL IN GERMANY

blinde at home that they could not see their owne affaires, could foresee nothing ; but when they were once gone from home, they were accounted the most sharpe-sighted and curious searchers of all others : so who doth not thinke that the eyes of our Germans that gadde into Italy, France, and I know not whither, are very ridiculous, when as by taking long voyages unto farre remote people, after they have curiously sought out all matters amongst them, are ignorant of the principall things at home, and know not what is containd within the precincts of their country, and are reckoned altogether strangers in their native soile. What is there nothing (saist thou) at home that is worthy to be seene and knowen, and for whose sake a journey ought to be undertaken? I that am a stranger in mine owne country will contend with thee in this Oratorian field concerning this subject, and will produce most apparant reasons to prove that the travell of Germany is more excellent then of all other nations, and to be preferred before all others. Wherefore I intreate you to entertaine my Oration with gentle eares, yea I earnestly request and beseech you for the love sake of your country, to receive my speech with your wonted favour and indulgence, while I give you a tast of the principall ornaments of our common country.

Therefore that my Oration may derive her beginning even from this, I will aske this first question : how many travellers there are that when they undertake any voyage do rightly understand what travell meaneth. Since many doe fondly imagine that it is nothing else then a certayne gadding about, a vaine beholding of sundry places, a transmigration from one country to another, whose feete doe only move from place to place, and whose eyes are conveyed from one field to another, Of whom thou mayest very rightly use that knowen speech of the Poet.

*What travel
means.*

The climate, not their minds they change,
That sayling over every Sea doe range.

/ But we will say that he is the man that visiteth forraine

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

Kingdomes and doth truly travell, and that according to the censure of all learned men, the consent of Historians, and the opinion of politicians, he I say, who whither soever he directeth his journey, travelleth for the greater benefit of his wit, for the commodity of his studies, and the dexterity of his life, who moveth more in minde then body, who attayneth to the same by the course of his travel, that others doe at home very painfully and with great study by turning of bookes. / Will you have me (my worthy Auditors) speake more plainly to you? it is travell that stirreth up wisdome, purchaseth fortitude, confirms it being purchased, gives light unto us for the instruction of our manners, makes us from barbarous to be gentle and milde natured: it rooteth out a fond selfe love, it availeth to suffer labours, to undergoe dangers, and with a valiant and manly minde to endure them, and sheweth us the nearest way to the solid learning of all things. What need many words? let travell be the plenti-full institution of all our life. For histories doe teach us that men of old time did travell to that end. So that

*Ancient
travellers.* Solon travelled into Asia, Plato into Egypt, Pythagoras into Italy, the Romans to Marselleis, Mithridates into Cappadocia, and others undertooke very long and tedious voiajes to this end, that they might gather together the lawes and ordinances of their common-weale out of the divers decrees of sundry nations, and that the best of them, after they had gathered them, might convert them to the use of their country, that whatsoever excellent things they did reape abroad amongst others, they might bring them home, and at home instruct their countrymen therein. If thou undertakest the desire of travelling with that minde and intent, to what end dost thou goe forth of thy country? whither dost thou bend thy course? to what end dost thou travell with the swallow leaving thy nest? doth not

*Praise of
Germany.* Germany in respect of the plenty and commodity of those things, by many degrees excell all other nations? who as the Queene of all other Provinces, the Eagle of all Kingdomes, the Mother of all nations, doth shee not most

IN PRAISE OF TRAVEL IN GERMANY

plentifully impart unto thee all those things which may tend as well to the happy institution of a common-weale, as to integrity of manners, purity of religion, and piety of life, the ornament of wit, and the elegance of speech? for if thou desirest to know the formes of common-weales, and the government of a Monarchie, if thou wouldest understand the manner of an aristocraticall rule, and of the popular state, where shalt thou better and more exactly learne these things then in Germany, which is as it were an abridgement of the world? pray goe with me (my courteous Auditors) and consider the most goodly Common-weales and Cities of our Germanie. What I pray you, will you finde wanting in that most stately Common-weale of Strasbourg, in that most plentiful Norimberg, in most elegant Auspourg, in spacious Colen, in most beautifull Lubeke, in that worthily commended Breslaw? In which cities according to the testimony of Scaliger in his booke intituled of the praise of Cities, equitie her selfe doth reigne, all iniquity is banished, justice doth governe, for injustice no place is left, good men are called forth with rewardes, and evill men called backe from vice and punishments. If thou desirest to behold the most happy state of an Empire that can be devised in the world, namely of our most sacred Emperour, our most potent Electors, our illustrious Princes, our Earles, Barons, Nobles, and other rankes knit together with a most admirable bond, thou shalt not see it any where but in Germany, but onely in Germany, I say. In Germany thou shalt behold the steppes of the ancient Persian Empire, and a certaine lively image thereof: in Germany, the power and liberty of the Grecians: in Germanie thou shalt observe the possession of the ancient Romanes. Wouldest thou with Cyneas the Ambassadour of Pyrrhus crave such a Senate of the Empire, wherein should be all Kings, all like to auncient Pyrrhus? In no place of the earth shalt thou finde it but onely in Germany. Wilt thou heare consultations of the weightiest matters of all the world?

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

No where shalt thou heare them but in the Diets of Germany. Wilt thou have Captaines of the great Empire mightier then the successors of Alexander himselfe? No where shalt thou find it but in Germany. Dost thou crave the most famous Tribunall in the whole Empire, the shop of the auncient Roman justice, and as it were the Sessions of the old Amphictyones of Greece? No where shalt thou behold it but in Germany. Good God, if for the beholding of this most sacred meeting those ancient heads of the civill law could be recalled to the fruition of this vitall breath, Papinianus, Paulus, Ulpianus, Pomponius, Caius, Julianus, and all other sacred Masters of the lawes could returne into this world out of their ashes, truly I beleeeve they would travell into the middle of Germany from the Elysian fields, yea I will say that Astræa her selfe the Goddess of justice would descend with them from heaven to place her habitation there also amongst mortall men.

But what shall I say of the other fruits of travell? where shalt thou more happily and studiously attaine to all the liberal sciences then in Germany, which doth excell the auncient Egyptians in the study of Geometrie, the Hebrews in Religion, the Chaldæans in Arithmeticke, the Grecians in all arts, the Romans in discipline, and in variety of mechanicall trades, constancy, and fortitude, all other nations. Which the very strangers themselves how much soever they envy us, are constrained to confesse maugre their hearts. Bodin wrote this though he were very sparing of the German praise, the very truth it selfe wresting the speech from him, he wrote it I say, and proclaimed it of the Germans with an open voice, out of the Kingdome of France, Neither can any other man write otherwise of it. Let them behold so many learned Athenæ in Germanie, so many noble Universities, as that of Vienna in Austria, of Heidelberg in the Countie Palatine, of Colen by the Rhene, of Prage in Bohemia, of Erdfurt and Jene in Thuringia, of Leipzick, of Rostock, Louan, Friburg, Ingolstat, Basil, Gripswald, Tubingen, Mentz, Wittenberg, Franckford, Konigsberg, Julia, in the

*The German
universities.*

IN PRAISE OF TRAVEL IN GERMANY

Duke of Brunswicks dominion, Strasbourg, Altorph. Let them also behold this our famous seate of all the Muses, which hath nourished that opinion of a most happy genius and nature amongst all strangers even from her first beginning, that even as Ammianus hath written of the University of Alexandria, that it never dismissed any from it but endewed with learning; so out of this noble Academie there have sprung Counsellors for Kings over all the world, and for our sacred Emperor himselfe, and governors and teachers for all common-weales, Churches, and Schooles. What also shall I say of those other Universities like unto ours? unto whom I would not doubt but that all the Sages of the Grecians, all the wise Romans, and all the famous Orators would travell into Germany, if they should happen to enjoy the benefite of life againe.

No where shalt thou finde so many Archimedes, so many Vitruvii, so many Nasicæ, so many Ciceroes, so many Horaces, so many Virgils, so many Scævolæ, so many Papiniani, as in Germanie. Which also Argyropylos the learnedst of the Grecians confessed at Rome in the Popes Court, when he cryed out that all the graces, all arts, and good letters were fled beyond the Alpes into Germany.

The day would fail me if I would make a Catalogue of the most famous wits that are in this one Province of Hassia, and especially in this University wherein we live, how many and how great lights it doth yeeld that may compare with that admirable antiquity of the auncient Grecians and Romans. Here could I point out to thee with my finger Caians, Lælians, Mutians; here Galens, here Platoes, here such as Socrates, here Tullies, here Virgils, here also (which is the most to be wished for thing of all) the Chrysostomi, the Epiphanii and Athanasii.

Wilt thou go to know military discipline? where I pray thee shalt thou finde the Schoole of Mars but amongst the Germans, amongst whom it was thought in former times that Mars himselfe dwelt? for which cause Alexander that both in substance and name was great, very wisely

*Germans
famous in
wars.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

thought it was not good for him to provoke the Germans into the field. Also C. Caligula, and Augustus stode in such feare of them that when they heard a rumour of their comming into Italy, they doubted much of their safety, so that both of them fled beyond the sea: what can be more gloriously spoken of the Germans Mars? what more worthily reported? no man by force of arms recalled the Gothes when they invaded Spaine, no man expulsed the Saxons when they surprized Brittain, no man kept out the Vandals when they subdued Africk, no man repelled the Francks when they vanquished Gallia, no man repressed the Ostrogothes when they conquered Italy. Most incredible hath been the strength of our warlike valour, and our military arts have been admired by all nations wherewith our Germany hath excelled in all ages, and with which it hath gotten the prize from all nations, and the Empire and praise of the victory even from the Romans themselves which were the conquerors of all other people. Most justly is Germany to be called the shop of Mars, which hath ministred most valiant Captaines, and expert souldiers and forces to all famous battels that were ever waged in any parts of the earth, from the time of the great voiage of Xerxes. For what skirmish, what fight, what notable campe was there ever in the field in the time of our forefathers without Germans? what sea, what country is so remote unto whom the gleaves and halberts of our Germans are at this day unknown? as for those warres which are waged at this day in the Netherlands and in Hungarie, are they not managed by the helpe and industry of our Germans? what sayest thou to the most mighty Tyrant of the east which most earnestly attempted with fire and sword to destroy the whole world, have not the armes of the German Mars brought him into those streights that he was compelled humbly to crave peace, and having craved it could hardly obtaine it? moreover in no place of the world are there to be seen stronger munitions, greater fortresses, better fortified Cities then in Germany. No where can a man see greater provision of

IN PRAISE OF TRAVEL IN GERMANY

peeces of Ordinance, engins and warlike instruments then in Germany. I could name unto thee the principall Forts, Castels, garrizons, and armouries of our most potent Dukes, Princes, and Common-weales over all Germany, whereof part I know with mine eies, and part have heard with mine eares. I could shew unto thee Vienna the most invincible Fortresse of Christendome, that hath beene so often assaulted by the frustrate attempts, and great enterprises of that most cruell enemy: I could point out unto thee Dresden a place of incredible strength and puissance: I could name Custrinum the strong seate of Brennus: I could speak of the fortifications and rampiers of Meidenburg: the wals, and lofty battelments and towers of Strasbourg: also I could mention the Castels and strength of Norimberg: the greatnesse of Colen: the puissance of Ulm: the force of Auspurg: withall I could make relation of this most auncient Province of the valiant Catti, which is strengthned with most invincible fortifications, even to the great admiration of the eyes and eares of all strangers: besides I could tell thee of a great many other strong fortifications of Germany, whose number doth exceed the gates of the Thebanes, were it not that in this place I make my speech unto those that know their country of Germanie more exactly then my selfe.

*Famous forts
in Germany.*

I passe over the exercises of the frequent tilts and horsemanship used in the Courts of so many mighty Princes, I speake not of their manners and grave discipline which doe much confirme the science of military vertue. Goe thy wayes now, and see whether thou canst seeke for in any other part of the earth a greater opportunity of understanding warlike affaires. But perhaps thou wilt say that a man may reape more pleasure in the travels of Italy and France. How so I pray thee? for truly I see not, I understand not how that should be true. Whom will not the magnificence of Palaces in Germany delight, the beauty of so many royall buildings, and most artificiall architectures? which heretofore Æneas Sylvius an Italian borne, and the most learned of all the Popes when he

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

made his aboade in Germanie, affirmed that he could not sufficiently admire.

*The fertility
of Germany.*

The counterfainted and painted delights of Italy are much carryed about the world, but pray how can they compare with these our pleasures and commodities? those present themselves only to the outward eies and pleasure of the body: but these bring great pleasure of the minde accompanied with singular profite. Pray what can Italy, France, England, or Spaine shew unto thee that Germany hath not? art thou delighted with the pleasure of fields, the fertility of trees, the plenty of vineyards? thou needest not run into Campania for that purpose, or visit the Florentine gardens, or goe beyond the Alpes to see the Orchards and famous Paradises of Cardinals. Germany will afford thee farre more elegant both gardens and fields not only of our soveraigne Princes and noble Peeres, but also of our most wealthy Citizens of Norimberg, Auspourg, and else where. The Rhene, and Neccar, will shew thee that abundance of vineyards, that plenty and excellency of wine, the Moene will yeeld thee that amœnity, and so will the Ister, that neither the Adriatique gulfe, nor the Seine, nor Tyber can compare with those places of Germany. What need I report unto thee our woods and groves, wherein nature her selfe doth take pleasure to inhabite? in what country shalt thou find the same more fruitfull, and better replenished with all pleasures & delights then in Germany? the pleasure of hunting which many doe preferre before all other recreations of this life, thou mayest enjoy in Germany to thy very fill. Dost thou delight to behold the sea? and to see the ebbing and flowing of the armes thereof, to goe aboard great ships, and to exercise thy selfe with navigation? then goe to the maritime cities of lower Germany, and to their most elegant mart Townes. Desirest thou to know the fashions, habits, and languages of sundry nations? Germany will shew thee in the havens of Hamborough and the Baltical Cities, Russians, Italians, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Spaniards, Polonians, Danes, Suecians, and also the farthest

IN PRAISE OF TRAVEL IN GERMANY

Portingals. Besides so many plentiful mines of copper, yron, silver, and gold, in Germany, in Bohemia, (which is also a great part of the German Empire) in Misnia, in Moravia, in Saxony, in Silesia: for the knowing whereof who would not be drawn from the farthest boundes of the whole world? I well know that Cornelius Tacitus would returne into Germany from the infernall parts, if the fates would permit him, that he might behold all these things, and illustrate them with new writings. Doe thou not passe over the most holsome and pleasant bathes of Germany, unto the which when Poggius the Florentine came, he thought that he was arrived at a new Paradise, in so much that he wrote that nothing in the whole compasse of the earth could be found more pleasant, more sweet, then the bathes of Baden: for he said that there was the seate of the Graces, the bosome of love, and the Theater of pleasure. Art thou delighted with most witty fabricks and inventions? In no place of the world shalt thou finde more witty engins and excellent peeces of workmanship, then in Germany. Which all strangers are constrained to graunt, in so much that they say, the Germanes have their wit at their fingers ends. By the Germanes wit the art of printing was first invented, of all arts that ever were as the most profitable, so the wittiest invention, so that it seemeth to be ascribed not so much to mortall men, as to the immortall God, which is manifested by the testimony of a certaine Poet that saith thus.

O Germany first foundresse of that skill
Then which time passed hath nought more useful found,
Teaching the Presse to ease the writers quill.

To what end should I advance the other inventions of the Germans? what shall I name unto you their Gunnes? which although they were invented to the destruction of men, yet for the goodly invention they are worthily commended.

The art of making clocks that were in the time of *Clock making.*
Carolus Magnus brought into Germany by the munificence

CORYATS CRUDITIES

of the Persian Ambassadors, which at that time were a great miracle to our people, the East, and Persia her selfe that first gave them, having now received them againe from the hands and wits of the Germanes, doth greatly admire them, according as Augerius hath certified us.

But perhaps thou wilt say that Italy will shew thee more auncient monuments, and more images of antiquity. Report I pray thee (for I desire to hear it) the ruines of auncient Theaters, the decayed pillars of the auncients, and the fields where Troy was, as Virgil speaketh.

*German
antiquities.*

But (good God) Germany will present unto thee many more reliques of auncient things, which was a very flourishing Kingdome with Cities and Villages above a thousand years before Rome was built. For what can Italy shew answerable to the antiquity of the German Trevirs? if thou dost looke upon the old ruines and mortar, the auncient stones that have continued there even from the time of the old Babylonian Ninus, doe present unto thee the most true signes of walles built with pitch and slime. If it pleaseth thee to behold the townes and buildings of the ancient Romans, looke upon Colen, Auspurg, and other most ancient Cities. If thou wouldest see tombe stones with auncient inscriptions and statues, thou hast the monument of Drusus, neare Mentz, upon a hill by the Rhene, which the auncient historians have so often mentioned. There is nothing in all the Italian antiquities that can be preferred before those of Germany. Can the sight of Cannæ, of Trebia, and Thrasimenus, that are so famoused for Annibals victories and his slaughter of the Romans, more delight thee then the Rhene and Danubius, which for the space of three hundred years bare the brunt of the Roman forces? Can those auncient places of Italy minister more pleasure unto thee where heretofore the Volsci, the Veientes, the Sabini, the Hetrusci, inhabited, then those, where the auncient conquerers of so many Kingdomes, and the vanquishers of Italy it selfe, even those victorious people of Germanie, the Gothi, the Longobardi, the Catti, the Suevi,

IN PRAISE OF TRAVEL IN GERMANY

the Sicambri, the Bructeri, the Angrivarii, the Bavari, the Treviri, the Nervii, the Nemetes, the Triboci, the Vangiones, the Ubii, the Frisii, the Cimbri, the Franci, and other innumerable most glorious nations dwelt? Doth the memory of Scipio, Metellus, and Julius Cæsar, more delight thee then the statues of most valiant Ariovistus, warlike Harminius, invincible Charles, couragious Roland, glorious Henry, and of other heroicall Worthies? but why doe I call up dead men to the stage? why doe I speake of those that lie in the graves? admit that all these things so worthy to be seene and heard, were wanting unto us, yet the hospitality of the Germans, the excellentest vertue of all others (the praise whereof derived from their parents they doe most worthily maintayne) whom would it not incite to travell into Germany, whom would it not allure, whom would it not draw? which it is written the famousest amongst the auncient Romans to have done, namely Pliny, Tacitus, Julius, Augustus, Tiberius, who vaunted that he travelled nine times out of Italy into Germany. But what a kinde of solitarinesse was there then of old Germany, what an unshapen face, what a roughnesse, so that if it be compared with the present Germany, it seemeth to be made a golden and marble country out of a leaden and wooden, even as Sylvius hath testified, whose eyes the brightnesse of the Empire and the German nation did so dazell, that he wrote this to the men of his owne nation. Let us endeavour that we may be called rather Germanes then Italians, but although we cannot prevaile to bring that matter to passe, yet howsoever let us direct our studies to that end, that we may alwaies obey that famous nation. Adde unto all these things the Germans faith and integrity, and the most safe seate of travelling. Italy is full of a thousand treacheries, of a thousand dangers, and Spaine also is as full of them, whereof a man may most truly use that speech.

Mourning and dread in every place,
And deaths fell image shewes her face.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

Persianambassadors visit Germany.

Since therefore these things are true, why should any man wonder that from the remotest regions of the southerne world the Antipodes, and those whom all the age of the Romans knew not, and whose being to have beleevved it was accounted a most haynous crime and deadly offence, have of late yeares arrived in Germany, after an infinite length of travell to see our most valiant Netherlanders? Againe, why should any man wonder that not only in the time of the Empire of Charles the Great, but also no longer then seven yeares since, the Ambassadors of the King of Persia came to our most Sovereigne Prince Mauritius to Cassels (which Peter Ramus commended at Paris out of the Kings Professors chaire of the University, and which in his writings he stiled by the name of a second Syracusæ where Archimedes dwelleth) being moved with the fame of so worthy a Prince, whom all forraine Nations and People doe admire and honour for the Phœnix of his time, and from thence to have travelled through the middle of Germany to our most invincible Emperour Rodolph. It is even incredible to be reported how much they admired the Cities and Townes of Germany, our Princes territories, and the large bounds of the Empire, the strong Cities and Fortresses. I thinke there are some in this company, that when they were commorant in this Province with our most noble Prince for some certaine dayes, and saw those Ambassadors, they heard how greatly they commended the munition of Cassels, affirming that there was not the like in all Persia. With what wonder and astonishment they beheld the armoury, the rampiers and trenches there, how they observed the magnificence of the Palaces and Gardens, and how they commended the pompe and regall glory of the Court. For these things from their report came afterward to our eares. Moreover why should a man wonder, that men being so often publicly sent from the innermost desarts of the Russians and Moschovites came into Germany to behold the glory of the imperiall Diet, the might of the Empire, the elegancy of the Cities, and the most noble institution of

IN PRAISE OF TRAVEL IN GERMANY

the common-weale. Also we understand by the report of Augerius Busbequius a most true Writer, that when as in the memory of our fathers, the Ambassadors of Solymán the great Turke came to Franckfort to the assembly of the Princes, being conducted thither through the middle of Germany, they were even amazed and astonished with wondering at the most populous Cities, the multitude of Castels, most beautifull Provinces of the most potent Electors and Princes. Also it is manifest that the like hapned to the Polonians and Frenchmen, when they guarded King Henry out of the Kingdome of France through the middle of Germany; so that they affirmed they then understood with what great power and glory Germanie did excell all other Kingdomes.

*An eloquent
panegyric.*

Let others therefore goe according to their affections whither they list, let them travell into England, remaine and dye in Italy, let them waxe tawnie in Portingall, and be dyed with the Sunne and soile of Spaine, let them travell into France, saile into Scotland, and let others againe goe to other places; for mine owne part I have resolved that I will never alter my opinion, but will ever thinke that the travell of Germany is to be preferred before all others, and to be more profitable and pleasant then others: and as Plato is said to have given thanks to the Gods in that he was an Athenian born and not a Theban, so let us most worthily congratulate our good fortunes in that we are not strangers, but Germans borne. And surely I doe even promise my selfe (my gentle Auditors) that there is not one of you all but after he hath considered the reasons of this my opinion, and weighed my arguments with an equall and indifferent judgement, he will be of the same minde that I am, and approve my speech.

We beseech the almighty God that is the founder of all Regions and Provinces, with all possible earnest prayers, that he would protect, save, and defend our common country Germanie, being the Mother and soveraigne Queene of all other Kingdomes, adorned with the imperiall roabe of dominion and glory of the Cæsarean

*A prayer for
Germany.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

Majesty above all other Empires and Kingdomes, most purely illuminated with the light of Gods holy word above all other nations, decked with victories and most glorious triumphes, endowed with most mighty, happy, and wise Emperours, Princes, and Governours, enriched with all gifts of humane blessings and prosperity, against all the assaults of our enemies: and finally that he would embrace it even to the worlds end with the sweetnesse of his inexhausted goodnesse and clemency; but most especially that he would everlastingly preserve in a most flourishing estate this Province of Hassia, which is the most beautifull of all Germany, wherein I am a sojourner for learning sake, Hassia I say, which heretofore brought forth the most potent Macedonian Philip of Germany, William the most wise Solomon of Germany, and now the Prince Maurice the only miracle of all vertue and learning: also I beseech him that he would make our Church and Academie fruitfull like a fertile vineyard, and perpetually protect it against wolves and beares, and all the attempts of our adversaries, that we may sing and cry out with the Kingly Prophet, He hath not done thus to every nation.

FINIS.

OBSERVATIONS OF RHETIA

HAVING imparted unto thee this most excellent Oration [p. 366.] in praise of the travell of Germanie, the reading whereof cannot be but very delightfull unto thee, I will now returne unto that part of the Grisons country where-
hence I digressed, even to Tossana, where I entred a fourth valley which is called by the same name as the other immediately behind it, namely the valley of Rhene, because that river runneth through this also where it inlargeth it selfe in a farre greater bredth then in the other valley. Also some doe call it the valley of Curia from the citie of Curia the metropolitane of the country, standing in the principall and most fertil place thereof. *Tossana.*

I departed from Tossana about seven of the clocke in the morning, the three and twentieth of August beeing Tuesday, and came to Curia tenne miles beyond it, which is the head citie of the country (as I have before said) about one of the clocke in the afternoone.

I observed many wooden bridges in this valley, made of whole pine trees (as those of Savoy) which are rudely clapped together. One of those bridges is of a great length, about one hundred and twenty paces long, and sixe broad, & roofed over with timber. Also it hath foure very huge wooden pillars in the water. This bridge is made over the river Rhene, about five miles on this side the citie of Curia, over the which every stranger that passeth payeth money. *Bridges made of pine trees.*

I observed this country to bee colder by halfe then Italie, the ayre beeing heere as temperate as with us in England.

The abundance of Peares and Apples in many places of Rhetia, especially about the citie of Curia, is such that I wondred at it: For I never saw so much store together in my life, neither doe I thinke that Calabria which is so much stored with peares, can yeeld more plenty for the quantitie or space of ground, then this part of Rhetia [p. 367.] doth. Their trees being so exceedingly laden, that the boughes were even ready to breake through the weight of the fruite. *Abundance of fruit in Rhetia.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

The Alpes on both sides of this valley are farther distant a sunder, then in the other parts of Rhetia that I had before passed, by meanes of which distance, the space betwixt them being exceedingly enlarged, doth yeeld many fairer meadowes then I saw in the other places of the country: amongst the rest I passed one very goodly and pleasant meadow about a mile on this side Curia, which in my opinion contained about two hundred Acres.

My Observations of Curia,

Commonly called Chur, the Capitall Citie of Rhetia.

Chur.

CURIA is of some antiquitie, for it was built about the yeare after the incarnation of Christ 354. at what time Constantine the Emperour when he made warre against the Alemannes, lodged his campe in this valley, and in the same place where the citie now standeth, kept a kinde of court or Sessions for the debating of the common affaires, wherehence the citie being built a little after his departure, had the name of Curia, but it was often after that called by the name of Augusta Rhetorum or Rhetica, as I have before written in my notes of Turin. It is seated under an high Alpine Mountaine, and built in a triangular forme, having on the east and south the steep Mountaines, whereof those on the East are well planted with vineyards; on the west and north side is a goodly spacious plaine, especially that on the North, wherin the river Rhene runneth, being about an English mile and halfe distant from the citie. It is invironed with a faire wall, having three gates therein, and adorned with certaine pretty turrets that doe much beautifie the same. It was converted to the faith of Christ shortly after the first building thereof. The Cathedral Church is dedicated to S. Martin, and was built by one Thello a Bishop of this city, in number the seventeenth, about the year 770. This Church belongeth to the Protestants, the whole citie indeed being Protestant (but of the Calvinist religion) saving onely some little part, which in a Church that is

[p. 368.]

*The Cathedral
Church.*

OBSERVATIONS OF CHUR

built in the higher part of the Citie hath daily masses celebrated. In that Church I saw one very auncient monument of a certaine Bishop of this citie, but destitute of an Epitaph, so that the citizens could not tell me what his name was that lay buried there. Also I observed in the same Church many images, superstitious pictures, and Papisticall vanities, as an exceeding great and long picture of Saint Christopher, carrying Christ upon his shoulders, and the image of an Asse with extraordinary long eares, and Christ sitting upon him bare-legged and bare-footed. I was in the Bishops Palace which standeth in the higher part of the citie, beeing a very faire and goodly building, and of great antiquitie. For the Bishopricke of Curia is esteemed one of the antientest Bishopricks of all Germany. For it beganne in the yeare 452. The first Bishop being one Asimo, who was one of the number of those Bishops that were assembled together at the Councell of Chalcedon in Greece. Since which time there hath beene a succession of some eighty Bishops unto him that was Bishop when I was there, whose name was Joannes Flugius, but a Papist. He lived not in the City, but in another place of Germany in voluntary banishment. For about some twelve moneths before I was in Curia, there was a tumult raised in the City, whereof I heard he was the principall Authour. Whereupon because he feared that the Citizens would have punished him, he went voluntarily into exile, so that now he liveth a very obscure and private life. There is great trafficke exercised in this City, being the place where they lade and unlade their merchandise. For whensoever they send any merchandise beyond the Mountaines, they lay two packes upon each horse. For they use only horses in this country, not carts, by reason of the narrownesse of the waies, as I have before said. And the same horses when they returne home, bring backe that noble wine that I have above mentioned of the valley Telina otherwise called Valtulina.

*The Bishopric
of Chur.*

[p. 369.]

I was in their Councell house, in the principall roome whereof they hang the picture of the present Duke of

*The Council
House.*

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*The Rhetian
Leagues.*

[p. 370.]

Saxony Christian the second. The reason why they so much grace him, is, because he was a great benefactor to the City when he passed that way into Italy. In this Councell house the Magistrates of the State which are sent from the townes of Rhetia, one from every Towne, doe keepe their Sessions thrise every yeare about criminall and civill matters. They have two Councils, the greater and the lesser. The greater consisteth of threescore and fourteene Magistrates, which deliberate and consult about publique matters touching the whole state. The lesser consisteth of fourteen Magistrates which determine matters concerning the city Curia only. Againe, the whole State of Rhetia is divided into three leagues, which are nothing else than Fraternities or Communities that elect and send Magistrates for the execution of the affaires of the common-weale. These leagues were contracted amongst themselves at several times for the better defence of the country against the forraine invasion of strangers, who before that confederation did often oppresse them with many villanies and enormous injuries. The first, wherein the Bishop of Curia, the Deane and Chapter, and the City are united together, was begunne and confirmed in the yeare 1419. The second in the yeare 1424 in a towne called Trontz, and concluded by the Abbot of Disertinum, the Earle of Masauc, and the Baron of Rezuns. At what time the Abbot added this condition, that the same league should not be made to the prejudice either of the Roman Empire whose Prelate he was, or of the Lordes of Milan whose Earle he was. The third and the last was concluded in the yeare 1470, amongst ten jurisdictions of those that live in a part of Rhetia called Prettigioia. And at last all these three leagues linked themselves together in one forme of union and confederacy for the better strengthening of their common-weale against the violent incursions of forraine forces. Moreover they are at this day united with the Switzers. He that will be farther instructed in the popular government of the Grisons, let him reade a booke

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written by that learned Josias Simlerus of Zurich in Switzerland, who (as a learned man told me in Curia) hath written a peculiar Treatise of the common-weale of the Grisons.

In this City there is a mint where they stampe money of gold, silver, and tin that serveth for the whole territory. This mint I saw together with their armoury house, but I had not the opportunity to enter into either of them. *A mint in Chur.*

Here was Magnentius (whom I have before mentioned in my notes of Lyons) proclaimed Emperour by his Souldiers against Constance the second sonne of Constantine the Great, at what time the same Magnentius was generall Captayne of the Roman legions in Rhetia, and afterward he slew the same Emperour Constance as he slept in his bed in a towne called Helena not farre from the Pyrenean mountaines.

In the principall market place which is opposite to St. Martins Church before mentioned, there is a goodly faire conduit with a faire statue of an armed man standing upon the toppe thereof, a thing very excellently handled. The Citizens bestowed great charges that year 1608 that I was in the City in repaying this conduit, so that they [p. 371.] have greatly beautified it. *The principal market place.*

I read these verses following written upon a rich citizens house of this City, even upon the outside of the wall over the dore.

Deus.

Stant dextrâ lævaque undæ, procede Viator
transi, rumpe moras, anteriora vide.

Viator.

Duc me, nec sine me, per me Deus optime, duci,
nam duce me pereo, te duce salvus ero.

Thus much of Curia.

I Departed from Curia about sixe of the clocke in the morning the foure and twentieth of August being Wednesday, and came to Walastat a towne of the country of Helvetia, now called Switzerland, foure Helvetian *Helvetia.*

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miles, that is, twenty of our English, beyond it, about seven of the clocke in the evening.

The King of France hath built a most magnificent Palace in Rhetia, within a mile and halfe of the citie of Curia neare to the river of Rhene, where a French Ambassador made his residence when I was in the country, being sent to the state of the Grisons from the King of France.

The end of my Observations of the Grisons Country.

[p. 372.] The beginning of my observations of Helvetia, otherwise called Switzerland.

Ragatz.



*The bounds
of Switzer-
land.*

He name of the first towne of Switzerland that I entred is Ragatz, ten English miles beyond the citie of Curia. There Rhetia, and Helvetia doe confine. I travelled in Rhetia seventy three English miles betwixt Morbinium at the entrance of the country, & this towne of Ragatz at the entrance of Switzerland. This countrey of Switzerland is situate betwixt the Mountaine Jura, the lake Lemanus (which is otherwise called the Lake Losanna) Italy, and the river Rhene: and it is bounded on the East with the Earledome of Tyroll, on the West with Savoy and Burgundy, on the South with the Coctian Alpes now called mount Senys (as I have before mentioned in my notes of Savoy) Lombardy, the Dukedome of Milan, and the Territory of Piemont on the North with the river Rhene. Againe, the bounds of Switzerland extend themselves about two hundred and forty miles in length, according to the computation of Cæsar, which appeareth to be true at this day; but in bredth it containeth not above eighty miles, though Cæsar inlargeth the breadth of it to a greater distance.

Within a quarter of a mile after I entred into Switzerland I passed through a very goodly meadow, which I thinke contained at the least five hundred acres. That day they mowed some part of the same meadow, and

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carried away hay ready made out of some other part thereof. I wondred to see their hay harvest so late, being about two moneths later then with us in England. For that was Barthelmew day in Switzerland. But I attribute that harvest to the fatnesse and fertility of the ground. For I beleeeve they have two hay harvests, one about that time that ours is in England, and this I take to be their second hay harvest. The first Rhenish wine that I dranke was at Walastat, from which place downward, till I entred into Holland, I had continually Rhenish wine in all the Helvetical and German townes and cities. But not that only: for in some places of Switzerland I had good redde wine also: but after I was out of Switzerland I tasted no other wine but onely Rhenish.

Late hay harvest.

[p. 373.]

Rhenish wine.

I departed from Walastat about three of the clocke the next morning being Thursday and the five and twentieth of August, and passed in a Barke upon the goodly Helvetian lake twenty English miles that day, and about seven of the clocke in the evening arrived at a solitary house by the water side, where I lay that night. The diet of Switzerland is passing good in most places; for they bring great variety of dishes to the table, both of rost and sodde meates: and the charge is something reasonable; for my Spanish shilling did most commonly discharge my shot when I spent most.

The diet of Switzerland.

This Helvetian lake that runneth through a good part of Switzerland betwixt the Alpes, is in many places of a great breadth, at the least two English miles broad. Our barke passed one wooden bridge made over this lake, of an extraordinary length, the longest that ever I saw, even as long as the lake is broad, viz. two miles, so that it joyned together both the bankes of the lake.

I departed from that solitary house about tenne of the clocke that night in the same barke, and came to Zurich fiteene English miles beyond it, about foure of the clocke the next morning being Friday, where I solaced my selfe all that day, and the better part of the next day with the karned Protestants of the citie. I passed thirty five

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English miles upon the Helvetian lake betwixt Walastat and Zurich.

[P. 374.] My observations of Zurich, in Latine Tigurum, the Metropolitan Citie of Switzerland.

Zurich.

SUCH is the antiquity of this citie, that it is thought it was built in the time of Abraham (which was about two thousand yeares before the incarnation of Christ, and thirteene hundred yeares before the foundation of Rome) as Rodolphus Hospinianus that glittering lampe of learning, a most eloquent and famous Preacher of this citie tolde me; together with two more, Solodurum an other faire city of Switzerland, & Trevirs in the Netherlands, which by reason that they were built about one time are called the three sister cities of Germany. In the time of Julius Cæsar this citie was but an obscure village: so that he called it Pagus Tigurinus, but in continuance of time it grew to be a beautifull citie. It is most delicately seated in a very fertile soile that yeeldeth great plenty of corne and wine. Also it is most pleasantly moystened with water, partly with the noble Helvetian or Tigurine lake that washeth one side thereof, being of a goodly breadth, almost two English miles broad; partly with the river Sylla which runneth by the west side of the city, into which the ashes of Witches, Sorcerers, and Heretiques are cast, after their bodies are burnt, as I will hereafter farther declare in my notes of this citie; and partly with the pleasant lake Limacus mentioned by Cæsar. This is derived out of the Tigurine lake, and runneth through the middest of the citie, so that it maketh two severall cities the greater and the lesser: having three faire bridges over the same, but built with timber, where the citizens doe usually walke. This lake imparteth two speciall commodities to the citie, the one that it yeeldeth abundance of fish, and those passing good; the other that it carrieth many pretty little Barkes, and such like vessels of a meane burden that serve for the conveying of corne, and many other necessities forth and backe for the use of the citizens.

A pleasant site.

The Lake of Zurich.

[P. 375.]

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In this lake they have two great wooden wheeles neare to the bridges, each by a severall bridge, made in the forme of water-mills, which are in continuall motion, so cunningly and artificially composed, that they doe incessantly spout out water through a great multitude of pipes. Truly it is a very delectable sight to beholde. Likewise I observed that upon both the sides of the lake which extendeth it selfe very near fifteene English miles in length, there groweth great abundance of delectable vineyardes. This city is walled round about with very goodly wals, built with exceeding strong stone of great antiquity, and beautified with faire battlements. Also there are sixe very magnificent and stately gates in the wals, built wholly with square stone, and made in the forme of strong bulwarkes, which doe greatly beautifie the citie; and they are garnished with the armes of the citie displayed thereon, which are two Lyons and a coate of white and blew. In these wals are many strong and auncient Towers, which served heretofore for fortifications against the hostile force, whereof sixe are in that part of the wall which is in the west side of the citie, being built with a pretty kinde of stratagematical invention. For the first of these sixe is so artificially contrived, that some part of it runneth a litle into the wall, so that almost the whole Tower butteth out from the maine wall into the ditch adjoyning to it, saving that little which is inserted into the wall. The next Tower entreth farther into the wall, and so every other by degrees one after another farther and farther till the last, which is the sixth, is inserted wholly into the wall, that no part of it at all butteth out towards the ditch. A certaine learned young man of the citie called Marcus Buelerus, unto whom I was exceedingly beholding for the sight of most of the principall things of Zurich (being appointed to keepe me company by the meanes of that singular learned man Rodolphus Hospinianus) tolde me, that the reason why these Towers were built after such a strange and extraordinary forme, was this, because if the towne should happen to be assaulted or besieged by the enemy, the

Goodly walls.

*A learned
guide.*

[p. 376.]

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*The lake of
frogs.*

presidiarie souldiers which for the defence of the citie should watch in those Towers, might the more commodiously see one another, and so give watch-word to each other as occasion required. Hard by the wall where these foresaid Towers are built, there runneth a little muddy lake, which by the auncients was called the lake of frogs, which name it continually retaineth even to this day, by reason of the great abundance of frogs therein. There is a marvellous pleasant walke for the citizens to walke in hard by that lake. Also there are five more of those Towers made in other parts of the wall, so that in the whole wall there are eleven Towers, and five Gatehouses or Bulwarkes before mentioned, which doe yeeld a speciall grace to the whole Citie. About the East-side of the Citie, unto the which from the lower parts you have a pretie easie ascent, there is another exceeding pleasant and delectable greene walke hard by the Trench (for the whole wall of the Citie is invironed round about with a Trench) of a quarter of an English mile long. That part of the Trench is a very pleasant greene, where the Patricians and Gentlemen of the Citie doe keepe Deere, having built there sundry little pretie houses wherein they use to feede them with hay in the winter time.

The Trench.

*Zurich signi-
fieth two cities.*

[p. 377.]

The Citie hath his name of Zurich from two Kingdomes; for the Dutch word Zurich signifieth two Kingdomes: the reason thereof is this, because in times past one part of it, even that which is on the farther banke of the River Limacus, belonged to a certaine Kingdome called Turgovia, which retaineth that name to this day, part whereof belongeth to the state of Zurich, the other part which is on the hither banke of the river belonged to a Kingdome or Province called Ergovia, which yet keepeth his name, and now belongeth to the Tigurines. Also the Latine name was heretofore Turegum, before it was called Tigurum, and it was so called, Quasi duorum regum civitas. That name of Turegum was very auncient, for so it was called in the time of Julius Cæsar as well as Tigurinus pagus. For testimonie whereof this verse was

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heretofore found in one of the gardens of the Citie, as my foresaid friend Marcus Buelerus told me, being written there by the appointment of Julius Cæsar himself, and continued there a long time after, even this.

Nobile Turegum, multarum copia rerum.

There are foure Churches in the Citie, whereof the fayrest was built by Clodoveus King of France, and dedicated to Saint Felix, and Saint Regula, by whose names it is called at this day: These Saints, Felix and Regula, are highly esteemed amongst the Tigurines, but not in that superstitious manner as Saints are amongst the Papists: the reason why the Tigurines doe honour them, is, because they were the first that preached the Gospel in the Citie, as my foresaid friend Buelerus told me, and for their bold confession of the Christian Religion were martyred in the Citie in one of the first persecutions of the Primitive Church: their manner of death was beheading. For the place where they were beheaded was shewed me neere to one of their Bridges on the farther side of the Limacus, viz. a very auncient faire building, which is called in Latine aquatile templum, because it is built altogether in the Limacus: this place was heretofore in time of Paganisme a temple of idolatrie, but now it is altogether alienated from holy and Religious uses, though it bee continually called by the name of a Temple, and serveth as a publicke house for secular affaires. Without the edifice, almost round about halfe the compasse, there is a pretie walke paved with stone, the edge whereof is garnished with ten huge stonie Pillars. In this place three Martyrs suffered Martyrdome together: Namely the foresaid Felix and Regula who was his wife. The third was a Priest called Exuperantius. Two of these three, viz. Felix & Regula, craved before their execution, that they might be buried in a certaine place of the Citie that they themselves appointed; which I saw in this foressaid Church, where there is a plaine Stone laid over their bodies. The like Miracle is reported of them as is written

*Church of
S. Felix and
S. Regula.*

[p. 378.]
*Three
martyrs.*

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*Sepulchres of
famous men.*

[p. 379.]

of St. Denis in France, as I have before mentioned, that they carried their heads in their hands after they were strooken off from their bodies, to the place where they desired to be buried. How true or false this is, I will not dispute the matter, because I never read the Historie in any authenticke writer, onely I heard it of the learned men of the Citie. In the Cloyster of this foresaid Church of Saint Felix and Regula, I saw to my great comfort the Sepulchres of sundry famous and learned men, who were singular ornaments and most glorious bright-shining Lampes of Christs Church, since the reformation of Religion began in Switzerland, and such as by their holinesse of life, sinceritie of doctrine, and the manifold Monuments of their most learned workes, have infinitely benefited the Church of God, and purchased themselves eternitie of name till the worlds end. These are the men whose bodies lie enterred in this Cloyster, Peter Martyr the Vermilian, Henricus Bullingerus, Rodolfus Gualterus, Theodorus Bibliander, Conradus Gesnerus, Ludovicus Lavaterus, Josias Simlerus, Joannes Gulielmus Stuckius, &c. Truly it grieved me to see so many rare men so meanelly buried. For none of them had any more than a flat stone laide upon them without Epitaph, or any maner of inscription to preserve them from oblivion; in so much that a stranger cannot know one Sepulchre from another, except one of the Citie shew him the particulars. Surely the memorie of these worthy men would quickly be extinguished among the Tigurines, if they had not in their life time immortalized the same by their learned writings. For the Tigurines honour none of their citizens that are buried in the citie, of what facultie, dignitie, or merit soever they are, either with faire monuments, or beautified by Carolus Magnus, who upon the yeare 810 bestowed great charges upon the same. For a monument of whose imperiall munificence the Tigurines have erected a goodly stonie statue to the honour of his name in the South side of one of the towers of the Church, which is therehence called the tower of Carolus Magnus. This

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statue is made according to the full proportion of a mans bodie with a golden Diademe upon his head, a Scepter in the right hand, and a golden sword in the left.

The second Church is dedicated to Saint Peter, whereof part is reported to be of that antiquitie, that it was built in the time of Abraham, and at the first building thereof was consecrated to the worship of the Paynime gods: for the lower part of it toward the foundation argueth the ancientnesse thereof, being built in the outside with pointed diamond work like unto certain buildings that I observed in Italie, as I have before mentioned. The citizens were bestowing great charges in repairing the steeple of the Church when I was in Zurich. The third is the Abbesse Church which Ludovicus King of Germanie, and the nephew of Carolus Magnus founded in the yeare 853. neere unto which he built a faire Nunnerie, whereinto none were admitted but onely noble women. Both the Church and the Nunnery were built indeed by the appointment of the foresaid King Ludovicus, but Rupertus Duke of Alemanny disbursed the greatest charge thereof, and Ludovicus contributed something to the same. The first Abbesse was the Lady Hildegardis King Ludovicus daughter. This Nunnery is now converted to a Schoole which hath beene a most fruitfull seminarie of many excellent learned men. Ex quo ludo tanquam ex equo Trojano (to use *Ciceroes words that he spake of Isocrates schoole in Athens) multi eruditissimi viri prodierunt. For this schoole hath beene the nurse of all the famous Tigurine divines that have florished in this citie, and so ennobled the same by their learned writings since the reformation of religion began. Herein are ever brought up 16 striplings of the most exquisite and pregnant wits that can be selected out of the whole citie, and when they have accomplished the foure and twentieth yeare of their age, they are transplanted therehence, and enter into the Ecclesiasticall function. In all that space they are brought up in the studie of humanity and divinitie at the

*Church of
S. Peter.*

[p. 380.]
*Nunnery
converted to a
school.*

* 2 Lib. de Orat.

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publike charge of the citie. The fourth and last Church is that which heretofore belonged to the Predicatores or Dominican Friars.

*Gaspar
Waserus
a famous
traveller.*

I was in their armory unto the which I had accesse by the meanes of a worthy learned man of the citie, a great professor of eloquence, a singular linguist. For he spake seven languages, being very skilfull in the Hebrew and Greeke tongues, and a famous traveller. For besides Italy, Germany, and France, which he had well travelled over, he had been also in England, Scotland, and Ireland, a man of so rare and excellent gifts, that he hath attained to that which the Grecians call ἐγκυκλοπαιδείαν, that is, an exact knowledge in the seven liberal sciences. His name is Gaspar Waserus. When I came afterward to Frankford at the time of the Mart, I saw a most singular Latine Oration made by him upon the life and death of that famous Pastor of Zurich, Joannes Gulielmus Stuckius, who died in this citie not long before my being there. This foresaid Waserus sent a scholer with me to the Tigurine Prefect, a noble man of the citie, whose name was Hortmannus Eselerus, who used me very graciously, discoursed with me in Latin, sent a Mandato under his hand to the keeper of the armory to shew me the same.

[p. 381.]

*Armoury of
Zurich.*

Truly I have seene farre greater armories then this, as that of Milan, but especially those of the Arsenall of Venice. Also our owne in the Tower of London yeeldeth more store of munition then this: but never in my life did I see so well a furnished place for the quantity. Amongst the rest of those things that this Armory doth present, it yeeldeth more notable antiquities then ever I saw in any armorie before. For heere I saw those arrows which the ancient Helvetians used in the time of Julius Cæsar, when they fought with the Romanes. They are very short, but exceeding big, being above two inches in compasse, and headed with great three-forked heads. Of these arrowes I saw a great quantity: Likewise the banners & ancients that the Helvetians displaied in the field against the Romans, which are almost eaten out with antiquity: And

*Weapons used
by the
Helvetians
against the
Romans.*

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many of the Romans ensignes with their armes in them, even the eagle, which the Helvetians wonne from them in fight. These banners are something lesse then those that are used in this age. Also I observed many shields which they used in their skirmishes with the Romanes, being made of sinews, one whereof I saw exceedingly mangled, and hackled with stroakes of swords, &c. All these things are shewed in one of the higher roomes of the Armory. For it consisteth of many faire roomes most curiously kept. Also there is shewed another most worthy monument in the same roome, even the sword of William Tell an Helvetian of the towne of Swice, who about some three hundred years since was the first author of the Helveticall confederation which hath been ever since retained in their popular government, by reason of a certaine notable exploit that he atchieved. Therefore I will tell a most memorable history of Will Tell before I proceede any further, being very pertinent to this purpose, which was this, as I both heard it in the Citie, and afterward read it in the third booke of Munsters Cosmography. When as the Germane Emperours being the Lords of the principall Cities of Helvetia constituted forraine Prefects and rulers about three hundred yeares since as their deputies over three townes, especially above the rest, namely Sylvania, otherwise called Underwald, Urania, commonly called Uri, and Swice, it hapned that the Prefect of the towne of Swice behaved himselfe very insolently, abusing his authority by immoderate tyrannizing over the people. For amongst other enormous outrages that he committed, this was one. He commanded one of his servants to compell all travellers that passed such a way, to doe reverence to his hat that was hanged upon a staffe in the high way. The people unwilling to offend the Magistrate, did their obeysance unto the hat. But one amongst the rest, even this foresaid William Tell, being a man of a stout courage, refused to doe as the rest did. Whereupon he was brought before the Magistrate, who being grievously incensed against him for his contumacie,

*History of
William Tell.*

[p. 382.]

*Travellers
compelled to do
reverence to a
hat.*

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injoynd him this pennance: that he should shoote an arrow out of a crosse-bow at an apple set upon his sonnes head that was a little child, whom he caused to be tied to a tree for the same purpose, so that if he had fayled to strike the apple, he must needs have shot through his sonne. This he commanded him because this Tell was esteemed a cunning archer: At the first he refused to doe it: But at last because he saw there was an inevitable necessity imposed upon him, he performed the matter greatly against his will, and that with most happy successe. For God himselfe directing the arrow, he shot him so cunningly, that he strooke off the apple from the childs head without any hurt at all to the child. And whereas he had another arrow left besides that which he shot at his sonne, the Prefect asked him what he meant to do with that arrow: he made him this bould and resolute answer. If I had slaine my child with the first, I would have shot thee through with the second. The magistrate hearing that, commanded him to be apprehended, and carried away in a barke. And when he was come betwixt the towne of Urania, and a certaine village called Brun, having by good fortune escaped out of the boate, he ranne away with all possible expedition over the difficult places of the mountaines, where there was no common way, and so came to a place neere to the which he knew the tyrant would passe, where he lay in ambush in a secret corner of the wood till he came that way, and then shot him through with his other arrow. It hapned that this Tell did weare the foresaid sword about him when he atchieved these worthy actes, in regard whereof the Switzers have ever since that time hanged up the same in their Armory for a most remarkable monument, though me thinks it had beene much better to have reserved the arrow with which he shot through the tyrant, then the sword that he wore then. This noble exploit was the first originall of the Helveticall confederation. For shortly after these matters were acted, those three foresaid townes of Underwald, Uri, and Swice united themselves together in a league by a

*The apple
cunningly shot
by Tell.*

[p. 383.]

*Tell's exploit
the original of
the Helvetic
confederation.*

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solemne forme of oath about the year 1316. to the end to shake off the yoke of those forraine tyrants. And afterward the other Cities of the Province imitated them, so that in the end all the Cities of Helvetia combined themselves together in a league of unity, which though it hath beene often assayed since that time to be dissolved and violated by the forraine forces of mighty men, as by some of the German Emperours, by Leopold, and Fredericke, brothers and Dukes of Austria, by the Earles of Kyburg, &c. yet it hath continued firme and inviolable to this day. As for the name of Switzers it grew upon this foresaid occasion, even because the above mentioned William Tell the first author of this league was borne in the towne of Swice. For before that time all the inhabitants of the country were called Helvetians. Having now reported [p. 384.] this notable history, which I could not conveniently omit, I will return againe to the armory. I saw also in the foresaid higher roome, an Ancient that the Switzers got in the field from that famous Charles Duke of Burgundy. For there were most bitter warres waged betwixt the Helvetians and this Duke Charles for the space of three yeares, in which space they fought three very hot battels in as many severall places, the Helvetians ever carrying away the glory of the field from him, and in the last skirmish about the City of Nancey in Lorraine they slew him (after he had lived three and fortie yeares, one moneth, and five and twentie daies,) with three grievous wounds, upon the Epiphany which we commonly call twelfe day, Anno 1477. But to returne once more to this higher roome of the armory; besides these foresaid antiquities, heere I observed a marvailous multitude of costlets, and head peeces, and a great deale of complete armour of prooffe, for the whole body, which is so finely disposed in order, and so elegantly kept, that it yeeldeth a wondrous faire shew.

*An Ancient
won from
Charles Duke
of Burgundy.*

At the upper end of this roome I saw two artificiall men standing a pretie distance from each other, even at the corners of the roome, armed with their complete armour

*Two artificial
men in armour.*

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of prooffe, and crested helmets upon their heads, which a stranger at the first entrance of the roome would conjecture to be living, and very naturall men standing in their armour; this also giveth no small grace to the roome. In another roome I saw most terrible swords made according to the imitation of those that the ancient Helvetians used in their warres against Julius Cæsar, being two-edged, and of a great length, above two yards long, having many steelen pranges, or sharpe hookes at the sides. In another roome I saw onely speares and launces, whereof there was a goodly company. Againe in another, axes and mattocks for pioners to use about digging of trenches. In the lowest roome of all, which is the fourth, I noted an exceeding multitude of pieces of ordinance of all sorts, as culverins, demiculverins, demicannons, sacers, basiliskes, &c. whereof some were taken as trophies from the foresaid Duke of Burgundy, being indeed pieces of admirable beauty and value, adorned with his armes, and many curious borders and works contrived in the same. Amongst the rest I saw one passing great murdering piece, both the ends thereof were so exceeding wide, that a very corpulent man might easily enter the same. This also was wonne in the field from the same Duke. Besides, I saw seven huge and very sumptuous brasen pieces equalling at the least, if not exceeding the length of the longest piece I saw in the Citadell of Milan, above named. All these things I saw kept very daintily, and in passing good order. Although this armoury be well able to arme ten thousand men, yet if there should happen any occasion of warres, they neede not use any of it: because every private man of the citie, together with the rest in the other townes, villages, and hamlets of the country are privately very well furnished in their owne houses: onely if they hire any strangers then they use it, but not else. The Tigurines are able to furnish fortie thousand armed men in their whole territory; but the Citie it selfe armeth two thousand onely and no more.

Thus much of the Armoury.

[p. 385.]

*All sorts of
ordnance.*

*Arms for
10,000 men.*

OBSERVATIONS OF ZURICH

I Saw their campus Martius, where both in ancient times they were wont to muster their souldiers, and so do at this day. It is a very goodly greene plaine, where I observed five exceeding massy pillars of stone, which serve only for this purpose, that souldiers may in the time of muster discharge their peecees at them for the better triall and prooffe of them. I noted every one of the pillars to be much battered with the force of their bullets.

The Campus Martius.

There are two prisons in the City, whereof one standeth in the water, being built in the manner of a Tower, unto the which none can come but by water: herein capitall offenders and debtors are kept. The other is one of those sixe Towers in the westerne wall of the City already mentioned, unto which they are committed that have done some small and veniall crime.

[p. 386.]
Two prisons.

There is one very delectable greene in an eminent and high part of the City, where there grow many goodly trees that doe make a pleasant grove. Here stand many stony tables of a convenient bignesse with benches about them for their archers to sit at their refection, after they have exercised themselves with shooting, which is an exercise much used amongst them. Neare unto this place dwelt one of their Consuls when I was in Zurich. For they have two Consuls in the City, which doe not change every yeare as the Romans did, but when they are once elected into the Consulat, they keepe that consular dignity while they live, except upon some just desert they are degraded.

A delectable green.

Their Lictores or Serjeants doe weare party-coloured cloakes, which are of a blew and white colour according to the armes of the City.

Their houses both publique and private are very faire. Their private houses of a goodly heighth, many of them foure stories high. Their matter of building is partly free stone, and partly timber. For they have no bricke at all.

The habits of the Citizens doe in some things differ from the attyre of any nation that ever I saw before. For

Attire of the citizens.

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all the men doe weare round breeches with codpeeces. So that you shall not finde one man in all Zurich from a boy of ten yeares old to an old man of the age of a hundred yeares, but he weareth a codpeece. Also all their men doe weare flat caps and ruffe bandes. For I could not see one man or boy in the whole City weare a falling band. Many of their women, especially maides doe use a very strange and phantasticall fashion with their haire that I never saw before, but the like I observed afterward in many other places of Switzerland, especially in Basil. For they plait it in two very long locks that hang downe over their shoulders halfe a yard long. And many of them doe twist it together with pretie silke ribbands or fillets of sundry colours.

[p. 387.]

Strange beds.

The beds of the Innes of this City and of all the other Helvetian and German Cities are very strange, such as I never saw before. The like being in the private houses of every particular Citizen as I heard. For every man hath a light downe or very soft feather bedde laid upon him which keepeth him very warme, and is nothing offensive for the burden. For it is exceeding light, and serveth for the covered of the bedde. In the refectory of that Inne where I lay which was at the signe of the two Storkes, there is a stove, such a one as I have before mentioned in my Observations of Padua, which is so common a thing in all the houses of Switzerland and Germany (as I have before said) that no house is without it. I found them first in Rhetia, even in the City of Curia.

Fat soil.

The soile round about this City is so exceeding fat, that it yeeldeth wonderfull plenty of corne, which is every weeke sold here in so great abundance that it doth not only suffize for the maintenance of the City, but also is communicated to their neighbouring Townes, being conveyed unto them partly in Barkes upon the Helvetian lake, and partly with carts and upon horses backs. Also the City is served with such passing store of provision of all sorts whatsoever, that a man may live as cheape here as in any City of Switzerland or Germanie. For I observed

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at my Inne, which was at the signe of the two Storkes, more variety of good dishes then I did in any Inne in my whole journey out of England, our ordinary being sixe bates, that is, fifteene pence English. Every bat counter-vailing two pence halfe peny of our English money.

About an English mile directly beyond the Citie Westward, I saw a place where malefactors are punished. Which is a certaine greene place, made in the forme of a pit, neere unto the which there standeth a little Chappell, wherein some Clergie man doeth minister ghostly counsell unto the offendour before he goeth to execution. In that Chappell I sawe wheeles. If they should happen to tremble so much that they cannot stand upright (as sometimes offendours doe) they are punished in the Chappell. As about some fourteene yeeres before I was at Zurich, three Noble Tigurines were beheaded in that Chappell because they were so inclined to trembling that they could not stand upright. The punishments that are inflicted upon offendours are divers, in number five, whereof the first is beheading, which punishment they onely do sustaine that are incestuous men or high-way robbers. The second is the Gallowes, upon the which those are executed that commit Burghlarie or burne houses. The third is the water, which incestuous women doe suffer, being drowned therein. The fourth is the fire wherewith Witches, Sorcerers, and Heretickes are punished; and after their bodies are burnt, their ashes are cast into the River Sylla aforesaid. The fifth and last punishment is wheeling, which is onely for murderers. This Citie hath suffered great alteration and change of Governement. Heretofore it was governed many yeeres by the Dukes of Almannie or Suevia till about the yeare 1083. it was againe freed from them. After that, about the yeare 1136. it was recovered againe by Fredericke Duke of Suevia, who was afterward made Emperour of Rome, and excluded Conrad Duke of Zaringia out of the possession of Zurich. About the yeare 1336. on the seventh day of June, there rose a sedition in the Citie, so that the whole Senate was removed

[p. 388.]
*Place of
punishment.*

*Five
punishments.*

*Witches burnt
with fire.*

*A sedition in
the city.*

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[p. 389.] or rather expelled out of Zurich, and another substituted in their place, which caused great tumults and confusion in the Citie. For there were many Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Senate, which being united together by a mutual affinitie, governed the whole state according to their pleasure, and executed many unjust and wrongfull judgements to the great prejudice and oppression of the Citizens. At what time the greatest part of the old Senators retired themselves to a place called Rapperswyl to John Earle of Habsburg. For the Tigurines slew one of the Earles of Habsburg, for whose death John aforesaid that succeeded his father in the Earldome, determined to be revenged upon the Citizens. Whereupon certaine Souldiers that promised the Earle to betray Zurich to him, approached privily by night to the Citie. But the Tigurines being forewarned of the conspiracie, very providently prevented the matter, and slew many of the souldiers, tooke the Earle prisoner, and tortured the traytors with the torment of the wheele, in the yeare 1350. About some two yeares after that, Albert Duke of Austria besieged Zurich both with the best forces he could make of his owne, and the auxiliaries of the Earle of Wirtemberg, and the Bishops of Strasbourg and Basil. The Cities of Berne and Friburg aided him also. But the Tigurines being confederated with the inhabitants of the Townes of Swice, Underwald, Uri, and Lucerne defended themselves very valiantly against their enemies, till at last there was a peace concluded on both sides, with condition that the Tigurines should set John of Hapsburg at libertie. Many other bitter brunts also this Citie hath often endured both before the time of the confederation and since, having beene tossed to and fro from one Lord to another, as if shee had beene Dame Fortunes tennis ball. But at this day by the gracious indulgence of the heavenly powers, it enjoyeth great peace and a very halcedonian time with the rest of the Helveticall Cities under that happie league of union, being subject neither to King nor Kaysar. And if warres should happen, it hath so fortified it selfe in time of peace

*Zurich
besieged by
Albert Duke
of Austria.*

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with store of munition and provision for warfare, that it is well able to defend it selfe against any forraine forces.

Here might I make mention of the forme of their Aristocraticall state, their severall and distinct Magistrates, the manner of the election of them, and such other memorable particulars touching the administration of their commonweale. But I must needs confesse I did not use such curious inquisition for these matters as I might have done: contenting my selfe rather with these foresaid matters (which I learned partly by the observation of mine own eies, partly by the instructions of my learned friend aforesaid Marcus Buclerus; and partly by reading of Munsters Cosmography, unto whom I acknowledge my selfe beholding for some of these above mentioned histories) then with the exact knowledge of their government, which I could not possibly attaine unto by reason that I made my abode there, but a day and halfe. Wherefore I intreat thee (gentle Reader) to pardon me though I cannot informe thee of their aristocratie according to thy expectation, promising thee that I will as well as I am able supply that in my next journey into this country (for I determine by Gods heavenly assistance to see hereafter all the thirteene principall townes of Switzerland) which I have now omitted in the observation of their government. I received much kindnesse in this Citie of one Master Thomannus the Prefect of the corne market, whom I could not but mention in this discourse gratitudinis causâ. A sonne of his called Gaspar Thomannus a man of good gifts, and a lover of learning hath beene many yeares comorant in our Universitie of Oxford.

Amongst other learned men that I conversed with in this Citie, Henry Bullinger was one of the chieftest, a man of very singular learning, the nephew of that famous preacher and writer of godly memory Henry Bullinger the successor of Zuinglius in the Ecclesiasticall function of Zurich. This man is a very vigilant preacher of this Citie, and a painefull labourer in the Lords Vineyard. He shewed himselfe very debonaire and courteous

A confession.

*A kind
Prefect.*

*Henry
Bullinger.*

[p. 391.]

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*Bullinger's
manuscripts.*

unto me. For he led me into his studie, which is exceedingly well furnished with divinitie bookes, and much augmented with many of his grandfathers. Amongst the rest, he shewed me a manuscript of his grandfathers never yet printed, which was an historie of the Popes lives; and a manuscript Epistle of Theodorus Beza unto him, wherein he delivered his opinion of the said worke. Also he shewed me one most execrable booke written by an Italian, one Joannes Casa Bishop of Beneventum in Italy, in praise of that unnaturall sinne of Sodomy. This booke is written in the Italian tongue, and printed in Venice. It came first to the hands of this mans grandfather aforesaid, who kept it as a monument of the abhominable impurity of a papistical Bishop, to which end this man also that received it from his grandfather, keepeth it to this day.

*A strange
Latin phrase.*

I observed a strange Latin phrase amongst the learned men of this Citie, which is likewise used in most Cities and Universities of Germany (as I have heard) at the least in all those where I have bene. Whensoever any of them discourseth in Latine with a stranger, he will not speake to him in the second person, as to say, Ut vales Domine? but alwaies in the third person after a stranger maner then ever I observed before. As, Ut valet Dominus? cujus est Dominus? quamdiu commoratus fuit Dominus in Italia? in quam regionem jam tendit Dominus? placet ne Domino? By this word Dominus meaning your selfe to whom he speaketh, though at the first time I heard that phrase, I conceived that they meant a third person. After I had duly considered this pretie Germanisme, and compared it with a phrase that is frequent in the holy Scriptures, I perceived that they borrowed this forme of speech from the very Scriptures themselves. Which made me much the more applaude the same: As for example, when Jacob brought a great drove of Ewes and Kine to present to his brother Esau for a gift, he spake thus unto him: I have sent it that I might finde favour in the sight of my Lord. Genesis cap. 33. verse 8. Meaning Esau himselfe to whom he spake, although indeed he seemed to

[p. 392.]

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speake of a third person: The like phrase being used twice in the same Chapter, and very often in many other places of Scripture.

It is a matter very worthy the consideration to thinke how exceedingly God hath blessed this citie with a great number of most rare wits, and passing learned men within these foure score yeares. For though it be no Universitie to yeeld degrees of Schoole to the students: yet it hath bred more singular learned writers (at the least in my poore opinion) then any one of the famousest Universities of all Christendome, especially Divines, and such as have consecrated their name to posterity even til the end of the world by their learned works. For the writers of this City have bene no ordinary or triviall men that have divulged to the world triobolary pamphlets, but such as have published bookes both of the greatest volume, and of the most excellent & solid learning, being men endewed with those admirable gifts as have made them equall, if not superiour to the profoundest Scholers of Christendome; and such men they are as may very truly apply unto themselves that speech of Saint Augustine: *Nos sumus ex illorum numero qui scribendo proficiunt, & proficiendo scribunt.* Yea many of them have bene such as have shined like most glittering blazing starres, not onely in their owne country of Switzerland, but also in all other regions and kingdomes of the Christian world that doe sincerely embrace the doctrine of the reformed Church. For what Doctors can we name in any Universitie of all Europe that excelled these men, Huldricus Zuinglius, Henricus Bullingerus, Theodorus Bibliander, Rodolphus Gualterus, Ludovicus Lavaterus, Conradus Gesnerus, Josias Simlerus, Joannes Jacobus Frisius, Gaspar Megander, Joannes Gulielmus Stuckius. Whose writings being replenished with most sweete and exquisite learning doe as mute witnesses very sufficiently testifie and confirme the truth of my speech. Neither doe I thinke that any man which doth judiciously reade their bookes will dissent from my opinion: Besides many more of an inferiour ranke that have partly bene

*Zurich
blessed with
many learned
men.*

*Profound
Scholars.*

[p. 393.]
*Famous
Doctors.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Praise of
Zurich not
derogatory to
Oxford and
Cambridge.*

borne in this Citie, and partly professed there: Men of excellent parts, and well knowen unto the world by their learned volumes, whom notwithstanding I will passe over unnamed, that the reader may not deeme me ambitious in reciting the names of learned men. At this day that worthy man Rodolphus Hospinianus with whom I conversed in Zurich (as I have before said) hath much illustrated this Citie with his manifolde bookes full of great learning. Howbeit I doe not by this praise of Zurich derogate from the learned men of mine owne country. For I am perswaded that our two famous Universities of Oxford and Cambridge do yeeld as learned men as any in the world; but for the quantity (not the quality) of writing the Tigurines without doubt have the superioritie of our English men. To conclude this narration of Zurich: I attribute so much to this noble citie, that for sweetnesse of situation, and that wonderful exuberancy of all things whatsoever tending both to profite and pleasure, I compare it at the least even with Mantua herselfe, in Italy, whom before I have so highly extolled, if not preferre it before the same: though indeed that be greater in compasse then this. For that is foure Italian miles about, but the circuite of this comprehendeth no more then halfe an Helvetian mile, which is but two English miles and a halfe.

Thus much of Zurich.

[P. 394.]

*A league of
friendship.*

HERE I have thought good to adde to my description of Zurich before I proceed any further with my observations of my travels, certaine Latine Epistles that I sent to some of the learned men of the Citie; partly because thou mayest read a briefe epitome in my first Epistle of my ensuing observations betwixt that Citie and the farther end of Germany where I was imbarked for England, and partly because my friends that shall happen to reade my booke, may understand that it was my good fortune to enter into a league of friendship with some of the profound schollers of this worthy Citie; a thing that hath ministred no small joy and comfort unto me. This

EPISTLE TO GASPAR WASERUS

first Epistle following is to that rare Linguist and famous traveller Gaspar Waserus. My superscription was this.

Clarissimo viro
Domino Gasparo Wasero

Eximio Philologo, & politioris literaturæ in celeberrimâ Civitate Tigurinâ apud Helvetios Candidato, amico suo dilecto.

The Epistle it selfe is this.



Ubitabis arbitror (clarissime vir celeberrimeque Musarum antistes) aliquid sinistri mihi accidisse in profectione meâ Germanicâ inter vestram civitatem Tigurinam & patriam meam, quoniam in tanto isto temporis intervallo ad te haud scripserim, prout fidelitèr tibi promisi. Veniam mihi des quæso. Nam tot tantisque negotiis districtus fui statim post appulsum meum in patriâ, ut vix respirandi tempus mihi fuerit, nedum scribendi otium. Quod ad peregrinationem meam Germanicam attinet post discessum meum à Tiguro, jucundissima sanè atque faustissima fuit tota illa profectio, & secundis ventis mare trajeci, donec mihi contigit Angliæ

*Epistle to
Gaspar
Waserus.*

——— κάπνον ἀποθρώσκοντα νοῆσαι,

Ut Homerus de suo Ulysse canit, ac tandem exoptatissimum patrii mei soli littus auspicatò appellere. Sed quandoquidem tibi pollicitus sum, si mihi contingeret in patriâ pedem figere, literas tibi scribere non tantùm significantes gratitudinem meam ob tuam eximiam erga me benevolentiam pari conjunctam humanitate (quam gratâ quâdam prædicatione semper prædicare soleo τοῖς φιλομουσικοῖς atque eruditis meis amicis, & cujus gratiâ tibi ingentes gratias reddo ab intimis cordis mei recessibus dimanantes) sed etiam aliquem tibi gustum præbentes mearum Germanicarum observationum; ecce hasce crassâ Minervâ

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*Epistle to
Gaspar
Waserus.*

contextas observatiunculas tibi mitto ὥσπερ ἐν τῇ ἐπιτομῇ, quoniam epistolaris ista brevisitas cogit me illas coangustare, & in multo succinctius compendium reducere, quàm in meo ἀντογράφῳ exemplari exaravi. Has ut æqui bonique consulas, donec in publicum fusiùs scriptum meum hodæporicum divulgaverim post meas longinquas peregrinationes, Belgicam, Saxoniam, Danicam, Alemannicam, Suevicam, Polonicam, Hispanicam, alteram etiam Italicam, Siculam, Scoticam, Hibernicam, Germanicam, Ægyptiacam, ac denique Hierosolymitanam (nam omnes istas regiones si non peragrarè, saltem invisere θεοῦ διδόντος decrevi) te impensè rogo.

A Badenâ igitur vestrà Helveticâ exordium sumam. Ibi sacellum quoddam prope basilicam mortuorum calvariis atque ossibus adeò refertam vidi, ut alterum Golgotha vocari non immeritò possit. Profectò

Obstupui, steterúntque ; comæ————

Quando primò infinitam illam congeriem animadverti. Reor equidem die mundi novissimo totam myriada animarum illa ossa resumpturam. Badenses illos superstitionibus Papisticis & idolatricis cultibus supra modum addictos observavi. Nam plurimas imagines ad idololatriam spectantes in basilicâ vidi. Hinderhoviæ, quæ exiguo intervallo distat à Badenâ lustravi vestras Helveticas thermas, quò magna populi multitudo à multis locis circumcircuità partim τῆς διατριβῆς ἐννεκα, partim morborum curandorum causâ tunc confluebat. Particularia balnea non minus sexaginta illic numeravi. Peculiare σύνταγμα de illorum virtute scripsisse celeberrimum illum tum medicum tum philosophum Henricum Pantaleonem Basiliensem retulit mihi quidam quem in balneo quodam sese lavantem vidi sacerdos. Sed de errore meo in viâ antequam in illa balnea incidere possem, scripsi in Epistolâ meâ ad Dominum Hospinianum, quam, si placuerit, legas. In Kiningsfeldiano Monasterio propè civitatem Brooke, quod jam pertinet ad Dominos Bernenses, observavi monumentum Leopoldi ultimi ejus nominis Austriæ Ducis,

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*Epistle to
Gaspar
Waserus.*

qui multotiès Helvetios infestis armis oppugnavit, & in templi choro picturam suam unà cum suis viginti septem proceribus graphicè depictam. Basileæ cultissimæ, splendidissimæ, atque munitissimæ civitati multa mihi apprimè arriserunt. Cathedralis Ecclesia divæ Mariæ dedicata magnificentissima est, & microcosmo quodam insignium tum antiquorum tum neotericorum monumentorum egregiè ornata. Illic in penitiori quâdam æde, scilicèt scholâ Theologicâ, familiaritèr versatus fui cum præstantissimo illo & Theologo & Philologo Joanne Jacobo Gryncœo, cujus eruditum commercium me valdè oblectavit. Suavissimus meherclè ac ἐπαφρόδιτος senex est in suis colloquiis, de quo meritò potest illud Homericum prædicari

τοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέειν αὐδῇ

atque illud

Ἀεὶν ἀριστῆευν, καὶ ὑπείροχος ἔμμεναι ἄλλων.

Ibi etiam celeberrimum illum Theologum Basiliensis Academiæ τὸν ἀστέρ ἀρίζηλον (ut Pindaricis verbis utar) Amandum Polanum à Polensdorf. in scholâ Theologicâ prælegentem audiui. Nec non Dominum Zuinggerum summi illius Philosophi Theodori Zuinggeri Basiliensis filium, virum profectò elegantissimum, ac publicum Græcæ linguæ in illâ Academiâ professorem unam ex Homeri Iliadibus publicè interpretantem. Munacii Planci Lugduni fundatoris statuam ligneam affabrè exstructam, intra prætorii Basiliensis atrium observavi, cum pluribus aliis memorandis rebus quas illa inclyta civitas suppeditat. Argentina, quò advectus eram à Basileâ secundo Rheno, non parum solatii mihi præbuit. Turrim illam exquisitissimam Cathedralis Ecclesiæ unà cum famigerato illo horologio penè ad stuporem sum admiratus. Urbis situs, ædium tum publicarum tum privatarum splendor atque elegantia sensus meos voluptate quadam novâ titillavit. Badensæ inferiori, quæ ad Marchionem ipsius Principem pertinet, balnea adeò calida sunt, ut vix illorum scaturientem aquam nudis manibus attrectare possem; aiunt Aurelianum Imperatorem horum fuisse inventorem.

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*Epistle to
Gaspar
Waserus.*

Ista civitas cum alterâ Badenâ religione consentit, nimirum Papisticâ. Tamen princeps illorum, qui religionem profitetur reformatam, sed à vobis Tigurinis atque nobis Anglis parum discrepantem (etenim Lutheranus est) non residet hîc, sed Turlaci. Ubi multâ quidem difficultate intra civitatis portas admissus fui. Sed nullis rationibus veniam ingrediendi Principis aulam impetrare potui. Tamen prænobilis quidam generosus, qui fuit primarius aulæ ipsius Præfectus, perhumanissimè me tractavit. Inde Heidelbergam profectus sum Palatinatus inferioris Metropolin atque florentissimam Academiam. Hîc Comitis Palatini ad Rhenum Frederici quarti qui religionem vestram & nostram amplectitur, augustissimum palatium non sine difficultate quadam intromissus vidi, & in quadam cellâ vinariâ vas quoddam vinarium stupendæ ac portento sæ capacitatis, ad cuius summitatem lignæ scâlâ ascendebam. Locupletissimæ illius Bibliothecæ, quæ extructa est in quadam parte primariæ Ecclesiæ dedicatæ S. Spiritui, tam copiosâ supellectile librorum & impressorum & manuscriptorum miraculum usque instructæ, mihi copiam fecit Principis Bibliothecarius eximius ille politioris literaturæ Candidatus Janus Gruterus. Sed repentinus duorum adolescentulorum Principum Anhaltinorum ingressus me impediēbat, quod minus bibliothecam ex voto lustrarem. Postquam deliciis Heidelbergæ oculos atque animum satis pavissem, Spiram illam Imperialem per deserta nemorum me contuli. Hîc collegium Jesuitarum adii, cum quibus *αψιμαχίαν* seu velitationem quandam habui, quoniam Munsteri Cosmographiam, cujus Spirensem descriptionem in ipsorum bibliothecâ legi, malignè depravârunt; expungentes nonnullos locos, hoc scilicet prætextu, quoniam adversus fidem Catholicæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ faciebant. Salutationem divi Bernardi Abbatis Clarevallensis ad beatam virginem Mariam in basilicâ hujus urbis observavi æneis literis in tribus rotundis marmoribus incisam, O clemens Maria, ô pia Maria, ô dulcis Maria. Ista verba illum loquutum fuisse ad lapideam imaginem ipsius stantem

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ad dextram introitus Chori asserunt Spirenses Papistæ, ac tum imaginem edidisse vocem; Bernardum autem hisce verbis illum increpasse: Dominatio tua sui ipsius oblita est. Non decet enim fœminam loqui in congregatione. Multa præterea alia notatu dignissima hinc vidi. Hinc mihi Wormaciam contendenti, inter ambulandum in viâ publicâ casus quidam infaustus infestusque contigit. Nam fortè ex tritâ semitâ in vineam quandam ad carpendos paucos uvarum racemos deflectens, quibus sitim meam merendæ tempore restinguerem, quia tam liberè ac impunè me illic id facturum speravi, quod antea in nonnullis Longobardiæ vinetis factitavi; repentè à quodam rustico bipennifero apprehensus eram, qui subitaneo suo incursu metum sanè non vulgarem mihi, utpotè inermi, incussit. Detraxit enim capiti meo petasum, atque Alemannicis suis verbis, quæ ego prorsus ignorabam, minas mihi intentavit. At ego inscius idiomatis sui, æquè ac *Βάρπαχος Σερπίφιος*, obmutui. Tandem verò interventu quorundam qui Latinos meos sermones intellexerunt, & pro me ad illum Germanicè interpretati sunt, ac mollibus suis dictis ferocientes ipsius spiritus placârunt, lis ita composita est, ut minuto precio galerum redimerem. Wormaciæ totam istam historiolum quibusdam Evangelicis ministris, & aliis facetis congerronibus narraui, qui ex illâ relatione in effusissimos cachinnos soluti erant. Civitas ista Wormaciensis non mediocritèr mihi adblandita fuit. Quadrata turris Basilicæ S. Petri è longinquo conspicua, superba ædificia, præcipuè Episcopale propè Ecclesiam extrinsecus insignibus gentilitiis, & picturis duodecem Sibyllarum, quibus particularia illarum vaticinia de Christo subscribuntur; Prætorium in cuius frontispicio Fredericus tertius Imperator depingitur, ampla fora, spatiosæ plateæ, firmi muri fossis circumfusi, propugnacula, omnia denique voluptatis materiam peregrinis præbent. A Wormaciâ per Openheimiam in latere montis instar Jerusalem sitam, Moguntiam perrexi Electoris Archiepiscopi dignitate, & typographiæ tot ingenuarum artium fœcundæ matris invento celebrem. Hinc in

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Gaspar
Waserus.*

Jebusitas rursùs sive illos Romani Pontificis Hierarchiæ Janisarios, & ὑπερασπίστας Ignatianæ colluviei fratres incidi, cumque Nicolao Serrario eorum Patriarchâ, qui tam virulentis convitiis in Lutherum (edito quodam de Lutheri magistro libro) debacchatus est, congressus sum. Compluribus vetustis monumentis tam sacris quàm profanis Moguntia abundat. Inter cætera propè Monasterium Benedictinorum in quodam edito colle vineis consito observavi lapideum Colossum Drusi privigni Octaviani Cæsaris, ingentem sanè molem, à formâ glandis Germanicæ Aichelstein appellatam. Hic Drusum cum Germanis dimicasse, ac post insignem victoriam de eis reportatam, gloriosum trophæum eum erexisse perhibent. Hinc per Rheni & Moeni confluentem navigio Francofurtum advectus eram, ubi nundinis illis autumnalibus totius Europæ celeberrimis interfui, multosque meos conterraneos ad summum meum gaudium vidi. Populorum diversorum, præsertim prædivitum mercatorum, ex plurimis Christianismi partibus, non tantùm ex omnibus ferè opulentissimis Germaniæ vestræ urbibus, sed etiam ex Italiâ, Galliâ, Daniâ, Angliâ nostrâ, Poloniâ, Scotiâ, &c. confertim huc confluentium ingentem concursum hic sum conspicatus.

* Non, mihi si linguæ centum sint, orâque centum,

Infinitas harum nundinarum divitias narrando percensere possum. In bibliopolarum plateâ admirandam omnigenorum librorum copiam animadverti, & inter reliquos elegantissimam tuam orationem in obitum immortalis memoriâ digni vestræ Tigurinæ Ecclesiæ summi Antistitis Joannis Gulielmi Stuckii. A Francofurto terrestri itinere Moguntiam redii, & indè exiguâ cymbâ Rhenum usque ad Coloniam Agrippinam sulcavi. In isto spatio multas præclaras civitates atque oppida in utrâque Rheni ripâ elegantissimè sita præterivi. Colonia ista magnificentissima atque frequentissima civitas est omnium quas in Germaniâ vidi, & situm amœnissimum habet. Nihil non splendidum & nitidum hîc: tantùm fæce & sordibus

* *Ænei.* 6.

EPISTLE TO GASPAR WASERUS

Pontificiarum superstitionum tota contaminatur. Multas egregias & non contemnendas antiquitates hic perlustravi. *Epistle to Gaspar Waserus.* Integram historiam trium Regum, quorum sepulchrum adeò ostentant Colonienses, ex typographicâ quâdam tabulâ extra sacrarium appensâ (in quo fertur illorum ossa recondi) excripsi. Sed totam illam narrationem nugatorium commentum esse plurimi Orthodoxi censent. Sancti Gereonis templum visitavi, ubi ossa Thebæorum atque Maurorum Martyrum reponuntur; Sanctæ etiam Ursulæ meæ contreraneæ templum. Hic magna multitudo ossium & craniorum asservatur, quæ thecis vel operculis byssinis ac bombycinis aureis stellulis distinctis cooperiuntur. Coloniâ relictâ liquidam viam Rhenanam per Clivensem ditionem, Geldriam, & Hollandiam semper tenui, in multis inclytis urbibus, Novi omago, Gorcomo, Dordracō pernoctans. A Dordracenâ illâ urbe Virginali (tali enim epitheto cives illam insigniunt, partim quod semper invicta steterit, partim etiam quòd Virgo illam fundaverit) & clarissimo Emporio Euripum usque ad Armurum primum Zelandiæ oppidum tranavi, à quo per Middleburgum Zelandiæ Metropolin Flisingam deveni, quæ peregrinationis meæ Germanicæ extimus erat terminus. Hinc plenis carbasis per cæruleum elementum vectus Londinum appuli, ubi paucos dies inter amicos meos, (qui obviis ulnis me post longos terræ marisque labores amplexi sunt,) corporis & animi reficiendi causâ commoratus, tandè in exoptatissimam patriam meam in Comitatu Somersetensi, qui jacet in occidentali Angliæ parte, lætabundus perveni. Hic fuit ultima periodus longinquæ meæ peregrinationis quæ à Venetiis ad patrios lares millenis viginti quinque milliariis Anglicis constabat.

Habes jam (Ornatissime Vir) *συμπόμως* descriptam meam Germanicam itinerationem à vestro Tiguro. Sed hoc censeas velim nullam Germanicam civitatem majore solatio ac voluptate me affecisse quàm vestram. Nam omnia illic adeò mihi arrisere, ut copiosorem illius descriptionem in meo *ὁδοιπορικῷ* libro quàm ullius alterius Germanicæ urbis (exceptis tantùm Basileâ, Heidelbergâ, Spirâ, & Coloniâ)

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Epistle to
Gaspar
Waserus.*

fecerim. Armamentarium vestrum omnimodo apparatu bellico instructum, antiquis Aquilis & vexillis Romanorum, nerviceis clypeis, oblongis atque ancipitibus ensibus utrinque, plurimis praeacutis cuspidibus armatis, gladio Gulielmi Tell Suitensis confœderationis vestræ Helveticæ authore, excusso Præfectorum vestratium externorum jugo, qui immani ac planè barbaricâ in civitates vestras tyrannide grassati sunt, variisque aliis insignibus antiquitatibus summè decoratum, & exquisitissimo decentissimoque ordine excultum, hyperbolicis ad multos meos conterraneos præconiis extuli. Nec non elegantem civitatis situm, amœnum Limaci interfluxum, nitida templa, turrita ac pinnata mœnia profundis vallis circumcincta, firmissima propugnacula, pulchras plateas, elegantia ædificia, excellentem vestram aristocraticam politiam, summam in exteros humanitatem, maximam rerum omnium tum ad utilitatem tum ad voluptatem conducentium exuberantiam, nihil non summis laudibus ad sydera evexi. Vestræ denique civitati tantum tribui, ut paradisum deliciarum, fertilissimum ingeniorum totius Germaniæ seminarium, & ipsissimum Musarum domicilium non immeritò appellaverim. Unum tantùm hoc vobis deesse affirmavi, nimirum cohonestationem virorum Tigurinorum tam Martis quam Musarum ornamentis illustrium statuis, Mausoleis, & honorariis virtutum eorum epitaphiis atque elogiis, quæ ubique in omnibus cœteris Germaniæ civitatibus observavi, præcipuè verò Basileæ, Heidelbergæ, Spiræ, ac Moguntiæ. Sed omnia hæc unà cum Gallicis, Italicis, & Rheticis observationibus quas jamdudum collegi, & Hispanicis, Polonicis, Danicis, Saxonis, Turcicis, quas posthac (Christo duce) collecturus sum, tandem divini numinis auspiciis in unum corpus redacta, copiosè explicata, ac certo quodam ordine ac methodo digesta & typis excusa videbis. Intereà impolitis hisce lineis extremam coronidem imponens, te oro atque obtestor, in amicorum tuorum album referre digneris tibi addictissimum (etsi

Sit penitus toto divisus ab orbe Britannus)

Thomam Coryatum Odcombiensem.

Londini pridie Calendas Augusti : Anno Regis *θεανθώπου* 1609.

EPISTLE TO GASPAR WASERUS

To the same also I wrote this poore Greeke
Epistle.

*Epistle to
Gaspar
Waserus.*

ΚΑὶ τὰς ὀλίγας γραμμὰς Ἑλληνικὰς ἀναγνῶναι (Ἀνὲρ ἀξιώτατε τῆς καὶ φιλομονσότατε) σοῦ δέομαι. καὶ γὰρ ἀπαιδευσίας καὶ ἀπειροκαλίας γέμφοι, ἀλλ' ὅμως τῆς ἐμῆς πρὸς σέ εἰλικρινεστάτης ἐννοίας τεκμήρια οὐκ ἀφανῆ τυγχάνουσιν οἶσαι. ὄντως ἑμαυτὸν ἐνδαιμονίζω, ὅτι ἐμοὶ ἐν ὑπερθάλσσαις χώραις τῆς περισπουδάστου σῆς φιλίας τυχεῖν συνέβη, τῆς πολὺ μᾶλλον ἐμὲ ἐνφρακῦίας ἢ ἀλλῇ τῇς ἡδονῇ ἧς ἀπέλαυσ' ἐν ταῖς ὁδοιπορίαις ἐμαῖς. ὅτι δὲ κατὰ τὸν Δημοσθένη, τὸ φυλάξαι τὰγαθὸν τοῦ κτήσασθαι πολλῷ χαλεπώτερον εἶναι δοκεῖ, τῆς φρονήσεως σημεῖον ἡγοῦμαι τὴν σὴν φιλίαν κτησάμενον πάντι τρόπῳ πειράσθαι αὐτῇ φυλάξαι. μηδένα δὲ λόγον βελτίω πρὸς τοῦτ' ἐξευρίσκειν διὸς τ' ἦν, ἢ ἐπιστολὴν σοὶ πέμπων, γνούς ἐπιστολὰς εἶναι οἰονεῖ ὀργανικὰς αἰτίας, δι' αἷς εἰώθαμεν ὡς τὰ πολλὰ τὰς φιλίας βεβαιοῦν. μὰ δὲ αὐτὴ ἡ φιλία παρ' ἡμῖν ἀλλήλοις ἀνχθῇ, τοῦτο σοὶ εὐχομαι (τῶν Μουσῶν λαμπρότατον κλέος) ὥστε ἀντιτέμπειν ἐμοὶ τὰ γράμματα ἐκ τοῦ Τιγούρου, ὃν περ οὐδὲν μοὶ χαριέντερον ἢ ποθεινώτερον συμβαίη. τὸ δὲ μακρὸν τῶκου διάστημα οὐδὲν ἐστὶν ἐμπόδισμα πρὸς τοῦτο. ραδίως γὰρ δύνῃ ἀποστέλλειν αὐτὰ πρὸς Ἀγγλίαν ἀπὸ τοῦ φραγκοφούρτου τῷ τῶν πολυθρυλλητῶν ἐκείνων ἀγορῶν καιρῷ. εἰάν ταύτης τῆς φιλανθρωπίας ἐμ' ἀξιώσης, δῆπου ἀλύτῳ τῆς φιλίας συνδέσμῳ ἐμὲ σοὶ αἰεὶ συσφίγξεις. ἐρρώσο ὁ τῆς παιδείας φωστήρ, ὥς ἀν πάλιν ἴδω, σέ, ὃ μοὶ συμβῆσεσθαι ἐλπίζω ἐν τῷ ἐρχομένῳ θέρει. δέομαι σοῦ προσειπεῖν παρ' ἐμοῦ ἐκείνον ευγενῆ Τιγουρίνον Κύριον Οἰρτμαννον Ἀπόελερον, ὃς φιλανθρωπότετα μοῦ ἐχρήσατο αὐτῷ ἀντὶ τῆς ἐαυτοῦ εἰς ἐμὲ φιλανθρωπίας χάριν ὡς διον τε μεγίστην ἀποδίδωμι.

Εὐμένεστατος σοῦ φίλος, σοὶ αἰεὶ ἕως τῆς τελευτῆς συνεσφιγμένος
Θωμᾶς Κοριατὸς Ἀγγλος ὁ ἐκ τῆς Οὐδοκωβίας.

Λονδίνοθεν πρώτη ἱσταμένου Σκιροφριῶνος τῷ ἔτει μετὰ τὴν ἐνσάρκωσιν Σωτῆρος τοῦ κόσμου χιλιοστῷ ἑξακοσιοστῷ ἐννάτῳ.

Having about some three quarters of a year since received an answer from this learned man, I have thought it not amisse to insert it into this place, as an argument

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

of his love unto me ; but I will not expresse his super-
scription, as I have done those of the Epistles that I
wrote unto all my foure learned friends of this Citie of
Zurich, because he ascribeth such titles unto me, as I
never did, nor shall deserve in my life. The Epistle
itselfe is this.

S. P. D.

*Epistle from
Gaspar
Waserus.*



Iteræ tuæ (Doctissime Vir) quas ex ultimis
nundinis autumnalibus ad me dedisti,
mihi redditæ, & longè gratissimæ fuerunt
multis nominibus. Nam, præter iter
tuum, quod graphicè & luculentè admo-
dum descripsisti, clarè ex eis perspexi
eximiam tuam benevolentiam, quâ me
licèt absentem, & longissimè à vobis dissitum egregiè
sanè prosequeris, & ad eam perpetuandam proporrò te
quasi devincis. Quæ causa est, cur non noluerim isthoc
Epistolum tibi reponere, & eandem tibi de me quoque
polliceri. Iter egregium profectò est, quod ab eo tem-
pore, ex quo à me discessisti, feliciter Dei gratiâ confecisti :
& optandum esset, ut multi tui similes extârent, qui non
transcurrendo tantùm corpora aspicerent, sed introspicerent
etiam animos, rerum momenta, non margines aut super-
ficies. Tum major profecto hominum politicorum &
prudentum, quibus etiam in Ecclesiâ habemus opus, sine
dubio extaret numerus. Hoc si diligentiori curæ mihi
fuisset in Angliâ, Scotiâ, Hiberniâ, Belgio, Galliâ, Ger-
maniâ, Italiâ, & alibi, quum provincias illas florentissimas
peragrarem, paulò meliùs res se meæ haberent. Præclarè
igitur tu, qui omnia ista quàm diligentissimè observare,
scrutari, connotare voluisti. Etenim meminisse tandem
hæc tanta juvabit.

De rerum statustrarum pauca habeo ad te scribere.
Rex Galliæ recens in Helvetiis conscribi curavit sex millia
peditum ; quæ ad redigendos ducatus Juliacensem, Cliven-
sem & Montensem in potestatem Principum Brandebur-
genis & Palatini, in Galliam hinc proficiscentur. Quòd si

EPISTLE FROM GASPAR WASERUS

Serenissimus Rex vester, (uti facturum credunt & optant omnes boni) sua quoque conjungat auxilia, magnam sanè jacturam faciet Antichristus. Apologiam ejus cum præfatione monitoriâ refutatam esse à Bellarmino, haud dubiè jam cognovisti. Regerit is Cramben Pontificiam millies à nostris refutatam magnâ suâ ignominiâ. Vestrûm jam est Regis vestri causam contra Lanistam istum Purpuratum in manus sumere, & masculè propugnare; prout per Dei gratiam virorum generosissimorum & in hac palæstrâ exercitatissimorum apud vos ingens est copia. Deus optimus maximus vestris laboribus prolixè benedicat; cujus clientelæ, seu *λίμην ἀσφαλεστάτω*, te commendo corditûs mi Thoma optime, & amicissime. Tiguri 16 Mart. 1610

*Epistle from
Gaspar
Waserus.*

Tui studiosissimus Gaspar Waserus,
Professor sanctarum linguarum in scholâ Tigurinâ.

This Epistle following is to M. Rodolphus Hospinianus a learned Preacher and writer of controversies of the Citie of Zurich. The superscription whereof is this.

*Epistle to
Rodolphus
Hospinianus,
Preacher.*

Reverendissimo viro Domino Rodolpho Hospiniano præstantissimo theologo, vigilantissimoque animarum pastori in inclytâ civitate Tigurinâ Helveticarum urbium Metropoli.

The Epistle it selfe is this.



Tsi non ut hominem perfrictæ frontis, audacis tamen genii seu ingenii fortassè (Vir Clarissime) me redargueris, quòd ad te ausim scribere, & Musas tuas severiores hisce intempestivis lineis interpellare. Condone quæso meæ audaciæ. Nam talem opinionem tuæ humanitatis ac egregii candoris imbibì, quippè quòd familiarissimo tuo commercio in ædibus tuis Tiguri me dignatus fueris, ut non omninò ingratas tibi istas literas fore mihi penitûs persuaserim, præsertim cum proficiscantur à grato animo

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Epistle to
Rodolphus
Hospinianus,
Preacher.*

gratias tibi singulares reddente ob tuam summam erga me benevolentiam, quam satis abundè demonstrasti, quando illum eruditum, suaviter moratum, ac lætæ indolis juvenem Marcum Buelerum mihi ut comitem conciliasti toto illo tempore quod contrivi in vestrà civitate. Juvenis ille, cui plurimis nominibus me devinctissimum ingenuè agnosco, idoneus & index & dux mihi fuit. Nam insigniter mihi gratificatus est tum indicando mihi precipuas maximâque observatione dignissimas res, quas vestra suppeditavit civitas, ut templa, arces, propugnacula, scholas, celeberrimum vestrum armamentarium omni munitionum genere ac πανοπλία instructum, nihil visu dignum omittens: tum etiam ducendo vel potius deducendo me in viâ meâ Badenam versus, & quandò nobis mutuò valediximus, vim lachrymarum (ô tenellum & liquidum cor) profundendo. Ejus humanitati atque τῇ ἀναμνήσει omninò tribuo, quòd tam copiosam historiolum vestræ civitatis scripserim. Multò enim pleniorē narrationem feci in meo ὁδοιπορικῇ Tiguri ac rerum Tigurinarum, quàm ullius aliæ civitatis in Germania, exceptis duntaxat quatuor, Basileâ, Heidelbergâ, Spirâ, & Coloniâ. Parvi (reverende vir) tuo consilio unâ quadam re. Nam si memineris, consuluisti mihi digredi parùm ex viâ ad videndum balnea propè Badenam vestram Helveticam. Sed in multis profectò diverticulis & ignotis callibus erravi, antequam illa invenire potuerim, hâc præcipuè de causâ, quoniam inscius vestræ linguæ non potui Germanicè percontari viam. Tantùm hac phrasi uti solius eram. Her ist das der raight stroze auf balnea. Sed Germani, præcipuè rustici illi Corydones quibus obviam dedi, existimantes præ rudi meâ atque imperitâ verborum Teutonicorum pronuntiatione me peregrinum fuisse, & vestræ linguæ ignarum, mihi interroganti semper annuerunt, & gestibus quibusdam subobscuris viam in quâ progrededer, mihi indigitârunt, sed non viam ad balnea. Non enim intellexerunt quid sibi vellet meum verbum Balnea. Tandem post multam deambulationem Kininfsfeldianum Monasterium veni, ubi à quodam docto juvene, qui linguam Latinam mediocritèr calluit, sciscitatus sum

EPISTLE TO R. HOSPINIANUS

ubi essent balnea Badensia. Respondit, me illa præter-
 isse, & à tergo reliquisse per totum Germanicum milli-
 arium. Quare efflagitationum mearum instantiâ illam &
 oravi & exoravi, ut ad balnea me comitaretur. Quod
 humanitatis officium benevolentissimè mihi præstitit, atque
 ita post multos errores balnea illa lustrare & eorum virtu-
 tem explorare mihi contigit. Juvenis ille quoniam
 eandem quam ego religionem professus est, familiari sua
 societate, & blandis facetiis me valdè recreavit. Inde pro-
 fectus sum Brookam, Rheinfeldiam, ubi iterùm lenitè ac
 amoenè labentem vestrum Limacum observavi, ac tandem
 Basileam. Hic genialitèr biduum contrivi versando cum
 plurimis egregiis viris, Musarum & rei literariæ candidatis.
 Sed recensere tibi omnes meas Germanicas observationes,
 quas in illis inclytis civitatibus curiosius collegi, esset tum
 prolixum tum superfluum, præcipuè quoniam in Epistolâ
 meâ ad celeberrimum illum Dominum Gasperum Wase-
 rum concivem tuum, quâ fieri potuit maximâ brevitate illa
 omnia succinctè attigi, quam (si tibi visum fuerit) legas.
 Amicos illos tuos, quos ut à te salutarem me orasti, viros
 reverendissimos, atque egregiis virtutum & eruditionis non
 vulgaris laudibus excultissimos, Academiæ Oxoniensis ful-
 gidissima luminaria, Dominum Doctorem Hollandum
 regium Theologiæ apud Oxonienses professorem, & Domi-
 num Doctorem Rivium novi Collegii ibidè Gardianum
 (ut vulgo vocant, Anglicè the Warden) haud quaquam
 vidi, ex quo domum redii. Sed salutem tuam illis trans-
 misi per conterraneum tuum Dominum Gasparum Thom-
 annum Tigurinum, qui multos annos Oxonii literis operam
 dedit. Cum illo familiaritatem nuper inivi. Nam literas
 illi à patre suo viro honestissimo sanè (ut mihi videtur) &
 pientissimo tradidi, cui gratias quæso maximas des meo
 nomine, quòd me Tiguri humanissimè tractaverit.
 Quinetiam hoc oro te, ut illi significes, filium suum adversâ
 fortunâ apud nos uti; nam tantâ inopiâ & paupertate
 laborat, ut *συνπάθειαν* quandam in me commoveret
 utque vicem ejus maximè dolerem. Proinde sicuti ego
 illi consulvi ut in patriam rediret, ubi cum parentibus,

*Epistle to
 Rodolphus
 Hospinianus,
 Preacher.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Epistle to
Rodolphus
Hospinianus,
Preacher.*

propinquis, & necessariis reliquum ætatis conterat, præcipuè quum patria sua eruditissimis viris abundet, quorum societas illi tum adjumento in conficiendo doctrinæ suæ studio, & levamento in sublevandâ suâ egestate futura sit; sic etiam pater ipsius φιλοσοφίαν suam declarabit, & paterni erga illum amoris specimen egregium edet, si literas ad illum scripserit, quibus eum ad penates suos Tigurinos revocet, quò tandem aliquandò post diuturnum istud quasi voluntarium exilium ex dulci suâ patriâ sibi in canicie suâ adminiculum, & veluti idoneum ad senectutem suam suffulciendam baculum sit. Tum patris tum patriæ suæ causâ opto ei ex animo magis secundam fortunam quàm apud nos fruitur. Nam patriam ipsius tanto amore amplector, ut (si Deus mihi vitam prorogaverit) in proximâ meâ Germanicâ profectioe totam vestram Helvetiam perlustrare decreverim, præcipuè tredecem vestros Cantones, Tigurum & Basileam iterum, Bernam, Scafusium, Solodurum, Lucernam, Friburgum, Swiciam, Uraniam, Sylvania, Tugium, Glaream, & Abbatis cellam.

Sed quò tandem excurrit vel expatiatur calamus meus? ignoscas quæso prolixitati meæ (dignissime vir) nam tuâ humanitate fretus (quam re ipsâ non ita pridem expertus sum) calamo meo nimis laxas habenas dedi, quas jam restringere expedit, ne tibi in pulcherrimo tuo Theologico studio impigrè currenti ista levicula πάρεργα sint impedimento, quò minus ad extremam curriculi metam pervenias. Promisit mihi (egregie vir) ingenuus ille juvenis Marcus Buelerus se sollicitaturum te ut mihi rescribas, si priùs ad te scriberem. Quo me favore si dignatus fueris, usque ad extremum vitæ halitum obstringes

Tibi deditissimum, tuæquæ doctrinæ haud
minimum præconem

Thomam Coryatum Odcombiensem.
Londini pridie Calen. August. Anno 1609.

EPISTLE TO HENRY BULLINGER

The third Epistle I sent to M. Henry Bullinger aforesaid, the superscription is this.

*Epistle to
Henry
Bullinger.*

Viro ornatissimo amico suo Henrico Bullingero, celeberrimi illius viri Henrici Bullingeri summi Tigurinæ urbis quondam antistitis nepoti, eruditissimo ac vigilantissimo apud Tigurinos in Helvetiâ Ecclesiastæ.

The Epistle it selfe is this.



Via inter reliquos meos Tigurinos amicos non ultimum locum tenes (clarissime charissimeque mi Bullingere) à me paucis compellendus & salutandus es. Ne si intellexeris me ad Dominum Hospinianum & Dominum Waserum literas dedisse, teque omisisse, ingratitude notam mihi inuras, quum tam benevolè, tam humaniter, tam comitèr multò suprà tum expectationem tum meritum meum domi tuæ Tiguri ultimo autumno me tractaveris. Nam tam benigno ac dulci alloquio me ignotum ac peregrinum in ædibus tuis dignari, manifestum liberalis animi argumentum fuit; sed in bibliothecam tuam, in illud tam variè copioseque instructum Musæum (quod multò majus erat) me introducere, librorum tuorum elegantissimorum copiam mihi facere, avi tui beatæ memoriæ manuscripta volumina ostendere, humanitatis tuæ singularis ut insigne indicium & prædicavi meis doctis conterraneis, nonnullis aulicis viris, celeberrimarum Academiarum nostrarum alumniis, & equestris ordinis generosis; & prædicare non supersedebo,

*Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos reget artus.

Proinde facere non potui quin paucis hisce lineis te salutem, partim ut turpem ingratitude labem subterfugiam; partim etiam ut amicitia nostra firmiùs coalescat, quod summoperè expeto.

* Virg. *Ænei.* 1.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Epistle to
Henry
Bullinger.*

Antequam vidi Musæum tuum, tum fando accepi, tum in duobus probatis authoribus legi, Joannem Casam Episcopum Beneventanum in Italiâ de Sodomiae laudibus libellum conscripsisse. Authores illi apud quos illius fit mentio, sunt isti, Joannes Juellus ille noster Phœnix Anglicus, Episcopus Sarisburiensis, in suâ elegantissimâ doctissimâque Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Apologiâ, & clarissimus ille tuus conterraneus Conradus Gesnerus in suâ Bibliothecâ, qui hisce verbis illum librum memorat. Impurissimus hic nebulo edidit poemata quædam Italica, in publicum Venetiis excusa, in quibus (proh scelus) Sodomiam laudibus extollit. Istorum authenticorum scriptorum autoritate nixus, sæpiusculè Papicolis in Angliâ & alibi retuli quendam Papisticum Episcopum Italicum tam spurcum librum scripsisse, eumque typis imprimendum curasse, ut nullus nostræ reformatæ religionis professor vel audire illum patienter ferret, ne dum talem conscriberet. Refragati mihi sunt Papistæ de isto libro verba facienti, & tam pertinaciter affirmarunt nullum ejusmodi librum à Casa fuisse scriptum, ut aliquantum dubitaverim utrum verum esset quod de illo libro memoriæ prodiderunt gravissimi isti authores. Sed quum jam tandem hisce oculis illum intueri in tuo Musæo mihi contigerit, non video cur execrandam illius consceleratissimi Episcopi spurcitiam excusent Pontificii. Etsi autem ille immundissimus liber sit dignus qui aut Thetidi, aut Veneris tradatur marito (ut elegantè politissimus ille Politianus loquitur de Homero à se translato in quâdam Epistolâ ad Jacobum Cardinalem Papiensem) tamen tibi consulerem reservare potius in Bibliothecâ tuâ illud detestandum monumentum ad perpetuum Papisticæ immundicie dedecus & infamiam.

O vos terque quaterque beatos Tigurinos, qui per totum penè Christianum orbem, præcipuè religionem reformatam & verè Christianam profitentem, pro fidei vestræ puritate, assiduâ & indefessâ in scribendo industriâ, singulari & incomparabili doctrinâ, & eximia pietate, suprâ reliquos, etiam in extremis oris plagisque totius Christianismi celebramini. Ita enim Deus vestræ civitati & incolis bene-

EPISTLE TO HENRY BULLINGER

*Epistle to
Henry
Bullinger.*

dixit, ut nulla sit Christianismi pars tam longè dissita, quò non nominis vestri celebritas pervaserit, præsertim ex quo puriorem Evangelii doctrinam amplexi estis. Nam tempore illo tenebrarum, quo crassis illis superstitionibus & idolomaniâ Papisticâ immersi estis, non memini vel unum clarum virum vestram civitatem peperisse. Sed ex quo Papismo nuncium remisistis, & repurgatam doctrinam filii Dei, sacrosanctum ejus Evangelium in cordibus vestris plantastis, prædicastis, in circumjacentibus regionibus, disseminastis, & tam vocibus quàm accuratissimis vestris scriptis eam propugnastis, Deus bone quot strenui & heroici Jesu Christi athletæ, quot imperterriti veritatis Evangelicæ πρόμαχοι Tiguri exorti sunt, qui pro orthodoxâ & veteri Catholicâ doctrinâ verè Apostolicâ, verè Christianâ contra ementitum Romanæ Ecclesiæ Catholicismum, & commentitium Papalis tyrannidis primatum calamis suis, & spiritalibus gladiis pugnantes, sibi & patriæ suæ immortalem gloriam nullâ temporis injuriâ intermorituram pepererunt? nam tot egregios verbi divini assertores contra novitias & spurias Cacolycæ Romanæ Synagogæ traditiones apud vos intra octoginta annorum spatium natos arbitror, quot nullam aliam totius Christianismi Academiam vix peperisse reor. Ut autem cæteros Tigurinos Doctores taceam, Henricus Bullingerus avus tuus piæ memoriæ instar omnium erit, qui doctrinam sinceriolem Jesu Christi purissimè ut θεόπνευστος & θεοδιδάκτος Doctor & docuit, & promovit ad insignem Christianæ reipub. utilitatem, & elaboratissimis suis lucubrationibus vestram civitatem, non minùs quàm Smyrnam suam Homerus, aut Mantuam Virgilius maximè nobilitavit; cujus libris Theologicis, præsertim Decadibus suis tantum authoritatis tribuimus nos Angli, quantum Sibyllinis oraculis antiqui Romani; usque adèd ut publicè in Ecclesiis nostris eas asservari authoritate Regiâ mandatum sit, quò plebei homines iis concionibus in sacrosanctis Christianæ fidei mysteriis faciliùs informentur. Hunc si imiteris (doctissime mi Bullingere) hujus vestigiis si inhærescas, & tam vitæ integritate quàm doctrinæ puritate

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

Epistle to Henry Bullinger. si illius genium exprimas (quod te summis conatibus facere accepi) verè te avissare dicam. Quod ut facias, nos Angli (qui avi tui sanctissimam memoriam veneramur) præcipuè ego, qui tecum aliquam saltem externam si non intimam amicitiam contraxi, ardentibus votis exoptamus.

Macte igitur virtute tua, sic itur ad astra
(Egregie vir,) & istam quam nactus es Spartam orna, hoc est, istam sacram facultatem Theologicam quam suscepisti, excole, ut tandem consummatissimus Theologus & Ecclesiæ Christi fulgida lampas, sicut Luna inter minores Stellæ, evadas. Vale doctissime mi Bullingere, & hunc animulum meum verè & ἀψευδῶς tui amantem ut redames te instantèro oro.

Tui studiosissimus

Thomas Coryatus Odcombiensis.

Londini Pridie Calendas Augusti, Anno 1609.

Epistle to Marcus Buelerus. The fourth and last Epistle I sent to my friend Marcus Buelerus above named.

The superscription is this.

Egregiæ indolis & optimæ spei juveni Marco Buelero Musarum alumno, ac benè merito suo amico, Tiguri Primariæ Helvetiæ Civitatis rei literariæ & bonis artibus operam danti.

The Epistle it selfe.



Andem aliquando (clarissime mi Buelere) post longas moras hasce literas tibi mitto, non sine dolore profectò ablatam fuisse mihi ad te scribendi opportunitatem toto isto tempore ex quo patriam meam appuli; præpeditus nimirum magnâ negotiorum mole, quæ statim post meum in patriæ fines ingressum me undique circumvallârunt. Sed præstat serò scribere quàm non omnino. Non possum satis amplas gratias tibi reddere (mi Buelere) ob tuam insignem humanitatem ultimo autumnno Tiguri mihi præstitam,

EPISTLE TO MARCUS BUELERUS

quam quoad vixero gratâ atque tenaci memoriâ complectar, & si in Helvetiâ aliquod tempus conterere mihi iterum contigerit (quod fortassè aliquandò accidet præ amore illo quò uberrimam tuam patriam amplector) aliquod sanè gratitudinis specimen edam, quod tuam in me benevolentiam aliquâ ex parte rependet. Nam tuâ potissimùm ope adjutus plurima memoranda in vestrâ Civitate Tigurinâ observavi, quæ forsân posthac typis excusa unâ cum Gallicis, Italicis, & Germanicis meis observationibus videbis.

*Epistle to
Marcus
Buelerus.*

Memini (mi Buelere) in mutuis nostris colloquiis inter deambulandum me sciscitatum fuisse te an Græcam linguam calleres, teque respondisse, quòd etsi adhuc ejus imperitus esses, tamen divino numine aspirante eam addiscere decreveris. Ego illâ occasione impulsus, in laudem præstantissimæ illius linguæ aliquantum digressus fui, promissique (si unquam ad te scriberem) ad illius studium te seriò cohortari velle. Proindè non abs re erit, si paucas lineas exarem, quibus tanquam stimulis seu calcaribus quibusdam ad elegantissimæ illius linguæ cognitionem imbibendam te incitem. Quum multa sint (mi Marce) quæ te ad Græcam linguam perdiscendam exacuere possunt, tum hæc duo potissimùm. Primò exempla omnium vestratium celeberrimorum Tigurinorum, qui doctrinæ laude floruerunt. Nam quum multos clarissimos immortalique memoriâ dignissimos viros vestra civitas produxerit, Huldicum Zuinglium, Henricum Bullingerum vestri Bullingeri egregii Theologi jam apud vos viventis avum, Theodorum Bibliandrum, Conradum Gesnerum, Rodolphum Gualterum, Ludovicum Lavaterum, Rodolphum Collinum, Josiam Simlerum, Joannem Jacobum Frisium, Joannem Guilielmum Stuckium, cum plurimis aliis præstantissimis viris, qui in vestro Helvetico orbe tanquam splendidissima luminaria refulserunt, omnes istos Græcè non mediocriter doctos, sed eâ linguâ ad amussim excultos, ad ejusque summum quasi apicem et fastigium pervenisse reperies; quippe cujus adminiculo veritatem indagare, errores refutare, & Pontificiorum prava dogmata atque

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Epistle to
Marcus
Buclerus.* ἐπεροδιδασκαλίαν evertere faciliùs possent. Nam ex omnibus illustribus viris quos vestra aluit civitas, ne unum quidem nominare potes qui Græcâ linguâ non imbutus fuerit. Secundò consideratio crassæ inscitiae nonnullorum, qui etsi famam aliquam ob superficiale[m] quandam doctrinam in repub. literariâ adepti fuerint, tamen quia hujus linguæ cognitione destituti fuere, in multos putidos ac fœdos errores prolapsi sunt, & scriptis suis perridiculas quasdam absurditates ipsis etiam pueris irridendas & reprehendendas mandârunt. Nam Petrus Comestor Ecclesiæ Trecensis presbyter, qui vixit anno 1206. & præstantissimus sui temporis theologus existimatus fuit, hoc vocabulum Eunuchus derivare non dubitavit ab εὐ quod significat benè, & Nuche, victoria. Nimirum quòd egregia & penè cœlestis victoria ei visa fuerit. Quum re verà dedicatur ἀπὸ τῆς ἐννῆς quod significat cubiculum, & εἶεν habere, id est, sese in cubiculo connere, quia eunuchi ad cubiculorum & gynecœorum custodiam curamque comparari solebant, quòd ancillis expeditiores essent, & ob exemptos testiculos ad coitum inepti. Nicolaus etiam Lyranus egregius apud nos Anglos theologaster, & Minoritanæ familiæ summum decus, qui floruit anno 1310. hypocritam appellari affirmavit ab ὑπο quod est sub, & κρίσις aurum. Quia sub auro scilicet exterioris conversationis habet absconditum plumbum falsitatis: anile profectò delirium, & puerilibus sibilis excipiendum. Alius etiam Theologus non infimæ apud Pontificios classis, diabolum traxisse nomen scribit à δια quod est duo, & βολὴ morsus (ὁ lepidum & perfacetum caput, ne dicam plumbeum) quòd duobus scilicet morsibus totum hominem devoret, uno corpus, altero animam. Sed constat ἀπὸ τοῦ διαβάλλειν potiùs deduci diabolus, quoniam quum sit humani generis hostis, homines apud Deum calumniatur. Nonnè subsannas nasoque suspendis adunco istas pueriles etymologias? quare ne ejusmodi crassa errata committas, quæ ex Græcæ linguæ ignorantia oriri solent, tibi amicè consulo

———— Exemplaria Græca

Nocturnâ versare manu, versare diurnâ.

EPISTLE TO MARCUS BUELERUS

Ut cum Horatio loquar. Nam (ut idem affirmat)

Graii ingenium, Graiis dedit ore rotundo
Musa loqui.

*Epistle to
Marcus
Buelerus.*

Memoriæ proditum est Joannem Capnionem quem aliàs vocabant Reuchlinum, authorem hujus apoththegmatis fuisse: Hebræos quidem bibere fontes, Græcos verò rivos, Latinos autem paludes. Quare rivulis istis limpidissimis temet proluas, rivulis inquam qui in carminibus Homeri,

(——— a quo ceu fonte perenni
Vatum Pieriis ora rigantur aquis)

abundè scatent, in Demosthenis et Isocratis orationibus melle Hymettio dulcioribus. Crede mihi mi (Buelere) etsi salebrosa sit & spinosa via ad Athenas Græciæ acropolin, tamen illuc si semel perveneris, infinitis deliciis & quâdam voluptatum affluentia animum tuum pascas. Rudimenta fortasse Græcæ linguæ aspera & acerba sunt, tamen postquam sedulitate & Vigilantia industriâ eorum acerbitate superaveris, singularem quandam jucunditatem indè percepturus es. Memento illius non tam veteris quàm veri dicti; χαλεπά τὰ καλά, & pervulgati illius versiculi.

Dulcia non meruit qui non gustavit amara.

iisdem penè verbis te alloquor (mi Buelere) quibus Helenus Virgilianus Æneam affatus est.

—————*Via prima salutis

(inquit Helenus,) sed gloriæ atque felicitatis, inquam ego,

(Quod minimè reris) Graiâ pandetur ab urbe.

à Græcâ videlicet linguâ potissimùm petenda est illa cognitio quæ te meritò beare potest. Breve istam parænesin ad politissimæ illius linguæ scientiam comparandam æqui quæso bonique consulto, exemplis nimirum nixam tum multorum Doctorum qui in vestra civitate Tigurina floru-

* Æneid 3.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Epistle to
Marcus
Buelerus.* erunt, quorum fama propter summam atque ferè incomparabilem eorum in omni doctrinarum genere præcipuè Theologiæ scientiam in totum Christianum orbem emanavit, & quos non modò non abhorruisse à Græcâ linguâ sed etiam ad ipsum illius culmen aspirasse manifestum est; tum etiam absurditatum quarundam, quæ ex illius linguæ inscitiâ profectæ sunt.

Quod mihi promisisti Tiguri vehementissimè te oro prestare. Nam pollicitus es mihi, si scriberem ad tres illos pereruditos atque egregios viros, Dominum Waserum, Dominum Hospinianum, & Dominum Bullingerum, te illos sollicitaturum ut mihi rescribant. Quare quum ad illos scripserim, obsecro te ad me literas dare ut illis persuadeas. Quam mihi humanitatem si præstiterint, me illis Gordiano quodam amicitiae nodo perpetuò devincient. Porro hoc te rogo, ut gratias maximas meo nomine Domino Thomanno rei frumentariæ apud vos præfecto pro suâ erga me benevolentia haud vulgari agas, eiquè significes me tradidisse filio suo literas quas ab eo accepi Tiguri, nec non filium suum secunda valetudine perfrui, sed jam

Non flavit velis aura secunda suis.

Hæ sunt quas tamdiu abhinc tibi promisi literæ, quas æquo atque benevolo animo te accepturum spero, præsertim missas àtui ἀκιβόλως amantissimo amico; aliquam etiam à te Epistolam vicissim expecto, quam mihi pergratam fore tibi penitus persuadeas. Vale bellissime mi Buelere.

Tibi obstrictissimus tuæquè incolumitatis cupidissimus,
Thomas Coryatus Odcombiensis.

Londini pridè Calendas Augusti 1609.

FROM my friend Marcus Buelerus, unto whom I wrote this Epistle, I received in answere of mine at the same time that my learned friend Mr. Waserus sent me that before mentioned, which for the love sake I beare unto him, in regard of the great courtesies he did me in Zurich, I have thought good to communicate to the world, though

EPISTLE FROM MARCUS BUELERUS

indeede it be but plaine, and wanteth that elegancy that I expected from him. The titles that he attributed unto me (because I will not acknowledge them, as being altogether unworthy of the least of them) I have omitted, as I have done those of Mr. Waserus before.

His Epistle is this.



Tanè literæ à te (vir clarissime & charissime) tandem? Quod in gaudio improvviso, vix credidi ipse meis oculis cum legerem, manibus cùm tenerem. Deum ego testor, ut in solo nomine tuo lecto exsili. Officium mihi fuit tua scriptio, imò beneficium, quia ἀντιφιλήσεως est index;

*Epistle from
Marcus
Buelerus.*

quia etiam, quam sermone benevolentiam tu ante biennium, eam nunc affatim ostendit Epistola tua venusta, lepidā, & pro re ipsā bella, quā me summo studio, pro amore, pro familiaritate nostra, pro candore denique tuo singulari ad Græcas literas exhortaris, multis rationibus firmissimis allicis, persuades, delectas; ab hoc enim tempore, quo ad me tuæ literæ venerunt, & antè, omnem meam operam & laborem in hoc studio collocavi, quoad potui diligentissimè; ἂ μὴ δὲ μεμάθηκα προστλήσθαι ταῖς ἐπισήμαις. πολὺ γὰρ κρεῖττον μοί δοκεῖ περὶ τῶν χρησίμων ἐπιεικῶς δοξάζειν, ἢ περὶ τῶν ἀχρήστων ἀκριβῶς ἐπιστασθαι. πάσης δὲ τῆς περὶ τὴν φρόνησιν ἐπιμελείας ἐικότως σὺ αἴτιον εἶναι νομίσῃς. Διὰ γε ἐκεῖνο δικαίως ἂν ἐκ καρδίας χάριν ἔχωρ μεγάλην. Convictu Domini Beumleri usus sum eo tempore, cum adfuisses, nunc verò Domini Henrici Bullingeri, ad quem etiam literas dedisti, quem ego propter mirificam φιλάνθρωπιαν & singularem erga me benevolentiam & amo & colo. Videbis fortassis aliquando alios libros multos, quos Dominus Beumlerus præstantissimus Theologus edidit, (si modò nostrorum Tigurinorum Theologorum libros evolvere cupias) multa enim volumina scripsit contra D. Heilbrunnerum, Pistorium, Bellarminum, Jacobum Andreæ, Philippum Nicolai, Faustum Socinum, & alios hæreticos recentiores. Ex tuis literis denique conjecturam

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

Epistle from **Marcus**
Buelerus. **facere potui te incolumem in patriam rediisse ; gratulor**
itaque tibi redditum illum prosperum in patriam tuam, &
(ut debeo) vehementer gaudeo, post longinquam tuam in
regionibus transmarinis peregrinationem. Plurimum
tibi arridet nostra Helvetia, & φιλανθρωπία, quâ gens ista
prædita est, insignis ; contra ego Angliam in pectore amo,
cum ob religionem sinceram, tum propter Doctores (ut
audio) fato quodam natos ad optimas artes, & erudiendam
rudem nostram ætatem. Itaque si Deus vitam et vires
aliquas, viæque securitatem in hac æstate annuerit, studio-
rum causa Heidelbergam vel Steinfurtum proficiscar, et in
reditu in patriam, me vestra etiam Anglia per aliquot
menses habebit quod tam bene Deus (aveo) quam ego
avidè. Plura adderem, sed quoniam inclusas has volvit
suis literis Clariss. Scholæ nostræ Rector Dominus
Waserus, fasciculus ne supra modum cresceret, hic sub-
sisto, plura quidem addere jussit amor, qui magnus mihi
in te & sanctus. Valdè de valere cupio, (optime vir) καὶ
φιλοῦντα ἀντι φιλεῖν. Si respondere velis, ad nundinas Fran-
cofurtenses autumnales Tigurum mitte literas ad Domi-
num Waserum, qui mihi (si Tiguri adhuc immorer) reddet,
sin minùs, ad me transmittet. Iterum vale. Tiguri in
patriâ 8. Cal. April. Anno ultimi temporis 1610.

[p. 395.]

Tui Studiosissimus Marcus Buelerus
Tigurinus SS. Theologiæ studiosus,
ἐλκρινῆς καὶ ἀνυπόκριτος φίλος.

Maristella.

BUt now at length I will returne to my observations
again. I departed from Zurich upon a Saturday
being the seven and twentieth of August, about two of
the clocke in the afternoone (being conducted about two
miles in my way by my friends Mr. Thomannus and
Marcus Buelerus, who at our final departing bedewed his
cheekes with teares) and came to a place nine English
miles beyond it called Maristella, which is hard by the
river Limacus, about eight of the clocke in the evening.
I passed the river in a boate, and lay that night in a
solitary house by the river side. Betwixt Zurich and

OBSERVATIONS OF BADEN

Maristella I observed a passing faire and spacious country full of excellent faire corne fields. About eight miles beyond Zurich I passed by a certaine Chappell standing by the high way side wherein was an exceeding massy multitude of dead mens bones and skulles heaped together. These are said to be the skulles of the Souldiers of Charles the great Duke of Burgundie, (whom I have before mentioned in my notes of Zurich) and the Switzers, who not farre from this place fought a great battell, in which there was great slaughter on both sides.

*A multitude
of bones.*

I departed from Maristella the next morning being Sunday and the eight and twentieth of August about seven of the clocke, and came to the City of Baden commonly called ober Baden, two English miles beyond it, about eight of the clocke.

My Observations of Baden.

[p. 396.]

THis City is of some antiquity. For it is mentioned by Cornelius Tacitus, that famous Historiographer that lived in the time of Tiberius Cæsar. I passed a bridge over the river at the entrance of the City. It standeth in that part of Switzerland which is called Ergovia, and on the farther side of the river there lyeth the territory of Turgovia. On one side of the towne are certaine hilles, and on the other the river Limacus afore-said that runneth by Zurich, on which river they doe usually passe in boates betwixt Zurich and this City. Againe, the City is so built that it standeth on both sides of the Limacus. It lyeth in the very meditullium of Helvetia, which is the reason that the confederates doe celebrate all their publique assemblies that concerne the whole state in this City. There standeth a Castell upon the toppe of the hill which doth now suffer great dilapidations. One thing I observed in the German Cities that I could not perceive in any place of France, Savoy, Italy, or Rhetia. Namely, the heads of boares nailed upon the dores of dwelling houses of Cities and Townes. The first that I saw in Germany were in this City of Baden.

Baden.

*Boars' heads
nailed upon
dores.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

For here I saw many of them hanged upon the dores both at the entrance into the City, and in the fairest streete. These heads are of certaine wilde boares that the people doe kill in hunting in the forrests and woods of the country. Which hunting of wilde boares is more exercised by the Germans then by any other Christian nation. And it is the custome of the country whensoever they have killed any great boare to cut off his head, and erect it in that manner as I have already spoken. The like I observed afterward in many other German Cities. I was in the fairest Church of the City which is dedicated to our Lady, where I saw a great many pictures and images (for this City is wholly Papisticall) and one very curious Altar made of wainscot. On the south side of the Church there standeth a little Chappell, wherein I saw an exceeding multitude of dead mens bones and skulles laid together at the west end thereof. I never saw so many dead mens bones together in all my life before. For the number of them was so great, that I thinke at the day of judgement at the least ten thousand soules will challenge them. Surely for what cause they heape together these bones (I confesse) I know not.

[p. 397.]

*A chapel
heaped with
bones and
skulls.*

*The Earldom
of Baden.*

This Citie in times past was subject to a proper Earle of her owne, who was intituled the Earle of Baden. But about the year 1180. Henry their last Earle of Baden being dead, the Earledome was translated by the meanes of a certaine Lady to the Earles of Kyburg. Againe, after the death of Hortmannus the last Earle of Kyburg, who died about the year 1260, there rose a great contention about this Earledome. But at last Rodolphus Earle of Habsburg that was afterward elected King of the Romanes, got the possession of it, and after his death it was continually possessed by the Dukes of Austria till the Councell of Constance. At what time the Helvetians by the commandement of the Emperour Sigismund first seised upon it, who have ever kept it from that time till this day.

Thus much of the Citie of Baden.

THE BATHS OF BADEN

I Departed from this City about tenne of the clocke the same Sunday, and tooke my journey directly towards the Bathes which are within halfe an English mile of the Citie. For Master Hospinian of Zurich did earnestly counsell me to see them, as being a place very worthy my observation. But there hapned such a sinister accident unto me upon the way, that it was very difficult for me to find them out; whereby I verified the old speech, though indeed the same be properly spoken in another sense; *Difficilia quæ pulchra*. For by reason that I was ignorant of the Dutch language, those that met me by the way could not understand my speeches, and so gave me no certaine directions to finde out the place. Whereupon I went five English miles beyond it before I could learne any newes of it, even to the famous Monasterie of Kiningsfelden neere the Citie of Brooke. Which accident ministred occasion unto me to see certaine memorable monuments in this foresaid Monasterie, which I had not seene, if this occurrent had not driven me thither. Here I hapned to insinuate my selfe into the acquaintance of an honest sociable Scholler, who very courteously walked with me five miles back to the bathes. For I was stroken with such an ardent desire to see them, that I could not be satisfied before I had beene there, though it were forth and backe ten miles out of my way. Therefore I will first describe them, and after returne to the discourse of the Monastery againe. [p. 398.]

A happy accident.

My observations of the Bathes of Baden.

Certainly this is the sweetest place for bathes that ever I saw, by many degrees excelling our English bathes both in quantity and quality. The antiquity of them is such, that (as a certaine learned man told me in the same place) it is thought they were found out before the incarnation of Christ. The place is called Hinderhove, being seated in a low bottome about a bow shot from the high way, and about halfe an English mile westward from the high way, and about halfe an English mile westward from

The baths of Hinderhove.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

[p. 403.]

*Baths named
from the signs
of the Inns.*

the Citie of Baden. They are much the more commodiously and pleasantly situate by reason of the sweete river Limacus running by them, which divideth them into two parts, the greater and the lesser. For those on this side the river are called the greater, and those beyond it the lesser. The bathes are distinguished asunder by severall houses that are nothing else then Innes serving for the entertainment of strangers. And whereas every Inne hath his proper signe, the bathes have their names from the same signes. As in one Inne which hath the signe of the Beare, the Bathes in the same place being in number sixe are called the Beare bathes, and so the rest of the bathes have their denomination from their peculiar signes. In another Inne called the Sunne are eight, in a place called the Statehove eleven, at the signe of the Crowne seven, at the Flower three, at the Oxe sixe, in a place called by the same name that is the generall appellation of all the bathes, viz. Hinderhove, seventeene, in an open court sub dio two publike bathes, whereof one is the greatest of them all; in which I told seven and thirtie poore people bathing of themselves. For these two serve onely for the plebeian and poorer sort. So that the totall number of them amounteth to threescore. None are admitted to these bathes in the Innes but the richer sort, and such as doe sojourne in the same. For many of the strangers are tabled there for a certain stinted price by the weeke. And some of the thriftier sort onely pay for their lodging, and procure them provision from the Citie. For it is a place of great charge to them that pay for their weekly diet. Although the number of the bathes be so great as I have already spoken: yet the originall fountaines that feede them all are but few, no more then two, which are so hot at the first spring thereof, that a man can hardly endure to touch them with his bare hands, the like whereof I will report hereafter of the bathes of the lower Baden in the Marquisate. Howbeit the water of these bathes themselves is of a very moderate temperature. Here was a great concourse of people at the time of my being

*A great
concourse of
people.*

THE BATHS OF BADEN

there, which was at the Autumne, even the eight and twentieth day of August; as at the same time every yeare many resort thither from Zurich, Basill, Berne, and most of the Helveticall Cities, and from the Citie of Constance, &c. the strangers that are to be seene in Hinderhove, amounting sometimes to the number of a thousand persons, besides some few that lie abroad in the country for the bathes sake. Many of those people that lay at Hinderhove when I was there, were Gentlemen of great worth that repaired thither from the foresaid Cities partly for infirmities sake, and partly for meere pleasure and recreation. Most of the private bathes are but little, but very delicate and pleasant places, being divided asunder by certaine convenient partitions wherein are contrived divers windowes, to the end that those in the bathes may have recourse to each other, and mutually drinke together. For they reach out their drinking glasses one to another through the windowes. The roomes over head are lodgings for the strangers. Here I have observed the people in the bathes feede together upon a table that hath swimmied upon the superficies of the water. Also I have noted another strange thing amongst them that I have not a little wondred at. Men and women bathing themselves together naked from the middle upward in one bathe: whereof some of the women were wives (as I was told) and the men partly bachelers, and partly married men, but not the husbands of the same women. Yet their husbands have bene at that time at Hinderhove, and some of them in the very place standing hard by the bathe in their cloathes, and beholding their wives not onely talking and familiarly discoursing with other men, but also sporting after a very pleasant and merry manner. Yea sometimes they sing merily together but especially that sweet & most amorous song of *solus cum solâ*; I meane another mans wife, & another man naked upward (as I have aforesaid) in one bath. Yet all this while the husband may not be jelous though he be at the bathes, and seeth too much occasion

[p. 404.]

*Strange
customs of the
bathers.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

[p. 405.] of jealousie ministred unto him. For the verie name of jelousie is odious in this place. But let these Germanes and Helvetians do as they list, and observe these kind of wanton customes as long as they will; for mine owne part were I a married man, and meant to spend some little time here with my wife for solace and recreation sake, truly I should hardly be perswaded to suffer her to bath her selfe naked in one and the selfe same bath with one onely bachelor or married man with her, because if she was faire, and had an attractive countenance, she might perhaps cornifie me. For I might have just cause to feare lest if she went into the water with the effigies of a male lambe characterized upon her belly, the same might within a few howers grow to be an horned ram (according to a merry tale that I have sometimes heard) before she should return again to my company. Here also I saw many passing faire yong Ladies and Gentlewomen naked in the bathes with their wooers and favorites in the same. For at this time of the yeare many woers come thither to solace themselves with their beautifull mistresses. Many of these yong Ladies had the haire of their head very curiously plaited in locks, & they wore certaine pretty garlands upon their heads made of fragrant and odoriferous flowers. A spectacle exceeding amorous. A certaine learned man that I found bathing himselfe in one of the bathes, told me that Henry Pantaleon that famous Philosopher and Phisition of Basill, (who made his abode two or three yeares in this place) hath written a peculiar booke of the vertue and effect of these bathes. Moreover he affirmed that they are of very soveraigne vertue for the curing of these infirmities, viz. the tertian and quartan ague, the itch, the cholicke and the stone; and it hath one most rare vertue that I never heard of any bathes in all the world. For he told me that they are of admirable efficacie to cure the sterilitie of women, and make those that are barren, very fruitfull bearers of children. A matter verified and certainly confirmed by the experience

*Henry
Pantaleon's
book.*

[p. 406.]

THE BATHS OF BADEN

of many women. The water of the bathes is mingled with great store of brimstone and a small quantity of alum, (as Munster affirmeth, from whom I derive these few lines following concerning the vertue of the bathes) by meanes whereof it heateth and dryeth up all noysome and cold humours. Also it is good for those infirmities which proceede from the cold of the head, as the lethargie, the apoplexie, the diseases of the eares and eyes. It consumeth the fleame, heateth and dryeth up the stomach, helpeth the digestive faculty, openeth the obstructions of the liver and spleene, asswageth the biting and fretting of the guts, appeaseth the paine of the members that proceedeth from cold, and to conclude, it cleanseth the skinne from spots and freckles. But it hurteth those that have a hot and drie complexion, and such as are weakened with the consumption. But old folkes, of what sexe soever they are, reape no benefit by these bathes. A place that imparteth his vertue after a partiall manner rather to the feminine then masculine kinde. And so finally I end this discourse of the Helveticall bathes of Hinderhove with that elegant Elogium of Poggius the Florentine in praise of the same, even that it is a second Paradise, the seate of the Graces, the bosome of Love, and the Theater of pleasure.

*Virtues of the
baths.*

Thus much of the Helveticall bathes of Hinderhove commonly called the bathes of Baden.

I Departed from Hinderhove about foure of the clocke in the afternoone the same Sunday, and about sixe of the clock returned to the foresaid Monastery of Kiningsfelden situate in that part of Switzerland which is called Ergovia, being accompanied with my learned associat of the same place, whom I have before mentioned, who very kindly shewed me all the principall and most notable things of the Monastery. This place doth now belong to the noble Citie of Berna, the Church thereof being translated from Popery and superstitious uses to the true service and worship of God, where every sunday there is

*Monastery of
Kiningsfelden.*

[p. 407.]

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*The Empress
Elizabeth.*

a sermon preached by a learned Minister. This Monastery was first founded about the yeare 1408. by a certaine Empresse called Elizabeth who was the daughter of Meinhard Earle of Tyrol and Goricia, and Duke of Carinthia, a woman much famous amongst the historians for finding out the mines of salt in the Towne of Halles near Gemunden in the higher Austria. Shee was wife even the only wife of Albert the Emperor and King of the Romans, unto whom shee bare (as historians doe record) no lesse then one and twenty children. She imposed the name of Kiningsfelden (which is a Dutch word compounded of two more that doe signifie the Kingsfields) upon the foresaid Monastery. The reason of which appellation was this. Because in the same place her husband Albert above named was slaine betwixt the rivers of Arola and Risus, by his nephew John Duke of Suevia, and afterwards buried in this Monastery. But before I write any more of this Monastery I will relate a very notable history which I have read in the third booke of Munsters Cosmographie, concerning the lamentable death of the said Emperour in this place, hoping that it will be very grateful to any reader whatsoever to reade so memorable a matter as I will now report. The foresaid John being the Emperor's nephew by his eldest sonne Rodolph, was lately come to a Princely estate by the death of his father, who was newly slaine in his chamber. And shortly after he beganne to play the scape-thrift, being much given to prodigall expences. Whereupon his grandfather restrained him from the managing of his estate, assigning the Dukedome of Suevia which was now in his possession, to the administration of some principall Stewards that should have the oversight of his lands and renews, till he came to more maturity of yeares. And in the meane time maintained him in his owne Palace in a convenient state answerable to the degree of a young Prince. But John beganne to murmur against his grandfather for that he curbed him of his former liberty, and being impatient of these matters consulted with three Gentlemen more that

*Death of
Albert
Emperor of the
Romans.*

[p. 408.]

MONASTERY OF KININGSFELDEN

were continually conversant with the Emperour (for they were the principall Squiers of his body) how he might be revenged upon his grandfather. The names of these were Rodolphus de Wart, Walterus de Essenbach, and Huldricus de Palma. It hapned upon the eight day of May Anno 1308. within a short space after these Catilines had linked themselves together in this mischievous league of conspiracy, that the Emperour being in a merry humour at table where these foure sate, did put certaine garlands of roses upon his sonnes head that sate at the same table. But these conspirators were so farre from being merry with the rest that they would not as much as eate any thing with them, but still ruminated upon their diabolical plot how they might compasse it to massacre the Emperor, which they prosecuted in this manner. The Emperor after he had dined tooke horse to ride towards the river Rhene, where he meant to take boate, and so to passe downe to the City of Rheinfelden. In his journey he was accompanied with these foure only. When they were past a prety way in their journey, these lewd miscreants having the good Emperour alone by himselfe, Rodolphus said to his confederates how long shall we suffer this carkasse to ride? and so taking the horses bridle by the hand, when as the innocent Emperour rode on securely (as he thought) and familiarly talked unto them accordingly to his wonted manner, Duke John his nephew drew his poinado out of his sheath, and with the same gave the Emperour the first blow upon the necke, wherewith he strooke him downe from his horse. Next came Huldricus de Palma, and with his fawchon clove his head and face asunder, (ð most Cyclopical villaine) and the other two stabbed and grievously hackled his body with many wounds. So this was the most tragicall end of this worthy Emperour, that by the historians is much commended for his heroicall vertues, after he had reigned ten yeares, and most valiantly fought twelve severall battels in the field, in all which he got a glorious victory of his enemies. But the Lady Adrastia (I meane the just vengeance of God) pursued these impious

*A diabolical
plot.*

*Murder of the
Emperor.*

[p. 409.]

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

blood suckers according to that elegant speech of the
Lyrick Poet.

Rarò antecedentem scelestum
Deseruit pede pœna claudo.*

*Duke John
imprisoned
perpetually.*

*Huldricus de
Palma's
miserable end.*

*Rodolphus de
Wart broken
on the wheel.*

*Walter de
Essenbach's
obscure death.*

[p. 410.]

For all foure of them came to most lamentable ends. Duke John that gave the first blow, after he had lived a most uncouth and solitary life in the desert forrests and woods among the dens of wilde beastes, conveighed himselfe at length into Italy, where being sent by the Pope to the City of Pisa in Hetruria to the Emperor Henry the seventh the successor of the foresaid Emperour Albertus, he was condemned to perpetuall imprisonment in the habit of an Eremitan Frier. Huldricus de Palma that clove the Emperours head asunder, dyed miserably in a poore house in the City of Basil, his Castell being seised upon by Leopold Duke of Austria, and divided amongst his brothers, with all his other substance. Rodolphus de Wart after he had a long time hid himselfe, was at length detected with his man. Himselfe being tyed to a horses taile, was after a most ignominious maner drawn to execution, and all his members very cruelly broken with the torment of the wheele: so was his man also. And the last of them Walterus de Essenbach, after he had lived a shepherds life for the space of five and thirty yeares, at last dyed very obscurely. This worthy historie I have thought good to prefixe before my ensuing discourse of this Monastery of Kiningsfelden by way of introduction thereunto; having taken occasion of this historicall narration, partly by meanes of the denomination of this place of Kiningsfelden, and partly for that the Emperors body was buried there by his foresaid wife; Who erected the Monastery for that purpose, and for a perpetuall monument of that most execrable villany committed by those foure cut-throates above named, even in the yeare 1308. before mentioned. And again the next yeare following it was translated thence to the City of Spira, where it

* Hora. lib. 3. Carmi. Od. 2.

MONASTERY OF KININGSFELDEN

was intombed with a most mournfull solemnity upon the fourth day of September, next to his father Rodolphus Habspurgensis the Emperour, as I will hereafter report in my Observations of Spira. Therefore I will now returne againe to the foresaid Monastery. The abovesaid Em-
 presse assigned this place for the habitation of Monks of the family of St. Bennet, and Nunnes of the order of St. Clara. Who although they lived apart in severall and distinct roomes of the Monastery, yet it is to be conjectured that as fire and flaxe, when they meete together, doe yeeld a flame; so these perhaps might sometimes have some furtive conversation in hugger mugger si non castè, tamen cautè. A thing that hath eftsoones hapned in such Monasteries as are the receptacles of those promiscuous convents of both sexes Monks and Nuns. The bodies of divers royall persons were buried in this Monastery, besides the Emperour Albert whom I have already mentioned. Whereof the principall was the foresaid Em-
 presse Elizabeth foundresse of the house. Here also was buried Agnes her owne daughter by the foresaid Albert, and the wife of Andrew King of Hungarie, who after the death of her husband having renounced the world, and consecrated her selfe wholly to a religious life, spent the remainder of her daies, even eight and forty yeares in the citie of Brooke neare adjoyning to this Monastery, where at last shee was buried as I have already said. Likewise here was buried that famous Leopold the last of that name Duke of Austria, surnamed gloria or decus militiæ, the glory of the military discipline; who was nephew to the Emperour Albert before mentioned, and fourth sonne of Albert surnamed the wise, who intituled himselfe the first Exarch of Austria.

*Monks and
nuns.*

*Royal burials
in the
monastery.*

[p. 411.]

This Leopold about the yeare 1385. concluded a peace betwixt the house of Austria and the Confederates of Switzerland, with an intent to abolish all manner of contention betwixt them. But shortly after this the hot broiles of wars began more fiercely by reason of certain tumults that rose betwixt the Prefects of the country and

*Leopold last
Duke of
Austria.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

the Citizens of Lucerne: so that many of the confederate cities rose in armes against the Duke, who both assaulted and sacked certaine townes that the house of Austria laid claim unto. Whereupon the adverse armies confronting each other in the field, the Confederates surprised the Dukes forces in the yeare 1386. Againe the same yeare there was a fresh truce concluded betwixt them, which being shortly after violated, they mustred up their forces once more on both sides that same yeare, and joyned battell againe the second time neare to the towne of Sempach in Switzerland, the Duke having adjoined unto him the strength of many German Peeres and noble Personages, who aided him with the best power they were able. The Confederates understanding that the Duke was approached neare to Sempach aforesaid, met him in a certaine uneven place to his great disadvantage, where he & the rest of his Nobles being well horsed, were constrained to alight from their horses, and abandon them. For they could stand them in no steed in that place, & so at length they came to hand strokes, & fought a most vehement skirmish on both sides. But the Duke & the Nobles being tired out with the extreme heat of the Sunne, & their long fight, were forced to give place to their enemies, so that they retired themselves backe toward their horses, but before they could come to them, they were so eagerly pursued by the Switzers, that they were almost all slaine in that conflict: Duke Leopold himselfe lost his life; Otto, the Marquisse of Hochberg, John Earle of Zollern, and many other Nobles of inferiour degree. After that the bodie of the Duke and of threescore of his Nobles were brought to this Monastery, where they were all buried. The monument of the Duke standeth in the bodie of the Church, being inclosed within an yron grate, where there is written this Dutch Epitaph following, which my scholasticall companion abovesaid copied out for me, and here I have set downe the very same words, word for word, that he delivered me, even these.

*Leopold
defeated and
slain by the
Swiss.*

[p. 412.]

MONASTERY OF KININGSFELDEN

In disem grab ligend von unseren hochgeboren herschafft *The Duke's epitaph.*
von Osterych, die Edlen Frauwen und herren.

Die hernach geschriben stond. Zum ersten frauw Elizabetha geborne von Kerndten Kunigs Albrechts von Rome gemachel, der of der Hofstat verlor syn leben. Demnach Agnes Iro dochter wylund Kinigin in Ungern. Ferner auch unser gnediger Herr Herzog Lupold der Zu Sempach vorlor synleben. 1386.

Hertzog Lupold der Alt, und frauw Catrina syn gemachall geborne von Saphoy. Un frauw Catrina Iro tochter Herzogin von Lessin. Herzog Heinrich und fro Elizabetha syn gemachel geborne von Virnburg.

Herzog Friderich Kunig Friderichs der von Rome.

Fro Elizabetha Herzog in von Luttringen.

Frauw Gutta Grauin von Ottingen Deren gedенcken [p. 413.] thund.

The same in English.

In this grave are buried of our most excellent house *The epitaph Englished.*
of Austria, these Noble Ladies and Lords.

First Lady Elizabeth of Kerndten, wife of Albertus King of the Romanes, which was slaine in his Palace.

Next Agnes their daughter, sometimes Queene of Hungarie.

Item, our gracious Lord Leopold that lost his life at Sempach. 1386.

Duke Leopold the old, & Lady Katharina of Savoy his wife, and Lady Katharina their daughter, Dutchesse of Lessin.

Also Henry and Ladie Elizabeth of Virnburg his wife.

Duke Fredericke sonne of Fredericke King of Rome.

Lady Elizabeth Dutchesse of Lorraine.

Lastly Lady Gutta Countesse of Ottingen, whom forget not in your praiers.

Morover in the Quire of the same Church I saw the Dukes picture made in his armour upon the wall with fourteene of his Peeres painted in armes also on the right

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

hand of him, and thirteene more on the left hand. Besides they shewed me a certaine long wooden chest in a high gallery, which the foresaid Duke filled up with halters, wherewith he meant to have hanged the noblest Captaines and other worthy persons of the Confederates. I observed a thing in the Cloyster of this Monastery that moved no small commiseration in me: which by reason of the rarenesse of the example I will not let passe unmentioned.

*An example of
human frailty.*

[p. 414.]

My companion shewed me a certain old man walking alone by himselfe, who having beene from his youth till within these late yeares, a learned man of singular gifts, & a most excellent Schollar, was so much altdred now in his decrepit age, that he had not only lost his memory, being unable to remember his owne name, (an accident that I have read hath hapned heretofore to two famous Orators, whereof the one was Messala Corvinus, a noble Gentleman of Rome: the other George Trapezuntius, a learned Orator of Greece, & principall Secretary to one of the later Popes) but also was come to that most miserable state, that he could not discharge the necessaries of nature after that civill and decent manner as other people do, but after a most loathsome & beastly fashion. Truly this man was a most notable example to put every learned man in mind of his humane frailty, and to teach many proud princocke scholars that are puffed up with the opinion of their learning to pull downe the high sailes of their lofty spirits, and to keepe the golden meane in the levell of their thoughts, since God is able to make the learnedest and wisest man in the world not only a child againe in his declining yeares, but also such a kind of odious creature by depriving him of the use of reason, and the light of understanding, as doth equal the unreasonable beastes of the field in a brutish filthinesse.

Thus much of the Monastery of Kiningsfelden.

Brooke.

From this Monastery I tooke my journey to the city of Brooke, being about foure furlongs beyond it, whither I came about 8 of the clocke in the evening,

OBSERVATIONS OF RHEINFELDEN

something applauding my selfe in a manner, and congratulating my owne good fortune & successe for that experience which I had gotten the same day by the sight of the citie of Baden, the Bathes of Hinderhove, & the noble Monastery of Kinings-felden. This daies journey was but small, no more then sixe English miles.

Of this citie I can say but little, because I came in late, and went away betime in the morning. Onely I understood that it is all Protestant, consenting with the Tigurines in religion. Here I found the kindest host that I had in my whole voyage out of England.

I departed from Brooke about sixe of the clocke in the morning the nine & twentieth of August being Munday, and came about seven of the clocke in the evening to the Citie of Rheinfelden, this daies journey being twenty English miles. I can say very little of this Citie, because I made my aboad there but a night, and departed thence betime the next morning, even about sixe of the clocke; onely one short note I will give of it, and no more: That the ancient Earledome of Rheinfelden derived his denomination from this citie, a famous Prince (of whom I have often read,) being the last Earle thereof, namely Rodolphus Duke of Suevia, unto whom Pope Gregory the seventh sent a golden crowne when he warred against the Emperour Henry the fourth, with this memorable (that I may not say prophane) inscription.

Petra dedit Petro, Petrus diadema Rodolpho.

I observed that it professed the Popish religion, and that it is sweetly watered by the Rhene. About the townes end a little before I entred the Citie, I observed a great gallows supported with three great pillars of free stone, neere unto which there was a wheele that served for the execution of murderers, the like whereof I have often seene in France (as I have before mentioned) and many such in divers other places of Switzerland.

I departed from Rheinfelden about sixe of the clocke the next morning being Tuesday, and the thirtieth day of

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August, and came to Basil, sixe. English miles beyond it, about nine of the clocke. In this space I observed a great multitude of verie faire Vineyards planted on both sides of the Rhene.

[p. 416.]

My Observations of Basil, in Latine Basilea.

Basil.

*Augusta
Rauracorum.*

THis noble citie is situate in that most fertile territorie of Sungovia heretofore called Sequania, bordering upon the confines of Switzerland, which though it standeth not in the province of Helvetia, yet it is reputed one of the Helvetical Cities, both because it confineth upon the frontiers of the country, and also for that it was incorporated into the confederation in the yeare 1501, since which time it hath continually maintained her liberty maugre all her enemies, and embraceth that popular government that the other cities doe. Who was the first founder of it I cannot certainly finde. For I have not read it in any author. But I conjecture that it began to be built shortly after the dilapidations and ruines of the ancient Citie of *Augusta Rauracorum, which was built not farre from this Citie by the same noble Roman Gentleman that was the founder of the Citie of Lyons, Munatius Plancus, whom I have before mentioned. The ruines of which Citie are shewed at this day as notable monuments of the antiquitie and beautie thereof, when it flourished in ancient times. From this Citie Augusta was Basil also heretofore called Augusta Rauracorum. Truly it is very likely that the founders of this Citie of Basil first derived much of the matter for the founding and beautifying of their Citie from the foresaid Augusta. In regard whereof the Citizens of Basil have very lately erected a most beautifull statue of the foresaid Munatius Plancus made of wood in his military ornaments, which I saw placed upon a wooden pillar in the court of their Senate house, and honored with a learned Elogium. Munster proveth out of the thirtieth booke of the histories of Ammianus

* This City or at the least the Rudera thereof now remaining are at this day called Augst.

OBSERVATIONS OF BASLE

Marcellinus that most learned souldier that served under [p. 417.] the Emperour Julian the Apostate, that Basil was a flourishing and famous Citie in the time of those colleague Emperours Gratian and Valentinian about 382 yeares after Christes incarnation. As for the name of the Citie the authors doe something differ. For some will have it called Basilea quasi Pasilea, that is, a place of passage, because there was a common passage from one banke to the other in boats upon the river Rhene, before the bridge was built for the use of the Citie. But Munster saith that Ammianus aforesaid draweth the etymologie of it from the Greeke word βασιλεία which signifieth a kingdome, as being a royall and kingly Citie fit for the residence of a Kings court. Surely it is exceeding sweetly situate, having on one side of the Rhene a pleasant plaine that yeeldeth great abundance of wine and corne, but especially corne; on the other side hils, in number three, whereon one part of the Citie standeth. Also the ayre of this Citie is esteemed as sweet and comfortable as in any City of the whole world, as a certaine English Gentleman told me that sojourned in the University for learning sake at the time of my being there, who affirmed that it was the most delectable place for ayre that ever he lived in. Againe, it is as finely watered as ever I saw Citie, partly with goodly rivers, and partly with pleasant springs or fountaines that doe incessantly flow out of delicate conduits. The rivers are these, the Rhene, the Byrsa and the Wiesa. The Rhene divideth the Citie in the midst, and maketh two several Cities, the greater and the lesser Basil: the greater being on the farther side of the Rhene upon the foresaid hils, which Citie was esteemed heretofore a part of the territory of the Sequani, and a member of the French Kings dominion; the lesser on the other side upon the plaine, which was ever reputed part of Germany. But at this day both the Cities are accounted within the compasse of the German precincts. But because I now speake of the division into two parts by meanes of the [p. 418.] river Rhene running betwixt them, I will mention a thing

*Etymology of
Basle.*

*The wholesome
air of Basle.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*An ancient
custom in
building cities.*

unto thee (gentle reader) out of my poore experience in travell, that if thou meanest to see these countries thy selfe, thou maiest hereafter observe this particular matter as well as I my selfe have done alreadie. The ancient Germanes and Helvetians observed this rule in former times at the founding of their Cities, that when they laid the foundation of any Citie hard by any famous river, they built one part of it on one banke of the same river, and the other on the opposite banke. Which thing I have seene with mine owne eyes in three Helveticall cities, namely, in Zurich situate by the foresaid Limacus, Baden by the same river, and this citie of Basil by the Rhene; and the like I have heard is to be seene in two more Helvetian Cities, namely Lucerne upon the river Ursula, and Solodure upon the Arola. After the same manner also the Citie of Lyons in France is built upon the rivers of Arar and Rhodanus, Paris upon the Sequana, the City of Vicenza in Italy upon the Bacchilio, and Verona upon the Athesis. But the Cities of the other parts of Germany are not built thus, though they stand by goodly rivers; as Heidelberg by the Neccar, Mentz & Colen by the Rhene, Nimmighen by the Wahalis, Confluence by the Mosella and Rhene &c. every one of them standing wholly upon one banke. But to returne againe to the Rhene by this Citie of Basil, these two Cities, the greater and the lesser Basil are united and conjoynd together by a woodden bridge made over the river, which bridge is a very base and meane thing, being compacted together of many rough planks and uneven peeces of timber that hang something loose, so that a stranger being unacquainted with the way will be afraid to ride over it. Yet by reason that it is of a convenient breadth, both horses and carts do passe securely too and fro that way. I wondred to see so base a bridge belonging to so faire a Citie. But a learned Gentleman of the University yeelded a good reason to me for the same. For he tolde me that the Citizens are afraid of the Duke of Savoies assaulting of them, who if he should suddenly invade them, the lesser

*A mean
bridge.*

[p. 419.]

*A good reason
for the same.*

OBSERVATIONS OF BASLE

Citie in the plaine he may perhaps take by force of armes, but they will prevent him from comming to the greater Citie on the hils by taking up the bridge, which they can doe in a moment, by reason that the boords do so loosely hang together; wheras if it were a strong bridge, they could not dissolve it with so great expedition. I will speake something also of the abovenamed Rivers Byrsa and Wiesa. These are much inferiour to the Rhene in greatnesse, but very commodious to the Citie. For the Byrsa doth cary pretie boats wherein are brought many necessities to the Citie, as much timber that serveth for the building of their houses, and wood for fuell to make fire in their chimneies. This river springeth out of the famous mountaine Jura, mentioned by Cæsar that divideth the Helvetians from the Sequani, distant about one daies journey from the city. The place where it riseth being inhabited by French men, and passing well wooded, which is the reason that the river doth communicate such store of Wood to the Citie. The other river Wiesa springeth out of a contrary place, out of the blacke wood which is called in Latine nigra Sylva, being a part of that famous wood Hercinia mentioned by Cæsar. This river imparteth the same commodities to the Citie that the Byrsa doth and one more. For it yeeldeth great store of fish, especially trouts. As for the fountaines or publicke conduits of the Citie before mentioned, they are exceeding delectable & pleasant to behold. For whereas there are many market places in the citie, these conduits are erected in every several market place, which doe continually spout out water most pleasantly, as those of the citie of Brixia in Lombardie which I have before spoken of, but these are both fairer & pleasanter then the Brixian conduits; a commodity that ministreth no small ornament to the citie. For they are in number many, and very curiously built. Each of these two cities is walled about with very ancient and faire walles of a convenient hight, adorned with battlements that doe make a beautifull shew, especially those on the North side of the greater Basil, being built upon the

*The River
Byrsa.*

*The River
Wiesa.*

*The ancient
walls.*

[p. 420.]

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very brinke of the banke of the Rhene. In the wals of both Cities are seven gates, five in the greater Citie, and two in the lesser. Upon the outward wal of the gatehouse of one of these foresaid gates, even the same gate where I entred the greater Citie after I had passed the foresaid bridge, I saw the picture of an exceeding huge Gigantean Switzer, advanced on horse-backe on the right hand of the gate. He is painted in his armour like a martiall Captaine with his banner displaied in his hand, wherein is represented a staffe which is the armes of Basil. He is pourtraied something lesse then those monstrous kinde of Giants that are written of in ancient histories, yet much greater (in my opinion) then the greatest man that is now to be found in the whole world. It is reported by the Citizens that there was heretofore a certaine Switzer of a bignesse correspondent to this picture. But I could finde no man that could tell me the true historically narration of the matter, though I was very inquisitive of many. The streets of the Citie are very faire, and neatly kept: the private buildings beautifull, many of them being of a goodly height, foure stories high, and for the most part built with timber.

A giant Swiss.

I was at their Councill or Senate house, which is like to be a very sumptuous building when it is once finished. For it was not thoroughly ended when I was there. Here I saw the statue of Munatius Plancus of whom I have before written.

The Churches of the citie are in number eight, whereof foure are called Parish Churches, and the other foure Deacons Churches. The Cathedrall Church is dedicated to our Lady, and standeth in the greater City. A building of singular magnificence and beauty, the sight whereof and that passing variety of worthy monuments in the same gave me such true content, that I must needs say I preferre it before the fairest Church I saw in Germany, though the Cathedral Churches of Strasbourg, Spires, Wormes, Mentz, and Colen be greater; yet certainly for curiosity of architecture and exceeding decent keeping, the best of

The Cathedral Church.

[p. 421.]

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these is inferiour to this: only I except a part of the Church of Strasbourg, namely the tower, which I will hereafter describe; for I attribute so much to the same, that I give the superiority unto it not only of all those towers that I saw in my whole voyage, but also of all other towers whatsoever in Christendome, as I have heard very learned and famous travellers report that have seene both that and the fairest towers of Europe. But to returne to this glorious and most elegant Church of Basil the very Queene of all the German Churches that I saw, according as I have before intituled our Lady Church at Amiens of the French Churches; truly I extoll it so highly that I esteeme it the most beautifull Protestant Church that ever I saw, saving our two in London of Paules and Westminster, which doe very little excell this in beauty (though something in greatnesse) if any thing at all. The body of it is garnished with two rowes of goodly pillars, sixe in a side. Also it is beautified with a very faire paire of Organs that are decked with passing curious wainscot worke, and a very sumptuous Pulpit adorned with a most excellent peece of workemanship of wainscot also. Likewise at the West end of the body there are two very stately rowes of seates made of wainscot with very exquisite workemanship, and most artificiall devices in the same. Over the which are raised three curious borders, in the middle whereof which is advanced to a very convenient heigth, this impresse or inscription is written in golden letters upon a blacke ground.

*The queen of
German
churches.*

*Inscription
over the seats.*

D. S.
In Honorem
Summi Basiliensis
Magistratus
Veræ religionis assertoris,
Juris justitiæque defensoris,
quo ipsam loco
In Dei conspectu gratabunda
suspicit Ecclesia,

[p. 422.]

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

Eundem ipsi piâ devotâque
observantiâ,
Summissè consecrare
volvit.

*Church trimly
kept.*

Truly I observed every thing in the body of this Church disposed in such a comely order, and so trimly kept, that it did even tickle my soule with spirituall joy to behold the same, and so I thinke it will every zealous and godly Protestant, in so much that I did even congratulate and applaude the religious industry of the Basilians. And I am perswaded that one godly prayer pronounced in this Church by a penitent and contrite-hearted Christian in the holy Congregation of the citizens, to the omnipotent Jehovah through the only mediation of his sonne Jesus Christ, is of more efficacy, and doth sooner penetrate into the eares of the Lord, then a centurie yea a whole myriad of Ave Marias mumbled out upon beads in that superstitious manner as I have often seene at the glittering Altars of the Popish Churches. The Quire is very decently graced with many faire pillars, and the frontispice thereof marvailously adorned with gilt scutchins and armes of divers royal and Princely Potentates. On the left hand of the body of the Church as you enter into the Quire, I saw the Sepulcher of that thrise-famous Erasmus Roterdamus that Phoenix of Christendome, and well deserving man of the common-weale of learning, who was so delighted with the noble City of Basil, that he studied here many yeares together, being a great benefactor to the City as I wil hereafter mention, and at last finished his life in the same. His body lieth interred under a flat stone, neare to the which is erected a beautifull pillar of red marble about three yardes high (according to my estimation) two foot thicke, and an ell broad, at the toppe whereof the effigies of his face is expressed, with this word Terminus (by which impresse I thinke is meant that death is the end of all things) written under it in golden letters: and under the same this epitaph cut in golden letters also.

*Tomb of
Erasmus.*

[p. 423.]

OBSERVATIONS OF BASLE

Christo Servatori S.
Des. Erasmo Roterodamo
viro omnibus modis Maximo, cujus
incomparabilem in omni disciplinarum
genere eruditionem pari conjunctam
prudentiâ posterî & admirabuntur, et
prædicabunt: Bonifacius Amerbach-
ius, Hier. Frobenius, Nic. Episcopi-
us hæredes, & nuncupati supremæ suæ
voluntatis vindices, Patrono optimo,
non memoriæ (quam immortalem sibi
editis lucubrationibus comparavit, iis
tantisper dum orbis terrarum stabit,
superfuturo, ac eruditis ubique gen-
tium colloquuturo) sed corporis
mortalis, quo reconditum sit, ergô,
hoc saxum posuere. Mortuus est
III. Id. Jul. jam septuagenarius.

An. à Christo nato

M.D.xxxvi.

*Epitaph of
Erasmus.*

In the North side of the Quire I observed the monu- [p. 424.]
ment of the Empresse Anna, upon the which her image
is made at length with her young sonne Charles hard by
her within an yron grate, and in the wall adjoyning I read
this epitaph.

D. O. M. S.
Annæ Augustæ
Burchardi Comitis Hoven-
burgensis filiæ, Rodolphi
1. Imperatoris Augusti, Comitis
Habsburgensis, &c. Conjugi, &
fœcundæ parenti Austriæ Prin-
cipum, Sereniss. Alberti. 1. Imper. matri,
unâ cum Carolo *filiolo, Anno

*Epitaph of the
Empress
Anna.*

* Munster saith in the life of Rodolphus Habsburgensis, that shee
had another sonne buried with her, namely Hartmannus that was
drowned in the river Rhene.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

1289. 19. Martii hic sepultæ.
S. P. Q. Basiliensis, quum sacram
hanc ædem nitori suo pristino
restituendam curaret, hono-
ris ergo, circitèr 316. post exequias Annos,
H. M. L. P.

The cloisters.

At the East end of the Church are two faire Cloisters, wherein I observed a little common-weale of worthy monuments, whereof some are auncient and some new. Certainly I never saw so many epitaphs together in one Church in all my life. For most of those that have beene erected of late yeares, being inserted into the walles of the Cloyster round about, are beautified both with elegant epitaphs, and with prety little turned pillars of marble, or other faire kinde of stones, garnished with gilt scutchins, armes, and such like curious workes. In one of these Cloysters I saw these three epitaphs together, side by side, in one and the selfe same row, written in certaine convenient stones upon the wall, and under the same as many severall flat tomb-stones, under which the bodies of those famous men are interred that are nominated in the same epitaphs: The first of them was this.

*The first
epitaph in the
cloisters.*

[P. 425.]

Dum Jacobum Meierum
hujus inclytæ urbis
Consulem prudentis-
simum, consultissimum-
que, pietatis sanæ
cultorem, ac promo-
torem primarium,
omnis honestatis,
quod in ipso fuit
instauratorem dili-
gentissimum, lapis
subjectus contegit.
Anno Salutis M. D. X X X I I. F. F.

OBSERVATIONS OF BASLE

The second is this.

D. Io. Oecolampadius
professione Theolo-
gus, trium linguarum
peritissimus, author
Evangelicæ doctri-
næ in hac urbe pri-
mus, & templi hujus
verus Epus. Ut doc-
trinâ, sic vitæ sanc-
timoniâ pollentissi-
mus, sub breve saxum
hoc reconditus jacet.*

*The second
epitaph.*

The third this.

Domino Simoni Grynæo
almæ hujus Academiæ
rectori, & laude, &
memoriâ sempiternâ
ob linguarum Latinæ
Gracæ & Hebraicæ
peritiam, omnisque
phinæ ad miraculum us-
que cognitionem, ob
Theologiæ veræ sci-
entiam & usum digno,
monumentum hoc dicatum est.

*The third
epitaph.*

[p. 426.]

That which is omitted about the yeare of his death, I will add my selfe. He dyed Anno 1539. In one part of the other Cloyster I saw these two epitaphs something neare together, the one of that famous man Pantaleon written in golden letters in a faire stone, inserted into the wall directly over his tombe.

* Here he hath not expressed the yeare of his death, which was 1531. shortly after Zuinglius was slaine in Switzerland.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Epitaph to
Henry
Pantaleon.*

Trinuno
D. O. M. S.
Henrici Pantaleonis
Basil. Philos. et Medici Epita.
Disce tuam sortem quicunque hæc pelligis ; istâ
exuviæ recubant Pantaleonis humo.
Scin cujus, quem nec sacræ latuere Camœnæ,
qui potis in numerum cogere dulce melos.
Clinicus, & rerum naturæ conscius omnis,
doctus & in fastos didere gesta patrûm.
Testis erit sacris physicis operata juvenus,
regia quâ Rhenus mœnia lambit aquis.
Testis erit generosa armis quam vindice penna
claravit scriptis Teutonis ora suis
Testis honos vivax, amplissima jura palati
queis auxit Comitem Maxmiliana manus.
Longa ævi series, trieteris & hebdomas annûm
bis quina, adversis intemerata malis.
Lustra novem physice, thalamus dena unus & idem
vindicat, & senâ bis quoque prole beat.
Sic famæ, sic naturæ sat vixit, & hujus
pertæsus vitæ cessit in ætheream.
Vixit an. lxxii. M. viii. d. xxii. an. Ch. cIc. Ic.
xv. Martii iii.

The other of that learned Civilian Franciscus Hoto-
mannus, which was erected above his tombe also, and
written in golden letters with a deaths-head, and an houre-
glasse over it.

[p. 427.]

*Epitaph to
Francis
Hotoman.*

Trinuno S.
Franciscus Hotomannus
ex ant. & nob.
Hotomannorum famil. apud Siles.
German. pop.
Lutetiæ Par. natus,
Pius integerque juris justitiæque
Antistes,
Jus C. Rom. Scrip. illustr.

OBSERVATIONS OF BASLE

Valent. Cavar. & Avarici Bitur.
ann. mult. docuit :

De sum. reipub. consultus
sap. respon.

Legation. German.

Sub Car. ix. Franc. Reg.
prosperè gest.

Patriam ob civil. bell.
spont. linqu.

In Germ. ceu patr. alt.
concess.

Principib. ob scient. ac prob.
acceptiss.

Basileæ Rauracorum
pub. damno luctuque
plac. fato funct.

B. A. L X V. M. V. D. X X.

ø A. c I ɔ. I ɔ. XC. P. id. Feb.

Io. F. amicique Basileæ p.

Again under the same I read this written upon a flat
stone that covereth his bones.

Fran. Hotomanni

I. C.

Mortales exuvias

Tantisper asservandas,
dum

Christo jubente

Immortales exurgant,

Amici

Sub hoc saxo

deposuere.

Loco honoris ergo

Ab ædis curatorib.

liberal. concessio.

vix. an. lxiii. Men. v. d. xx.

ob. prid. id Febr.

ann.

c I ɔ. I ɔ. X C.

*Epitaph to
Francis
Hotoman.*

[p. 428.]

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Epitaph to
Francis
Hotoman.*

Againe upon the same stone these verses are written.

Gallia progenuit, servat Basilea sepultum,
Interitus expers nomen ubique viget.
Hunc pietas tumulum, tumulum hunc Astrea tuentur,
Astrea cultorem suum,
Cultoremque suum pietas post fata tuetur
Adversa fata huic seculo.
Et si desertas gemebundâ voce queruntur
Cultore privatas suo:
Quin reditum ad superos infestâ voce minantur,
Ni talis exemplum viri
Hujus tu inspector tumuli, pietate sequaris,
Ni nos sequamur posterî.
Hoc ipse è tumulo clamat post fata superstes,
Hoc ipsè mandat posthumis.

In another part of the same Cloyster I saw these three epitaphs together written in golden letters in the wall, with armes and scutchins over them, directly over the bodies of the persons themselves.

The first of that famous Cœlius Secundus Curio, of whom I have before spoken in my description of Turin.

*Epitaph to
Cœlius
Secundus
Curio.
[p. 429.]*

Hospes have, & disce
Non Cœlius heic,
Sed Cœlii σῶμα, imò σῆμα
Spiritus Christus habet.
Cætera nomen
veræ pietatis,
humanitatis,
singularis eruditionis,
prudentiæ,
insignisque constantiæ,
quum σῶμα in*
tunc verè erit

* The Word which is here wanting was Hebrew, which (I confesse) I omitted, by reason that I am ignorant of the Language.

OBSERVATIONS OF BASLE

Cœlius Secundus Curio.
 hospes si didicisti,
 vale
 Reliquit æt. su. an. lxxvii.
 Sal. clō. lō. Lxix.
 A. D. viii. K. L. D. C. B.

The second of one of his sonnes.

Leoni
 Curioni Cœlii S. C. F.
 Religionis purioris causâ
 cum parentib. exuli.
 nobili, integro,
 sincero
 Peregrinationibus,
 Captivit. laboribus
 attrito.
 An. Ch. M. D. C. I. die Octo. vi.
 æta. suæ. an. lxxv.
 extincto
 Conjux & liberi
 amoris & pie-
 tatis ergô
 H. M. P.

Epitaph to his son.

The third.

Cœlius Secundus Curio Augus-
 tino filio dulciss. sanc-
 tissque polyhistori ac fa-
 cundo Basil. Scholæ Rhe-
 tori. cujus corpus helc cum
 I I I. sororib. lectiss. jacet,
 spiritus cum Christo: no-
 men immortal. lib. scriptis
 vivit in terris. socio &
 hærede studiorum or-
 batus, dum reviviscit po.

The third epitaph.

[p. 430.]

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

vixit ann. xxiiix.
obiit an. Do. cIo. Io. lxxvii.
die xxiiii.

Oct.

Hujus ad exemplum juvenes florentibus annis
vivere ritè Deo discite, ritè mori.

*Many notable
epitaphs.*

Many other notable epitaphes I saw there, which the shortnesse of my aboade in Basil and the urgent occasions of calling me away therehence would not permit me to write out, as of Hierom Frobenius, and Michael Isingrius, two famous printers of the citie, &c. But what is now wanting, I hope shall be hereafter supplied; for by Gods grace I will one day see Basil againe.

But one most elegant epitaph I will adde, which is to be found in this citie, and very memorable both for the fame of the person upon whome it was made, and the worthinesse of the Author that composed it. There was given me by a learned man, a student of the Universitie (of whome I was inquisitive for the antiquities of the citie) this excellent epitaph which he told me is extant in a Church of the lesser Basil beyond the Rhene that belonged once to the Carthusian Monkes, made upon the death of that famous Civilian Ludovicus Pontanus a Roman borne, who died of the plague in this citie of Basil, anno 1439. at the time of the generall Councell celebrated here: the author hereof was Æneas Sylvius who was afterward Bishop of Rome (as I have before written) by the name of Pius Secundus, the learnedest Pope that hath beene these thousand yeares. The Epitaph is this.

[p. 431.]

*Epitaph by
Æneas
Sylvius.*

Si mille aut totidem rapuisses usque virorum
Pestis, adhuc poteram parcere sæva tibi.
Vivens quo nusquam fuerat præstantior alter,
Extinctum potiùs reddis iniqua lues.
Quem fletis leges, quem fletis jura, sacrique
Nunc Canones: obiit, quem coluistis, herus.
Hic vos ornârat, vestras, ubicunque fuerunt,
Solverat ambages: nunc sine voce jacet.

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Heu voces, heu verba viri divina, memorque
 Ingenium : quo vis nunc tua multa loco est?
 Heu Romane jaces, quo non Romanior ullus
 Antè fuit, quo nec fortè futurus erit.
 Te pater, & charus retur modò vivere frater,
 Heu quantos gemitus ille vel ille dabit?
 Te Roma atque omnis plorabit Etruria, teque
 Tota petet lachrymis Itala terra piis.
 Te nunc Concilium, te nunc ululatibus unum
 Ipsa quoque extinctum queritat Ecclesia.
 Heu vanas hominum mentes, heu pectora cœca,
 Cuique dies certum est fata dedisse suos.
 Et nos, cùm superi statuent, veniemus ad illos,
 Nemo parùm vixit, cui bona vita fuit.

I was in their theological schoole which is at the south *Theological school of Basle.*
 corner of the church, unto the which you cannot passe but
 through the Quire. It is a very decent and comely place,
 but inferiour to our Divinity schoole of Oxford. At the
 upper end is a seate for the Divinity reader to sitte in :
 and all the middle from one end to the other is filled up
 with very convenient seates for the hearers. The walles
 are decked with Hebrew, Greeke, Latine, and Dutch
 sentences out of the Scriptures, and with the testimonies
 of those famous men of our reformed religion that have
 been heretofore Readers in that place, as of Andreas
 Carolostadius, &c.

In this schoole I heard Amandus Polanus a Polensdorf, [p. 432.]
 that famous Divine & learned Writer reade a divinity
 lecture, but his audience at that time was very small : I
 observed a certaine forme of teaching at this lecture which *A divinity lecture.*
 I never noted in any place before that time. For he did
 often repeat every principall sentence of note, a matter
 very avaylable for the hearers memory : not used by any
 publike professour of Oxford. The like custome I have
 heard is observed by the professours of many other Dutch
 Universities, especially by those of Leyden in Holland.
 In this roome also it was my good fortune not only to see,

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*Joannes
Jacobus
Grynæus.*

His books.

[p. 433.]

but also to converse with in familiar discourse (to my great joy & comfort) that admirable ornament of this University Joannes Jacobus Grynæus the sonne of the fore-said Simon Grynæus whose Epitaph I have above written. A man of such speciall marke that he may be well called a second Oecolampadius, that is, a glittering lampe of Gods House. For he is a man famoused over most of the Western Universities of Christendome for his learned lucubrations and most solid workes of Divinity, which are divulged to the world to the great benefit of Christes Church. As the Ecclesiasticall history of Eusebius, Rufinus, Socrates, Theodoret he hath illustrated with a learned Chronographie. Also the workes of Ireneus Bishop of Lyons, with arguments and observations of divers reading. An epitome of the Bible containing the arguments of the bookes and chapters of the olde Testament. A short interpretation of the psalmes 133. 110. 19. Also he hath written a commentary upon the Prophets Haggeus, Hababuc & Malachie: a brief Chronology of the Evangelicall history: A Sciographie of sacred Theologie according to the three formes of methode, synthesis, analysis, and definition. Unto the which he hath added threescore Theses contayning the principall heads of our religion. Likewise he hath written a synopsis of the history of man. And two hundred several Theses disputed in this University. A consolatory booke in the time of the pestilence. An excellent treatise to the Count Palatine of Rhene de Ecclesiæ Palingenesia, which I have often read with great pleasure. All which workes have bene printed in this Citie. This worthy man continueth to this day a publike Divinitie reader of this University. And at that time when I was there did begin to interpret the Genealogie of Christ out of the first chapter of St. Mathewes gospell, as he himselfe tolde me. Hee is at this time betwixt seventy & eighty yeares of age. They esteeme him in Basil an Imitator of Erasmus his phrase as Polanus of Cicero. I found him very affable, and full of learned discourse and singular variety of matter, and so

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facil and plausible in his delivery, that me thinkes that notable verse of Homer in praise of Nestor may be very properly spoken of him.

τοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέεν αὐδῇ

Which is thus incomparably well interpreted by Cicero : Cujus ex ore melle dulcior fluebat oratio. He tooke great pleasure in discoursing of our English Universities, and of the learned men of England in former times, as of Veneralis Beda, (whom I have before mentioned in my notes of Paris) and Alcuinus the schoolemaister of Carolus Magnus. And also he highly commended Queene Elizabeth and our present King James.

I observed one thing in the outside of this Cathedrall Church (whereof I have before written) that I never noted in any other, which although the reader perhaps will esteeme but a meane thing and unworthy the mention, yet for the novelty of the matter I will speake of it: it is nothing else but the tyle. A matter of rare curiosity. For this Church is so exquisitely tyled, that it maketh a wondrous faire shew a farre off: the tyles being made of many colours, blew, yellow, and red, and wrought by way of checker worke. In a little pretty greene yard or court walled about adjoyning to this Church and neere to the Rhene I noted the strangest Tree that ever I saw, being of the Latines called Tilia, of the Dutchmen Linda, which standeth in the midst of the court, and spreadeth his boughes and limmes a great way forth in an equall compasse, at the least thirtie foote broad (in my opinion) every way. The boughes being supported with a great company of long poles to beare them up the more orderly. I heard there is such another tree in the Citie; but I saw it not. The like I saw standing in the high way within a few miles of the Citie of Heidelberg, but it is much inferiour to this. In the outside of the West end of the Church there is erected a goodly Statue of Saint George on horse-back, thrusting his launce into the throate of the Dragon. Likewise I observed at the West end of the Church a very

*Exquisite
tiling.*

[P. 434.]
*A notable
tree.*

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plaine yard, which I therefore mention because in times past they were wont to celebrate notable justes and tournaments in this place about the beginning of Lent, upon that day which we commonly call Shrove-tuesday.

*A famous
tournament.*

Amongst the rest there was one famous meeting here (as a certaine learned Gentleman of the University told mee, being also mentioned by Munster in his description of Basil) upon the yeare 1376. at what time one of the Leopolds Duke of Austria, exercised himselfe at the afore-said game, with many other great Peeres. This tornament is something memorable, because at that time there was raised such a tumult amongst the Citizens, that the Duke was constrained to flie over the Rhene to the lesser Basil with many of his Nobles, whereof some were taken prisoners, as Rodolph Earle of Habsburg, Rodolph Marquesse of Hochberg, &c. But at length the matter was pacified after those Citizens that were the ring-leaders of the sedition, were executed for their malapertnesse.

*The
University.
[p. 435.]*

The Universitie is seated in the greater Citie, beeing first instituted by that learned Pope Pius secundus, who was first called Æneas Sylvius before his Papacie. It hapned that when he made his abode in this Citie, he was so exceedingly delighted with the situation thereof, that within a short space after, he made it a seminary of learning, endowing it with such priviledges and liberties as Bononia in Italie and other Universities did enjoy. His first grant he confirmed at Mantua in the yeare 1459. and the second yeare of his Popedome. The Colledges are but few, no more then two in number, beeing distinguished by the names of the higher and the lower colledge, both which I visited. The lower was built by Erasmus, which he hath inriched with maintenance. The higher hath no revenewes or very little to maintaine the same; so that the greatest part of Students are tabled in the Citie at their own charge.

*A Greeke
lecture.*

In a certaine roome of Erasmus Colledge I heard a very learned Greeke lecture read in one of Homers Iliads by Mr. Zuinggerus the publike professour of the Greeke

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tongue, who was the sonne of that famous Theodorus Zuingerus a great Philosopher of this University. Surely although the Academie be but small, yet it hath bred a great multitude of passing learned men within these threescore yeares of all principall faculties, especially Divines, and many excellent Philosophers. For besides those famous men whose monuments and epitaphs I have before mentioned, many worthy professors of learning have spent their time in this noble University as in a most sure harbour and pleasant receptacle of all the Muses. As Sebastian Munster, Conradus Lycosthenes, Henricus Glareanus, Hieronymus Gemusæus, Joannes Amerbachius, and his three learned sonnes, Bonifacius, Bruno, and Basilius, whereof the two later have most learnedly illustrated the workes of Saint Hierome; Gulielmus Gratarolus whome I have before mentioned in my description of Bergamo; Sebastianus Brandus, Theodorus Zuingerus, and many other excellent men, whose memory [p. 436.] will ever live in their learned workes.

Many worthy professors of learning.

Amongst other calamities that this Citie hath in former times sustained, as the sacking of it by barbarous Attila, King of the Hunnes, and the burning of it afterward by the Hungarians in the time of Lewes the fourth Emperour of that name, there happened two notable earthquakes (as I both heard of a learned man in the Citie, & also read in Munsters Cosmographie) that did not a little ruinate the same. Whereof the first was in the yeare 1346. The second 1356. at what time most of the principall buildings of the Citie, both sacred and civill were utterly shaken, and rooted out of their foundations, the Citizens by good fortune escaping with their lives by flight out of the Citie, yet one hundred of them were slaine with the fall of the houses. Moreover the ruine of the buildings caused so great a fire by the collision of them together, as lasted many dayes, and destroyed both man and beast. A spectacle exceeding tragical. For the repaying of which ruines many came to Basil from some of the Cities of Alsatia and Helvetia, and within a short space well

Basle sacked by Attila.

Notable earthquakes.

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repeopled the Citie, and beautified it with many stately houses that they raised up from the foundations. This Citie was heretofore Episcopal, the first Bishop thereof being one Walanus in the yeare 704. who lived in the time of Pipin King of France, the father of Carolus Magnus. And it was for the space of many yeares adorned with the residence of a Bishop whose Palace was in the lesser Basil till the yeare 1365. one Joannes de Wan an Italian, being the last Bishop; a man of that turbulent spirit as utterly overthrew the Bishopricke by his insolent behaviour.

*Council of
Basle.*

[p. 437.]

*Great
printers.*

*Two notable
battles.*

Besides many other notable things that have much enobled this stately Citie, these two are esteemed not the least, namely that famous *Councell that was celebrated and kept here anno 1431. under the Emperour Sigismundus and the Popes Eugenius the fourth, & Felix the fifth: and that notable art of printing, which hath these many yeares much flourished in this Citie, not so much for the excellency of the print (which indeed is no better here then in other Cities) as for the singular industrie and great labours of the Printers of the Citie (that have bene as learned men as most of that faculty in Christendome) namely Joannes Operinus, the two Frobenii, John the father, and Hierome the sonne, Michael Isingrius, Sebastian Henricpeter, Joannes Hervagius, Nicolaus Episcopus, Joannes Wolphius, &c. Which worthy men have taken as great paines to purge many ancient and learned authors both sacred and prophane from those manifold faults and errours which by the injury of the times were crept into them, as Hercules did in times past in the cleansing of Augeas stable. Of those battels that have beene waged neere to this Citie, I finde two above the rest most memorable: whereof the one was fought by Julius Cæsar against Ariovistus King of the Germanes, even the last battel that was waged with him, at a place called St. Apollinaris, which was one Dutch mile from

* At this Councell it was decreed that the authority of a generall Councell was greater then of the Pope.

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Basil, standing in the same side of the Rhene which was heretofore accounted part of France: The other was waged neere to the Citie upon the seventh of September in the year 1444. betwixt the Armeniaci (so called from a certaine Earledome of Aquitanie, the Earle whereof was a great Commander in that Armie) under the conduct of Ludovicus Dolphin of Fance, who was afterward the eleventh King of that name; and the Helvetians. Which battell is much the more memorable by reason of the unequall number of the fighters. For three thousand of the Helvetians conquered twenty thousand of the French men. But so that all the Helvetians lost their lives in fight, in that manner as we reade the valiant Spartans did at the skirmish of Thermopylæ in Greece, when three hundred of them being conducted by their valiant Captaine Leonidas, opposing themselves with a few other Grecians against the huge armie of the Persians. [p. 438.]

The men of this Citie weare great codpieces and ruffe bandes as the Tigurines do. Also they weare a strange kind of hat, wherein they differ from all other Switzers that I saw in Helvetia. It is made in the forme of a cap, very long crowned, whereof some are made of felt, and some of a kinde of stufte not unlike to shagge in outward view. It hath no brimmes at all, but a high flappe turned up behind, which reacheth almost to the toppe of the hat, being lesser and lesser towards the toppe. This fashion is so common in the Citie, that not onely all the men generally doe weare it both Citizens and Academicks (in so much that Amandus Pollanus wore the same in the Divinity schoole) but also the women whatsoever, both yong and old. Moreover their women, especially maides doe weare two such plaited rowles of haire over their shoulders wherein are twisted ribbons of divers colours at the endes, as the women of Zurich. I observed many women of this Citie to be as beautifull and faire as any I saw in all my travels: but I will not attribute so much to them as to compare them with our English women, whome I justly preferre, and that without any partialitie of affec-

*Fashions of
the city.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

tion, before any women that I saw in my travels, for an elegant and most attractive natural beautie.

*Diet of the
people.*

The diet in their principall Innes is passing good, especially at their Ordinaries. For the variety of meate and that of the better sort, it is so great that I have not observed the like in any place in my whole journey saving at Zurich. But indeed it is something deare, no lesse then eight battes a meale, which are twenty pence of our money. They use to sitte long at supper, even an houre and a halfe at the least, or almost two houres. The first noble carowsing that I saw in Germany was at mine Inne in Basil. Where I saw the Germanes drink helter-skelter very sociably, exempting my selfe from their liquid impositions as well as I could. It is their custome whensoever they drink to another, to see their glasse filled up incontinent, (for therein they most commonly drinke) and then they deliver it into the hand of him to whome they drinke, esteeming him a very curteous man that doth pledge the whole, according to the old verse :

*Drinking
habits.*

Germanus mihi frater eris si pocula siccas.

But on the contrary side, they deeme that man for a very rusticall and unsociable peasant, utterly unworthy of their company, that will not with reciprocal turnes mutually retaliate a health. And they verifie the olde speech $\frac{1}{2}$ $\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\iota$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\alpha\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\iota$, that is, eyther drinke or be gon. For though they will not offer any villanie or injury unto him that refuseth to pledge him the whole, (which I have often seene in England to my great grieve) yet they will so little regard him, that they will scarce vouchsafe to converse with him. Truly I have heard Germany much dispraised for drunkennesse before I saw it; but that vice reigneth no more there (that I could perceive) then in other countries. For I saw no man drunke in any place of Germany, though I was in many goodly Cities, and in much notable company. I would God the imputation of that vice could not be almost as truly cast upon mine owne nation as upon Germany. Besides I observed that they impose not such

OBSERVATIONS OF BASLE

an inevitable necessity of drinking a whole health, especially those of the greater size, as many of our English gallants doe, a custome (in my opinion) most barbarous, and fitter to bee used amongst the rude Scythians and Gothes then civill Christians: yet so frequently practised in England, that I have often most heartily wished it were clean abolished out of our land, as being no small blemish to so renowned and well governed a Kingdome as England is.

It was my chance to heare very dismall and unhappy newes in this city of my most learned and worthy countryman Mr. Hugh Broughton. For there was dispersed a fame for a little time about the University that he had utterly abandoned his religion, and inserted himselfe into the Jesuitical family at Mentz. But afterward I understood that it was a very false and malicious tale. For when I came to Mentz I heard of all the particulars by a certaine English Priest living amongst the Jesuites, who told me that there hapned a certaine unlucky occasion of acquaintance betwixt Nicholas Serrarius the Coryphæus of the Jesuites of that City and Mr. Broughton, which ministred the original matter of that scandalous rumour in many German Cities: but that he continued as vehement an adversary against the Papisticall religion as ever he was. Thus at length I end my discourse of this renowned City and University of Basil with the remembrance of my famous countriman Mr. Broughton, who for his exquisite skill in the sacred languages of the Hebrew, Chaldean, Syrian, and Greeke hath purchased himselfe a great fame in some of the worthiest Cities and Universities of Germany; the place of his aboade being the noble Citie of Amsterdam in Holland, when I was in the Netherlands.

*Hugh
Broughton.
[p. 44^o.]*

Thus much of Basil.

I Made my aboade in Basil all Tuesday after nine of the clocke in the morning, all Wednesday being the one and thirtieth and last of August, and departed therehence in a barke *secundo cursu* upon the river Rhene betwixt five and sixe of the clocke in the morning the first day of

*Travelling
down the
Rhine.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

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September being Thursday, and came to the Citie of Strasbourg, which is foure score English miles beyond it, about eleven of the clocke the next morning being Friday, and the second day of September. By the way I passed by two Cities, both seated on the right hand of the Rhene, whereof the one is called Neobourg, the other Brisac. Both these are Papistical. The Thursday night it was my chaunce to lie about twenty miles on this side Strasbourg in my boate sub dio upon a wadde of straw, having for my covered the cold open aire which did not a little punish me: yet I comforted my selfe with the recordation of the old verse,

Dulcia non meruit qui non gustavit amara,
that I did not deserve the sweet junkats of my little
experience without some bitter pilles and hard brunts of
adverse fortune.

*The source of
of the Rhine.*

But before I come to the description of Strasbourg I will speake something of the Rhene, because at Basil where I first was imbarqued upon the same, it extendeth it selfe in a greater bredth then I could see before. This noble Rhene, being next to the Danubius the fairest river of all Germany, which it disterminateth from France, deriveth his original spring from a certaine Mountaine of the Rheticall Alpes called Adula but a little way distant from the Citie of Curia above mentioned, which yeeldeth two severall fountaines, wherehence rise two rivers that meete together in one about five English miles above the said Curia, whereof one is called the first Rhene, the other the second. Betwixt these two fountaines and the spring of the Rhodanus that I have above spoken of in my description of Lyons, there is interjected no longer space then of three houres journey, the high Mountaine Godard (which is commonly esteemed the highest of all the Alpine Mountaines) deviding them asunder. Virgil calleth this river bicornis: as

*Extremique hominum Morini Rhenusque bicornis,

*Ænei. 8.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE RHINE

because it hath in a manner hornes, and those in number two, whose names are Lecca and Wahalis. In which respect other Poets also as well as he termed it bicornis. By these hornes are meant certayne armes as it were or secondary rivers derived out of the same. For indeede in Virgils time it had two cornua only, which about the entrance of Holland, heretofore called Batavia, doe disgorge themselves partly into the river Mosa, and partly into the westerne Ocean. But within a few yeares after Virgils death it beganne to be called tricornis by the addition of a third river whose name is Isella. Which Drusus the brother of the Emperour Tiberius, at what time he levied armes against the Germanes, conveighed out of the Rhene by the meanes of a large ditch that his Souldiers digged out of the maine land for the same purpose, to the end that he might object the same as an obex or a barre for repulsing the violent invasion of the Batavians, which were the people of the country, against him. Julius Cæsar caused the portraiture of this river (as Tranquillus writeth in his life) to be made in gold, and presented in his triumph of France, as being the only river that devided Germany and France, which he had with such great difficulty made subject to the Romans: the like whereof he did of the famous river Rhodanus, as I have before written in my Observations of Lyons. One most memorable and admirable thing I will report of this river, which I have read in an eloquent Epistle of Angelus Politianus sent to his friend Jacobus, Cardinal of Pavie. A thing that he hath borrowed (as I conjecture) out of the booke of Cornelius Tacitus de Germanorum moribus, which was this. The Rhene had in times past one more strange property then any river in the whole world that I could either heare or reade of in any history whatsoever sacred or prophane, that whensoever any infants were cast into his channell (a thing that hath sometimes hapned) if they were begotten out of lawfull wedlocke, the river as a just revenger of the mothers polluted bedde would presently swallow it up in his swift streame; but if he found them

*Branches of
the Rhine.*

[p. 442.]

*A strange
property.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

[P. 443.] to be begotten in the honest and chaste couple of marriage, he would gently and quietly convey them upon the toppe of the water, and restore them into the trembling handes of the wofull mother, yeelding safety unto the silly babe as a most true testimony of the mothers impolluted chastity.

The end of my Observations of Switzerland.

My Observations of some parts of high Germanie.

*The bounds of
Germany.*



*Etymology of
Teutonia.*

Eing I am now come into Germanie I wil speake something of the boundes of the country, and their names together with their etymologies, that are very elegant. Also I will make some short mention of Alsatia, the name of the territory wherein Strasbourg standeth, and so anon descend to the description of the City it selfe. Germanie is the largest region of all Europe, being divided from France by the river Rhene, from Rhetia and Pannonia by the Danubius, from Sarmatia now called partly Polonia partly Prussia, likewise from Dacia (whereof the greatest part is now called Transylvania) by certaine mountaines. The other parts are bounded with the Ocean. This country had two names heretofore before it was called Germany, viz. Teutonia and Alemannia. Teutonia some will have to be so called quasi Tuisconia from Tuisco the sonne of the Patriarch Noah by his wife Arezia, who after the generall inundation of the world, having all that vast country that lyeth betwixt the rivers Tanais and the Rhene, assigned unto him by his father for a Kingdome to reigne in, came into these westerne parts of the world shortly after the deluge, and made his residence in some place neare to the Rhene. Others derive it from one Teutanes (which derivation is the better in my opinion, and more answerable to the name of Teutonia) who was the Lord of this country after the death of King Tuisco. Likewise the name Alemannia hath foure etymologies.

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OBSERVATIONS OF HIGH GERMANY

For some write that it taketh his denomination from Alemannus the surname of Hercules, who (as that ancient Chaldean authour Berosus writeth) did heretofore reigne in this country. Others say that it commeth from Mannus the sonne of the foresaid Tuisco. But the best and most elegant etymologie of all, is to derive it (as some learned doe) from two German wordes which doe altogether agree with our English, even from All man, as the people called Marcomanni (which are now those of Moravia) had their name from Marck, which signifieth the bound of a country, and the word Man. So that they which deduce the name of Alemannia from All man (as Munster doth) give this reason for it, because the auncient Alemannes were very couragious and valiant men, yea they were All men : as when we in our English idiome doe commend a man for his valour, we sometimes say such a man is all courage, all spirit : so the Aleman quasi All man, he is all valour, every part of him is viril, manly, and couragious, no jot effeminate, which indeede was verified by their fortitude and manly cariage in their warres against the Romans. Though this etymologie be passing good and deserveth (in my opinion) to be most approved above all the rest, yet I perceive that Philip Melancthon, speaking according to the opinion of other writers, affirmeth that the Aleman is so called quasi Allerleyman a Dutch word which signifieth a promiscuous multitude, which heretofore conjoynd themselves together to recover their liberty, by reason of the tyrannicall insolencies of the Roman Captaines. Againe I observe in reading of histories the first mention of this word Aleman, in the historie of the Emperour Valerius Probus, who of the Franci and Alemanni slew foure hundred thousand. The third name Germania which is the moderne appellation of the country, hath as elegant an etymologie as Alemannia. For it is called Germania from the Latin word Germanus, which doth sometimes signifie a mans naturall brother both by father and mother, quasi ex eodem germine natus, one that issueth from the same stocke, that is, one that springeth from one

Etymology of Alemannia.

Melancthon's opinion.

Germania.

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CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

and the selfe same mothers belly. The reason of this etymologie is this: Because the auncient Germans did with such a brotherly affection share dangers and fortunes of warre, that those which remained at home by applying themselves to the affaires of husbandrie, maintayned the wives and children of them that were gone into the warres for the common safety of their country: and againe those that had beene a yeare abroad in warfare, returned home into their country to exercise tillage, & to nourish the families of those men that were pressed forth into the wars in their roome. Now though I doe in this place prefixe this discourse of the boundes and the auncient names of this country by way of an introduction to my ensuing description of the German cities, you must consider that this particular country on the farther banke of the Rhene where Basil, Strasbourg, Spira, Wormes, Mentz, &c. doe stand, was not heretofore in the time of the auncient Romans, as Julius Cæsar, Drusus, and other valiant Worthyes that conquered it, called Germanie (for al this long tract was devided from Germany by the river Rhene as I have before said about the beginning of this discourse) but in those times it was ever esteemed for a part of Gallia, and so was reputed for the space of many hundred yeares after, till the time of the Emperour Charlemaine and his successors, and then it beganne to be called Germany as well as the other parts on the hither side or banke of the Rhene (which are indeed the true and ancient Germanie) since which time it hath continually retained the same name to this day. Having now spoken of the boundes and names of Germany, I will briefly mention this country wherein Strasbourg standeth, and so at length after so long a preamble (which I hope will not be irksome to a judicious reader) relate the particulars of the City itselfe. The name of the country is Alsatia (as I have before written) but commonly called in Dutch Elsass. It is devided into two parts, the higher and the lower Alsatia: a territory very populous, frequented with goodly Cities and townes (whereof these are the chiefest, Strasbourg, Rubeaquum

[p. 446.]
Alsace.

OBSERVATIONS OF STRASBURG

commonly called Rufach, and Colmaria) enriched with precious mines of silver, and is accounted so fertile a plot of ground that some doe not doubt to call it the garden of Germany. Heretofore it was called the lesser France, and that for the space of five hundred yeares. Afterward it was converted to a Landgraviat, and for many yeares acknowledged a Landgrave for the supreme Lord thereof, as the territorie of Hassia doth at this day, and as Thuringia did heretofore.

*The garden
of Germany*

Thus much of the Bounds and divers Names of Germanie,
and of the territorie of Alsatia.

My Observations of Argentina or Argenterotum,
commonly called Strasbourg the Metropolitan
City of Alsatia.

SInce I came into England I found these verses following in praise of Strasbourg and the famous tower of the Cathedrall Church, in a certaine elegant booke that a Gentleman a kinde friend of mine and my neighbour in my country of Somersetshire, one Mr. George Sidenham the sonne and heire of my right Worshipfull friend Sir John Sidenham, very lovingly communicated unto me, which by reason of the elegancy thereof I have thought expedient to prefixe before my description of this noble City, hoping that they will be very pleasing to the learned Reader.

*George
Sidenham's
verses in
praise of
Germany.*

URbs antiqua jacet (primi coluere Triboces)
Argentoratum, ripis contermina Rheni.
Dives opum, & nulli veterum virtute secunda,
Sive fidem spectes, & religionis honorem:
Sive forum, canosque Patres, sanctumque Senatum,
Justitiæque decus: seu limina culta Lycei,
Insignesque viros: seu duro mænia saxo
Condita, & armatas adversa in prælia vires,
Marmoreasque domos, atque ardua tecta domorum.
Hâc templum augustum, cœlataque turris in urbe
Vertice prospiciens alto (mirabile dictu)

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CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*George
Sidenham's
verses in
praise of
Germany.*

Surgit, & excelsum caput inter nubila condit.
Tota toreumatibus, pictisque excisa columnis,
Tota patens luci, & leni perflabilis aurâ,
Et cono insignis galeæ, & testudine circum
Quadruplici septa, & nullo violabilis ictu.
Prima solo posuit quondam fundamina duro
Steinbachiâ natus de gente Ervinus, & omne
Ad galeam duxit *opus, & testudine sepsit.
Tempore quo imperii gessit Rodolphus habenas
Habsburgus, Comitum Germanus origine Cæsar.
Nunc illam multis servantque foveantque minores
Impensis, magnoque locant in honore, suosque
Majores hâc laude æquant. Nam fulmine tactam
Sæpius immensi repararunt sumptibus æris.
Jamque adedò nuper, foribus quâ maxima templi
Stant adyta austrinis, sociâ testudine juncta,
Excelso fabricam posuerunt pariete muri
Intùs ut exactas mortalibus indicet horas,
Et Solis Lunæque vias, noctesque diesque,
Et menses, fastosque in longum digerat ævum.
Mirum opus ingenii, mirandâque arte paratum.
Quale laboriferi nescisset radere tornus
Praxitelis, Cœus nec depinxisset Apelles,
Nec Polycletæus duxisset in ære caminus.
Quale nec Ætnæis olim Telchines in antris,
Nec rigidus Steropes, nec qui polit arma Tonanti
Mulciber æterna potuisset fingere massa.
Quale nec hoc toto quisquam conspexit in orbe,
Nec facilè aspiciet, seu Gallica regna pererret,
Seu totam Italiam lustret, seu Teutonis orbem
Viribus ingenii superantem climata mundi
Toties invisat, seu Persica rura peragret,
Sive adeat Libyen atque ultima littora Thules.

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Strasbourg.

STrasbourg standeth in the lower Alsatia, and is situate
in a very pleasant and delectable plaine about a quarter
of an English mile distant from the Rhene, yet well watered

* A fault but something tolerable.

OBSERVATIONS OF STRASBURG

with three other rivers, as the Kintzgu, the Illa, and the Bruschnus, whereof the last runneth through a part of the City; a place of such passing fatnesse and fertility (as a certaine English Merchant told me called Robert Kingman an Herefordshire man borne, but then commorant in Strasbourg with his whole family when I was there) that for amenity of situation and exceeding plenty of all things that the hart of man can wish for, it doth farre excell all the other Cities of the same territorie, though some of them are very faire, as Rubeaquum, Selestadium, Colmaria &c. in so much that when I did throughly contemplate the sweet champaignes, meadowes, lakes, vineyards, and gardens about the same, I said to myselfe that I might very justly call the circumjacent plaine about this City sumen Alsatia, that is, the most principall and fruitfull place of all Alsatia, as Flavius Vopiscus an ancient historiographer did heretofore terme the fields of Rosea neare to the City of Bononia, sumen Italia. This part of the country with some other bordering places thereof was once inhabited by a kinde of people called *Triboces, before such time as it was called Alsatia, wherehence it was called Tribocum regio. So ancient is this City that it is thought it may contend with any German City whatsoever for antiquity, saving those three that I have before mentioned, namely Trevirs, Zurich, and Solodurum. Nay Munster doth not doubt to affirme (but speaking after other men) that it was built at the same time those Cities were, so that as the City of Trevirs had her denomination from Trebeta the sonne of Ninus King of the Assyrians: so was this city first called Trebesburgum (as the same Munster reporteth) or Tyrasburgum from the very same founder. And afterward by the changing or addition of some letters it was called Strasburgum. Againe there are others that attribute the change of the name from Trebesburgum to Strasburgum (as the foresaid author writeth) to the tyrannie of Attila King of the Hunnes, who after he had demolished this City with many other noble cities of Germany, did

Amenity of its situation.

A very ancient city.

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* These are mentioned by Cæsar.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Strasburg
demolished by
Attila.*

with such extreme furie deface the walles thereof, that he opened a free way and passage for all manner of people whatsoever promiscuously to enter the same; which accident gave occasion of the name Strasbourg, that is, a City that yeeldeth a common way for all men to passe through: for Stroze in the high Dutch signifieth a way. Also the same Attila imposed an other name upon it, which it retained but a little while, viz Polyodopolis, which signifieth as much as the former name Strasbourg. For it is composed of three Greeke wordes, πολλὸς which signifieth many, ὁδὸς a way, And πόλις a City, that is, a City that a man may many wayes passe through. But the name Argentina was imposed upon it from the Latin word Argentum that signifieth silver, because when the City was subject to the Roman Empire, some Quæstor in the behalfe of the Senate of Rome made his residence and kept his Audit in this City to gather up all the rents and tributes due to the Romans in those parts, as being their gazophylacium, that is, a place where their checker-chamber was for the safe keeping of the Roman treasure, even as Lyons was heretofore appointed a checker City for the Romans in the Province of France, where they had such another Officer assigned for the same purpose, I have before written in my Observations of that Citie.

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*Notable
things.*

There are many goodly things in this renowned City that doe much beautifie the same. As the loftinesse of the building, the multitude of their houses, the beauty and spaciousnesse of their streetes and the cleane keeping thereof, the great frequency of people, their strong walles made of hard stone, and adorned with stately battlements, divers towers, strong bulwarkes, faire gates, mighty and deep trenches that are moated round about: and of those walles I observed two severall, being by a convenient space distant asunder, and each of them environed with a deepe ditch. Truly these double walles do much grace the Citie. But the principall things of all which do especially illustrate and garnish Strasbourg are but two, which because they are the most matchlesse and incomparable fabrickes of all

OBSERVATIONS OF STRASBURG

Christendome, no Citie whatsoever in all Europe yeelding the like, I will something particularly discourse thereof. These are the Tower of the Cathedral Church and a Clocke within the Church. But before I speake of eyther of these I wil first make relation of their Church, because that is as it were the maine body, whereof these two are the principall and fayrest members.

The Cathedrall Church is dedicated to our Lady, and commonly called the Minster of Strasbourg. It was first founded about the yeare 508. by Clodoveus the first Christian King of France, who was the founder of the principal church of Zurich also, which is called by the name of Saint Felix and Regula as I have before said. At the entrance of the Church are three dores made of massie brasse, and decked with many historical matters of the old and new Testament, which are very curiously expressed in pretty little images over the same dores. Within the Church, about the west end of the body thereof, there is a faire

*Cathedral
Church of
Our Lady.*

[p. 451.]

paire of Organs that were new mending when I was there, and like to be passing beautifull when they are throughly ended. For the Citizens bestowed great charges in gilding of them. I observed one thing in this Church that I never saw in any Church before, even a Well in the South side of the body: the water whereof serveth for divers uses, as to sprinkle the Church to the end to keepe it cleane, also for the baptizing of their Children, &c. But this Church yeeldeth the superiority to the Cathedral church of Basil that I have before so much commended (saving only for the two foresaid matters which I will hereafter describe) for I could not perceive as much as one monument in the whole Church. They have a very religious exercise in this Church. For twise every day in the weeke here is a sermon preached by a learned Divine. The other Churches in the citie are sixe in number.

*A well in the
church.*

Having now spoken of the Church, I will next mention those two memorable things that I have already named. But I will first begin with the Tower, in regard it is the fairest of the two. Surely the same is by many degrees

*Tower of the
church.*

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the exquisitest peece of work for a Tower that ever I saw, as wel for the height, as for the rare curiosity of the architecture; so that neither France, Italy, nor any City in Switzerland or vast Germany, nor of any Province or Island whatsoever within the precincts of the Christian world can shew the like. It was begun in the yeare 1277. at what time Rodolph Earle of Habsburg was Emperour of Germany, and was continually building for the space of eight and twenty yeares together, till it was brought to full perfection. The principall Architect was one Ervinus of Steinbach (as the Author of those excellent Hexameter verses which I have prefixed before this description of Strasbourg doth testifie) who contrived the whole modell of the worke himselfe, and was the chiefe Mason in the performing of this peerelesse Machine, which he raised from the very foundation to the toppe with square stones most artificially and rarely cut. The staires that leade up to the tower, are made windingly, being distinguished with foure severall degrees, and where the thicknesse doth begin to be acuminated in a slender toppe, there are eight degrees more of those winding staires that rise above the first foure. The ball which standeth upon the highest toppe of all, seemeth to those that are beneath upon the ground, no greater then a bushel, yet the circumference thereof is so large that it will well containe five or sixe sufficient and stout men upon the same. The manifold images, pinnacles, & most curious devices carved in stone that are erected round about the compasse of the Tower, are things of such singular beautie, that they are very admirable to behold, and such as will by reason of the rare novelty of the worke, drive a stranger that is but a novice into a very extasie of admiration. Also the altitude of it is so strange, that from the bottome to the toppe it is saide to containe five hundred seventy foure Geometrical foote; which much exceedeth the famous Italian Towers, as that of Cremona, which is esteemed the loftiest of all Italy, Saint Markes of Venice, which although it be but two hundred eightie foote high, yet the Venetians doe

The architect.

[P. 452.]

The ball.

Altitude of the tower.

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account it a Tower of notable heighth, as indeed it seemeth to all those that come to Venice by Sea: likewise the slender tower of Vicenza is very high: but they all are much inferiour to this unmatched tower of Strasbourg. Wherefore to conclude this discourse of this tower, I attribute so much unto it, that I account it one of the principall wonders of Christendome.

The second notable thing is a Clock (as I have already *The clock.* spoken) which standeth at the South side of the Church neere to the dore. A true figure or representation wherof,

made according to the forme it selfe as it standeth at this day in the Church I have expressed in this place. Truly [p. 453.]

it is a fabricke so extraordinarily rare and artificial that I am confidently perswaded it is the most exquisite piece of worke of that kinde in all Europe. I thinke I should not commit any great error if I should say in all the world: the bolder I am to affirme it, because I have heard very famous travellers (such as have seene this Clocke and most of the principall things of Christendome) report the same.

It was begun to be built in the year 1571. in the moneth of June by a most excellent Architect & Mathematician of the Citie of Strasbourg, who was then alive when I was there. His name is Conradus Dasypodius, once the ordinary professour of the Mathematicks in the Universitie of this Citie: A man that for his excellent art may very fitly be called the Archimedes of Strasbourg; and it was ended about three yeares after, even in the year 1574. in the same moneth of June about the feast of Saint John Baptist. This work containeth by my estimation about fifty foote in heighth betwixt the bottome and the top; it is compassed in with three severall rayles, to the end to exclude all persons that none may approach neere it to disfigure any part of it, whereof the two outmost are made of timber, the third of yron about three yardes high. On the left hand of it there is a very ingenious and methodical observation for the knowing of the eclipses of the Sunne and Moone for thirty two yeares. At the toppe whereof is written in fair Roman letters

*The
Archimedes of
Strasbourg.*

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TYPI ECLIPSIIUM

SOLIS ET LUNÆ

AD ANNOS XXXII.

*Carvings on
the clock.*

[p. 454.]

*A counterfeit
cock crow.*

On the same hand ascendeth a very faire architectonical Machine made of wainscot with great curiosity, the sides being adorned with pretty little pillers of marble of divers colours, in which are three degrees, whereof each containeth a faire Statue carved in wainscot: the first the Statue of Urania one of the nine Muses, above which her name is written in golden letters, and by the sides these two words in the like golden letters, Arithmetica & Geometria. The second the picture of a certain King with a regall Scepter in his hand. But what King it is I know not. Above him is written Daniel 2. Cap. The last is the picture of Nicolaus Copernicus that rare Astronomer, under whom this is written in faire Roman letters: Nicolai Copernici vera effigies ex ipsius autographo depicta. At the very toppe of this rowe or series of worke is erected a most excellent effigies of a Cocke which doth passing curiously represent the living shape of that vocal creature, and it croweth at certaine houres, yeelding as shrill and loud a voice as a naturall Cocke, yea and such a kinde of sound (which maketh it the more admirable) as counterfeyteth very neere the true voyce of that bird. The houres are eleven of the clocke in the morning, and three in the afternoone. It was my chance to heare him at the third houre in the afternoone, whereat I wondered as much as I should have done if I had seene that famous wooden Pigeon of Architus Tarentinus the Philosopher (so much celebrated by the ancient Historians) flie in the ayre. On the right hand also of this goodly architecture there is another row of building correspondent to the fore-said in heighth, but differing from it in forme. For the principall part thereof consisteth of a paire of winding staires made of free stone, and most delicately composed. I could not perceive for what use they serve, so that I conjecture they are made especially for ornament. Again

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in the middle worke betwixt these two notable rowes that I have now described, is erected that incomparable fabrick wherein the Clocke standeth. At the lower end whereof, just about the middle, I observed the greatest astronomically globe that ever I saw, which is supported with an artificial Pellican wounding his breast with his beake; wherewith they typically represent Christ, who was wounded for the salvation and redemption of the worlde: and about the midst goeth a compasse of brasse which is sustayned with very elegant little turned pillars. Opposite unto which is a very large spheare beautified with many cunning conveighances and wittie inventions. Directly above that standeth another orbe which with a needle (this is a mathematical terme signifying a certaine instrument about a clocke) pointeth at foure houres only that are figured at the foure corners thus: 1. 2. 3. 4. each figure at a severall corner. At the sides of the orbe two Angels are represented, whereof the one holdeth a mace in his hand, with which he striketh a brassen serpent every houre, and hard by the same standeth a deaths head finely resembled; the other an houre glasse, which he moveth likewise hourely. Notable objects tending to mortification. Both the lower endes of this middle engine are very excellently graced with the portraiture of two huge Lyons carved in marble. This part of the third fabricke wherein standeth the clocke, is illustrated with many notable sentences of the holy Scripture written in Latin. As, In principio creavit Deus cœlum et terram. Gene. 1 cap. Omnis caro fœnum, Pet. 1. cap. 1. Peccati stipendium mors est. Rom. 6. Dei donum vita æterna per Christum. Rom. 6. Ascendisti in altum, cepisti captivitatem. Psal. 68. Againe under the same are written these sentences in a lower degree: Ecce ego creo cœlos novos et terram novam. Esaïæ 65. Expergiscimini et lætami qui habitatis in pulvere. Esa. 26. Venite benedicti patris mei, possidete regnum vobis paratum. Discedite a me maledicti in ignem æternum. Math. 25. Above these sentences divers goodly armes are advanced and beautified with fayre Scutchins. Under the

*An
incomparable
fabric.*

[p. 455.]

*Sentences on
the tower.*

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*Exquisite
devices.*

[p. 456.]

*Seven bells of
brass.*

same many curious pictures are drawne which present onely histories of the Bible. Again above that orbe which I have already mentioned, there is erected an other orbe or spheare wherein are figured the houres distinguishing Time, and a great company of mathematicall conceits which doe decipher some of the most abstruse & secret mysteries of the noble science of Astronomy. Likewise an other Orbe standeth above this that I last spake of, within the which is expressed the figure of an halfe moone and many glittering starres set forth most gloriously in gold, and againe without are formed foure halfe moones and two full moones. Above the higher part of this Orbe this impresse is written : *Quæ est hæc tam illustris, similis auroræ, pulchra ut Luna, pura ut Sol?* At the sides of it beneath, this poesie is written, which is thus distributed : *Dominus lux mea*, on the left hand ; & this on the right hand, *Quem timebo?* Also above the same Orbe I observed an other very exquisite device, even seven little pretty bells of brasse (as I conceived it) standing together in one ranke, and another little bell severally by it selfe above the rest. Within the same is contrived a certaine vacant or hollow place wherein stand certaine artificial men so ingeniously made that I have not scene the like. These doe come forth at every quarter of an houre with a very delightfull and pleasant grace, holding small banners in their hands wherewith they strike these foresaid bells, every one in order alternis vicibus, and supply each other with a pretty diligence and decorum in this quarterly function. Under the place where these two men doe strike those foresaid bells, these two sacred Emblemes are written : *Ecclesia Christi exulans* : And, *Serpens antiquus Antichristus*. The highest toppe of this fabricke is framed with such surpassing curiositie that it yeeldeth a wonderfull ornament to the whole engine, having many excellent little portraitures and fine devices contrived therein of free stone, and garnished with borders and workes of singular art. Moreover the corners of this middle worke are decked with very beautifull little pillers of ash-coloured marble,

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whereof there stand two in a place, those above square, those beneath round. Thus have I something superficially described unto thee this famous Clocke of Strasbourg, being the Phoenix of al the clocks of Christendom. For it doth as far excel al other Clocks that ever I saw before, as that of the Piazza of St Marks in Venice, which I have already mentioned, that of Middelborough in Zeland which I afterward saw, and all others generally, as farre (I say) as a fayre yong Lady of the age of eighteen yeares that hath beene very elegantly brought up in the trimming of her beauty, doth a homely and course trull of the Countrie, or a rich orient pearle a meane peece of amber. [p. 457.]

*The Phoenix
of all the
clocks of
Christendom.*

But I am sorry I have not made that particular relation thereof as that excellent fabricke doth deserve. For these few observations which I have written of it I gathered in little more than halfe an houre, where I had no mans assistance to instruct me in the principall things that I doubted off, determining then to make a full description of those particulars that I have expressed in the effigies thereof, had I not been barred of opportunity by the Sextin that at that time that I was in the midst of my curious survey of the same, was to shut up the Church dores. Howbeit I wish that that little which I have written of it (if it should happen to be read by any of the wealthy Citizens of London) may bee an encouragement to some wealthy Fraternity to erect the like in Paules Church, or some other notable Church of London for the better ornament of the Metropolitan Citie of our famous Island of great Britaine. A thing that I heartily wish I may one day see come to passe. Having therefore now ended this discourse of the Clocke (whereof I wish all English Gentlemen that determine hereafter to see Strasbourg, to take an exact view, as a matter most worthy of their curious observation) I will returne to the relation of some other memorable things of this Citie.

*A good
example.*

The Armourie of Strasbourg, which it was not my good fortune to see, was reported unto me by a Gentleman of the University to be a most worthy and beautifull place, [p. 458.]

The armoury.

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furnished with such admirable variety of all manner of munition fit for warre-fare, that no Citie of all Germany can shew a fairer, saving only Dresden in Saxony where the Duke keepeth his Court.

Thus much of the Clocke of Strasbourg.

*Houses of
Strasburg.*

MAny of the buildings of Strasbourg are very faire and of a goodly heighth, foure stories high, especially their publique houses, as their Councill house, &c. But the greater part of their houses are built with timber. This thing I especially observed in the houses of Strasbourg, which I noted else where in divers other cities of Germany both before I came thither and afterward, as in Basil, Mentz, Heidelberg, Spira, &c. that both the endes of their houses doe rise with battlements, and a great many of these houses of Strasbourg I saw built in that manner that not only the endes, but also the sides are garnished with battlements, a forme of building much affected by the Germans, and indeede it giveth no small grace and ornament to the house. Here also I observed one of the fairest shambles that I saw in all my travels. In the front of one of the citizens houses I saw fiftene of the first Roman Emperours very galantly painted.

*The
University.*

There is in this City a University, but a very obscure and meane thing, nothing answerable to the majesty of so beautifull a City. For it hath but one Colledge, which I visited, being both for building and maintenance one of the poorest Colledges that ever I saw, in so much that I cannot report any memorable thing of it, only it hath a prety Cloister belonging unto it.

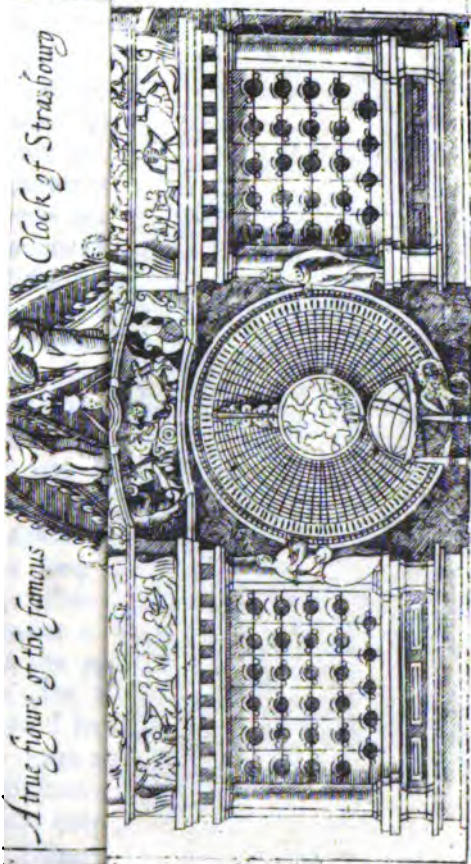
*Women's
fashions.*

[p. 459.]

I observed that some of the women of this City do use that fashion of plaiting their haire in two long locks hanging downe over their shoulders, as before in Zurich and Basil. But it is not a quarter so much used here as in Basil. As for those strange kinde of caps that the women promiscuously with the men doe weare in Basil (as I have before said) none of them are used here, but most of the women, especially their Matrons doe weare very broad

A true figure of the famous

Clock of Strasbourg



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caps made of cloth, and furred, and many of them blacke velvet caps of as great a bredth.

The battels that have been fought in former times neare Strasbourg have not a little famoused the citie. For here fought the Emperour Julian the Apostata about the yeare 360. with the Allemanne forces, at what time eight of the Allemanne Kings having united their power together, conveyed their armies over the Rhene, and incountred the Emperour in this place, but with very unfortunate successe. For the Romans got the victory of the Allemannes, and tooke their corpulent King Chodomarius prisoner in battell. Againe about the space of twenty yeares after that overthrow, the Emperor Gratian slew no lesse than thirty thousand Alemannes neare this City. Also the Emperour Philip that succeeded Henry the sixth, made warre against Strasbourg about the yeare 1200. and at last surprized the same by force of armes.

Famous battles.

It was first converted to Christianity in the time of the Emperour Nero by the preaching of St. Maternus one of the Disciples of St. Peter the Apostle, who was assisted in that holy worke by his two companions Valerius and Eucharius. But not long after that it renounced the Christian religion, till the Bishops of the City of Mets reconciled them again unto Christ, in regard whereof the City continued a long time under the Diocesse of the Bishop of Mets. But at last Dagobert King of France created one Amandus a holy man of Aquitanie, Bishop of Strasbourg about the yeare 630. and instituted a goodly Bishoprick in the City, being then a member of the Kingdome of France (as I have before said) which he endowed with most ample rents and revenewes. Ever since which time the City hath had a Bishop of her owne, the seate of the present Bishop being the antient towne of Taberna commonly called Zabernia in Alsatia; where the Bishops of Strasbourg have these many yeares made their residence.

Strasburg converted to Christianity.

[p. 460.]

The government of Strasbourg hath beene often changed. For it was first subject to the Lords of the City of Trevirs; after that to the Roman Empire, to whom it

Government of Strasburg.

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was tributarie for the space of five hundred yeares till the time of the inclination thereof: this City being the seate of residence for the Roman Lieutenant that was first constituted here by Julius Cæsar himselfe, and commonly called Comes Argentoratensis, who resided here with a garrison of Souldiers for the defence of the City against the Germans, having the administration of al that tract of Alsatia under the people of Rome, yet his authority was subject to a superior Roman Gentleman that was resident in Mentz, who was commonly called Dux Moguntinus. Thirdly to the French men, especially in the time of their King Dagobert. But in processe of time it came into the hands of the German Emperors, from whose jurisdiction being afterward in a manner exempted, it doth at this day enjoy full libertie, a golden peace, and tranquillitie of estate, being governed after a most excellent aristocraticall forme of common-weale, the particulars whereof I cannot as yet report unto thee, because I spent so little time in the City, no more than one whole day, that I was not able to informe my selfe so fully in their government as I wished to have done.

*The religion
of Strasburg.*

[p. 461.]

The religion of the City is the same that the reformed Churches of Germanie doe embrace, which it hath ever most constantly professed unto this day since the maine reformation begunne in Germanie shortly after Martin Luthers oppugning of the venall indulgences in the Universitie of Wittemberg. The principall instaurators of the Evangelical doctrine in the city were those valiant champions of Jesus Christ Martin Bucer, Wolfangus Fabricius Capito, and Gaspar Hedio. Whereof the two last died in this City, and were here buried. But the present religion professed among them is not altogether conformable unto ours in England. For they embrace the Lutheran doctrine, wherein they differ something from our Church of England, as in the omni-presence of Christ, the consubstantiation, &c.

Besides many other learned men of great note, five most worthy ornaments of learning hath this famous citie bred,

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with remembrance of whom I will end my description of Strasbourg. These five were Joannes Sturmius, Joannes Sleidanus, Jacobus Micyllus, Joannes Guinterius, and Joannes Piscator: which have much ennobled this City by their rare learning, The first partly by his honorable Ambassages undertaken for the common-weale of Strasbourg to divers forraine States, having spent nine yeares amongst them: and partly by his excellent works, being as sweet a Ciceronian as any University of Christendome did yeeld. The second by his manifold learned bookes, especially by that historie worthy of immortall praise digested into sixe and twenty bookes (commonly called his Commentaries) which he wrote concerning the state of religion in Germanie, and those memorable accidents that hapned in the Empire after the Coronation of Carolus Quintus: both these men died in Strasbourg, and doe there lie buried. The third hath written many excellent workes of great learning, which have purchased him immortality of fame. The fourth is Joannes Guinterius borne in the towne of Andernach situate by the Rhene, who hath consecrated his name to posteritie as well as the rest by his learned writings. He was a notable Physition, and learned Greeke reader in the University of this City: he also died in this City, and was here buried. The fifth and last Joannes Piscator (who when I was in Germanie was alive, and flourished with great fame of learning in the citie of Herborne, where he was publike reader of Divinity) hath as much famoused this noble Citie with his learned lucubrations as any of the foresaid writers, being such solid workes of Divinitie as have exceedingly profited those members of Christs Church which doe embrace the reformed religion.

*Five most
worthy orna-
ments of
learning.*

*A notable
Physician.*

[p. 462.]

Thus much of Strasbourg.

I Remained in Strasbourg all Friday after eleven of the clocke in the morning, and departed therehence the Saturday following being the third day of September, about eleven of the clocke in the morning. A little beyond the

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*A rude
bridge over
the Rhine.*

townes end of Strasbourg I passed a wooden bridge made over the Rhene that was a thousand four score and sixe paces long. For I paced it. The longest bridge that ever I passed. But it is nothing faire. For the boordes and planks are verie rudely compacted together. At one end thereof there is erected a little house, where a certaine officer of the city dwelleth, that remayneth continually there at the receipt of custome to receive money of every stranger that passeth that way for the maintenance of the bridge; the common pay being something lesse then our English farthing.

About sixe of the clocke in the afternoone I came to a Protestant towne called Litenawe, where I lay that night. This towne is about sixteen English miles distant from Strasbourg.

*English and
German
miles.*

But because I will from henceforth cease to use that often repetition of this word English in the computation of the German miles, I will exclude that word hereafter, and put downe mile only: whereby I understand the English mile, as much as if I did expresse the word. For I am desirous to reduce the computation of the long Dutch miles to our English account. My reason is, because as I have already cast up the generall summe of all the miles betwixt the place where I was borne in Somersetshire and the Citie of Venice, and that according to our English miles: so likewise I determine after I come to the end of Germanie, or arrive at London, to cast up the number of al the miles betwixt Venice and my country according to our ordinarie miles of England. But because a man cannot altogether so precisely and exactly reduce the German miles to our English, as to say the space between two such Cities or townes containeth just so many English miles, neither more nor lesse: I doe therefore aime and give the nearest conjecture that I can by tracing of their ground. For this is my generall rule, to reduce an Helvetian mile which is the longest of all the German miles, to five English, being in some places of Switzerland as much as sixe of our miles: every mile betwixt the Cities

*Helvetian,
Middle
German and
Netherland
miles.*

[p. 463.]

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of Strasbourg and Mentz to foure English, those in that space being called the middle German miles, which are afterward almost as great in all that space betwixt the said Citie of Mentz and Colen. And finally those of the Netherlands which beginne at the City of Colen, and are commonly esteemed the least miles of Germanie, to three English.

I departed from the foresaid Litenawe a little after seven of the clock in the morning the next day being Sunday, and came to the City of Baden the Metropolis of the Marquisate of Baden, about foure of the clocke in the afternoone. This dayes journey was sixteene miles. I found almost as great difficulty in finding out this Baden so famous for her bathes, as I did when I went to the bathes of Hinderhove neare the higher Baden, as I have before mentioned. For by the way I had this mischance, that whereas I passed all the way betwixt these two places in woods and vast deserts, glancing sometimes by meere chance upon some poore hamlet, I found the waies to be so exceeding intricate, that after I had wandered almost three miles about the wood alone by my selfe, at length to my great discontent I returned to a village where I had beene about two houres before. So that I was for the time in a kind of irremeable labyrinth, not knowing how to extricate my selfe out of it, till at the last an honest clowne that dwelt thereabout in the country, brought me into the right way, and gave me such certaine directions, that after that time I missed my way no more betwixt that and Baden.

Lower Baden.

*Intricate
ways.*

[p. 464.]

About a mile and halfe on this side Baden I observed a solitarie Monasterie situate in a wood: being desirous to see it I went to the place, and craved to enter into it, but I could not by any meanes obtayne accesse into the house: but one of the Friers (for here dwell five Franciscans of the Mendicant familie) to the end to give me some kinde of recompence and amends for my repulse, like a very good fellow bestowed upon me a profound draught of good Rhenish wine, which gave great refection to my barking

*A hospitable
Friar.*

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*A Breviary
lost and
found.*

stomache. A courtesie that I neither craved nor expected. Also he told me that their fraternity was much infested by the Lutheran faction of the country. As I departed thence towards Baden I met one of the foresaid five riding homeward, who immediately returned againe, and having overtaken me he discovered his grieffe unto me after a very pensive and disconsolate manner. For he told me that he had lost his Breviarium, and asked me whether I had found any such booke. This Breviarium is a certaine kinde of Popish booke containing prayers to their Saints and other holy meditations, which Priests and Friers doe as frequently use as we Protestants doe the Bible. The first of them that I saw was in Venice. At last the Frier after very diligent seeking having found his precious jewell, returned home once more, and when he met me, told me with a chearefull countenance and mery heart that he had found that for the which he had before so much dejected his spirits.

[p. 465.]

Ragged Boors.

One notable accident happened unto me in my way a little before I came to this Monastery and the citie of Baden, of which I will here make mention before I write any thing of Baden. It was my chance to meete two clownes commonly called Boores, who because they went in ragged cloathes, strooke no small terrour into mee; and by so much the more I was afraid of them, by how much the more I found them armed with weapons, my selfe being altogether unarmed, having no weapon at all about me but onely a knife. Whereupon fearing least they would eyther have cut my throate, or have robbed me of my gold that was quilted in my jerkin, or have stripped me of my clothes, which they would have found but a poore bootie. For my clothes being but a threed-bare fustian case were so meane (my cloake onely excepted) that the Boores could not have made an ordinary supper with the money for which they should have sold them; fearing (I say) some ensuing danger, I undertooke such a politike and subtile action as I never did before in all my life. For a little before I mette them, I put off my hat very curteously unto them, holding it a pretty while in my

OBSERVATIONS OF LOWER BADEN

hand, and very humbly (like a Mendicant Frier) begged some money of them (as I have something declared in the front of my booke) in a language that they did but poorely understand, even the Latin, expressing my minde unto them by such gestures and signes, that they well knew what I craved of them: and so by this begging insinuation I both preserved my selfe secure & free from the violence of the clownes, and withall obtained that of them which I neither wanted or expected. For they gave me so much of their tinne money called fennies (as poore as they were) as paid for halfe my supper that night at Baden, even foure pence halfe-peny.

*A begging
insinuation.*

My Observations of Baden.

[p. 466.]

THIS Citie is called the lower Baden in respect of the higher Baden of Switzerland that I have already described: both which are about 140 miles distant asunder. It is but little, being seated on the side of a hill, well walled, and hath no more then two Churches, whereof one is within the walles, adjoyning to their Market place, being dedicated to Saint Peter and Paul, and was built by their first Marquesse, as a learned man of the Citie told me. The other standeth without the walles. The Citie is invironed round about with hills greatly replenished with wood. It is the capitall Citie of the countrie where it standeth, which taketh her denomination from this citie, being called the Marquisat of Baden. For there is a Marquesse of this citie, and of the whole territorie belonging to the Marquisat, who is a soveraigne Prince of great power and authority. Sometime he keepeth his Court in this citie, as in the winter time; the Palace of his residence beeing a very sumptuous and Princely building. But all the Sommer time he is most commonly resident partly at the towne of Turlowe a principall member of his Dominion and Principality, whereof I will hereafter make relation; and partly at his stately Castell of Milberg which is about foure miles distant from the fore-said Turlowe. Also in former times their Prince was wont

Lower Baden.

*The Marquesse
of Baden.*

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to keepe his Court in a certaine ancient Castell of great strength that I saw eastward standing upon the side of a hill, and distant some halfe mile from the citie. A place of great antiquity.

*The Marquis-
ate created
A.D. 1153.*

[p. 467.]

The Marquisate of this Citie and the circumjacent territorie was first instituted by the Emperour Barbarossa about the yeare of our Lord 1153. who created one Hermannus an Italian Nobleman of the citie of Verona, and a kinsman of his, the first Marquesse. A higher dignity then his predecessours of that country enjoyed, who intituled themselves no more then Earles of Baden. The said Hermannus enlarged this princely title by the addition of another Marquisate, namely that of Hochberg in Brisgoia, not farre from the citie of Friburg, both which Marquisates he attained unto by the marriage of a certaine German Countesse whose name was Judith. Since which time all the succeeding Princes of Baden have ever stiled themselves Marquesses of Baden & Hochberg, to the present Prince Frederick now living. This Prince is a Protestant, but of the Lutheran religion. A man that granteth full liberty of conscience to those his subjects that wil not be reclaimed from the Popish religion; so that he suffereth Masses, and such other Papistical ceremonies in this citie of Baden (which I understood to be wholly Popish) without any such restraint as other German Princes doe use, especially the Count Palatine of Rhene & the Lansgrave of Cassia, who (as I have heard) do not permit any exercise of the Romish Religion in any part of their Dominions.

*A tolerant
Lutheran.*

But having thus far digressed from my discourse of Baden, upon the occasion of mentioning the first institution of the Marquisate & the religion of the present Prince, I will now returne to the description of the city. There is one thing that maketh this citie very famous, namely the Bathes, which are of great antiquity. For authors doe write that they were found out in the time of Marcus Antoninus surnamed Philosophus the seventeenth Emperour of Rome, about the yeare of our Lord 160. who was

*Baths of great
antiquity.*

OBSERVATIONS OF LOWER BADEN

so delighted with the bathes of this place that he built the citie for their sakes. Truly they are very admirable for two respects. First for the heate. Secondly for the multitude. As for the heate it is so extreme that I beleeeve they are the hottest of all Christendome, especially at their fountaines, whereof I myself had some experience. For I did put my hand to one of the springs, which was so hot that I could hardly endure to handle the water, being of that force that it would scald my fingers very grievously if I had suffered it to runne upon them till I had but told twenty. Yea the heate is so vehement, that it is reported it will seeth egges, and make them as ready to be eaten as if they were boyled in water over the fire. Also if one should cast any kinde of bird or pigge into the water at the original spring, where it is much hotter then in the bathes themselves that are derived from the same, it will scalde off the feathers from the one, and the haire from the other. Likewise the multitude of them is marvailous, which I will report, though many incredulous persons will (I beleeeve) applie the old proverbe unto me, that travellers may lie by authority. The number of them I heard doth amount to three hundred severall bathes at the least. Which I did much the more wonder at because when I was at the bathes of Hinderhove by the Helvetical Baden, I saw so great a company there, even sixty (which I esteemed a marvailous number in comparison of the fewnesse of our English bathes at the City of Bathe in my country of Somersetshire, where wee have no more then five) that I thought there were not so many particular bathes so neare together in any one towne of Europe. But in this lower Baden the number of them is so exceedingly multiplied, that it will seeme almost incredible to many men that have ever contained themselves within the limits of their owne native soyle, and never saw the wonders of forraine regions. For whereas the bathes of the lower Baden are distinguished by severall Innes, in number thirteene, but after an unequall manner, so that some Innes have more and some lesse: that Inne wherein

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Scalding hot water.

Three hundred baths at Baden.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

[p. 469.] I lay, which was at the signe of the golden Lyon, contained more bathes then all these foresaid threescore of Hinderhove. For in the same Inne were no lesse then threescore & five severall Bathes, as a learned man told me that laie in a house adjoyning to my Inne. All these bathes are devided asunder by a great many roomes of the house, and covered over head; the space that is limited for each bath being square and very narrow, so that in one and the selfe same roome I observed foure or five distinct bathes. All these bathes are of an equall heate, none hotter or colder then an other. Also I heard that they are most frequented in the Sommer time, contrary to our English bathes & those at Hinderhove, which are used only at the spring and autume. The water of the bathes is mingled with matter of three severall kindes, brimstone, salt, and alume, as Munster writeth: unto whome I am beholding for this short ensuing discourse of the vertue of these bathes, as I was before in the description of the bathes of Hinderhove. Those that have tried them have found the vertue of them to be very soveraigne for the curing of divers diseases, as the asthma, which is an infirmity that proceedeth from the difficulty of the breath, the moistnesse of the eyes, the crampe, the coldnesse of the stomacke, the paine of the liver and the spleene proceeding from cold; also it helpeth the dropsie, the griping of the bowels, the stone, the sterility of women: It appeaseth the paine of a womans wombe, keepeth off the white menstruous matter, asswageth the swelling of the thighes, cureth the itch and blisters or whelkes rising in any part of the body; and to be short, it is said to be of greater efficacie for curing of the gowte then any other bathes whatsoever either of Germany or any other country of Christendome.

*The virtues
of the baths.*

I saw one thing in this citie that I did not in any other place of Germany. For that morning that I went thence, I saw a muster of a band of gallant soldiers in the Market place.

Thus much of Baden in the Marquisate, commonly called lower Baden.

OBSERVATIONS OF ETTLINGEN

I Departed from Baden about eight of the clocke in the morning of the fifth day of September being munday, and came to the towne of Turlowe eightene miles beyond it, about sixe of the clocke in the afternoone. The things that I observed betwixt these two places are these. After I was passed a few miles beyond Baden, I surveyed an exceeding pleasant and fruitfull country full of corne fields, whereof some are so ample, especially one that I noted above the rest, that it containeth at the least sixe times as much in compasse (according to my estimation) as the best corne field of that famous mannour of Martock in Somersetshire neere to the parish of Odcombe where I was borne. Also that country is passing even and plaine, and wonderfully replenished with wood. The townes betwixt any cities I finde to be very frequent and faire, having gates, and some of them walls. One towne I passed betwixt Baden and Turlowe, called Etlingen, that is very memorable for the antiquity thereof. For according to a faire inscription lately written in the towne wall neere to one of their gates, it appeareth that it was built about MCX yeares before Christs incarnation. It much grieved me that a certaine occasion called me away so suddenly that it deprived me of the opportunity to write it out, otherwise I had ranked that with these memorables of Germany. In this towne was that famous Historiographer Francis Irenicus borne, who hath written twelve bookes of the German Cities. I observed also marvailous abundance of fruits in the Marquisate of Baden, especially of peares, insomuch that the very hedges in the high-way neere to any towne or village have great store of pear trees growing in them. Likewise I noted a wonderful great company of frogges in most places of this territory, especially in their Lakes. So that a man can hardly walke by any lake but he shall see great abundance of frogs leape into the water out of the bankes wherein they shrowd themselves. I observed also likewise in most places not only of this territory but also in most of the other parts of high Germany neere to any Towne or Village, an extra-

*Ample corn
fields.*

Etlingen.

*Marvellous
abundance of
fruits.*

[P. 471.]

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Great
quantity of
vegetables.*

ordinary great quantity of cabbages, coleworts, turnips, and radishes, which are sown in their open fields, where are to be seene hundreds of acres sown in one of their fields. I never saw the like either in France or Italie. For their store is so great that I am perswaded they have a hundred times more of these commodities than we in England, though equall and indifferent quantity of ground be opposed to each other. Moreover I perceived that because God hath so plentifully blessed them with these commodities, that they are not such niggards of them as to watch them in the field, to the end to preserve them from strangers, but rather they give free leave to any passengers to trespasse them, by going boldly into their ground, and taking a convenient quantity of these things for their owne use. For their turnips and radishes are so toothsome and pleasing to the palate, that I have often seene many a poore traveller with a farthing loafe in his hand (for bread is so cheape in many places of Germany, especially in some of the higher parts, that a man may buy a convenient loafe for two of their little tin coynes called fennies that value but little more then an English farthing) goe into their common fields, and take so many turnips and radishes out of a plot, that he hath made an indifferent meale to satisfie nature, & asswage hunger for one poore farthing; though his meale in an Inne or victualling house might perhaps cost him twenty times as much how thrifty soever he were.

*Hemp
beaters.*

[p. 472.]

I could see no Snail in all Germanie but red, like those that I saw a little on this side the Alpes in Savoy, as I have before written. In every part of the country I espied great store of hemp which the women do beate out of the strannes with certayne prety instruments made of wood (such as I have before mentioned in my description of the Grisons country) not decorticating it, or as we call it in Somersetshire scaling it with their fingers, with that extreme labour and difficulty as our English women doe. I never saw country so well wooded (Lombardie only excepted) as all this territory betwixt Baden and Turlowe,

OBSERVATIONS OF TURLOWE

the Martian Forrest otherwise called Nigra Silva, so spoken of in many authors, spreading it self over the country, through part whereof I have travelled. Also I attribute very much to all the other parts of Germanie that I travelled through for singular plenty of wood.

My Observations of Turlowe.

They are so strict in Turlowe for the admittance of *Turlowe.*
strangers into the towne, the gates being continually guarded with Halberdiers appointed for the same purpose, that a stranger can very hardly obtaine the favour to come into the towne. So that before I could enter within the gates, I was constrained to send certaine testimonies that I had about me to the Prefect of the Princes Court, whom I found afterward to be a very courteous and affable Gentleman, and one that used me very graciously.

This is a very pretty towne, though but little, situate in a most fruitfull playne, having on the North-east-side a certaine hill that is planted round about as full with vineyards as can be. Upon the top of this hill standeth a very *The Tower of Turlowe.*
high and eminent tower which in some places of Germanie is to be seene at the least forty miles off as I thinke. From this tower hath the towne his name, being called in Latin Turlacum from the Latin word turris, which signifieth a tower. The Emperor Rodolph that was Earle of Habsburg before his inauguration to the Empire, conquered this *[p. 473.]*
tower together with the towne, at what time he made warre upon the Marquesse of Baden. This towne was added to the Marquisate by the Emperour Frederick the second, who out of his imperial bounty bestowed the same upon the Prince for the better enlarging of his territory. The towne is well walled, adorned with faire gates, and with *A fair town.*
one streete amongst the rest that yeeldeth a beautifull shew, even the same wherein the Princes Palace standeth, the houses being of a goodly heighth. The religion of the towne is Lutheran according to that of their Prince, the principall Pastor being intituled the Superintendent of Turlowe. Also the towne is beautified with a goodly schoole

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

The Palace of Turlowe. which yeeldeth a notable Seminarie of learning. For therein are read most of the liberall sciences. The Princes house is a very magnificent and beautifull Palace, but it was not my good hap to survey the inward beauty thereof. For no strangers can be permitted to enter into any of the German Princes Palaces without great difficulty, whereof I had experience againe afterward at Heidelberg at the Court of the Count Palatine of Rhene. The Prince of Baden was not resident in Turlowe when I was there, but at his stately Castell of Milberg five miles from it, where with certaine German Earles and divers other noblemen of the country, he solaced himselfe at hunting of Deere. I saw the Castell a farre off, which seemed to be a building of great strength and magnificence.

Thus much of Turlowe.

[p. 474.]
*A thousand
haymakers.*

I Departed from Turlowe the sixth day of September being Tuesday about eleven of the clocke in the morning, and came to a solitary house standing in the middle way betwixt Turlowe and Heidelberg, about seven of the clocke in the evening, where I lay that night. This house was fourteene miles beyond Turlowe. After I had travelled a quarter of a mile beyond Turlowe, I observed a matter that made me wonder. For I saw almost a thousand haymakers dispersed abroad in severall great meadows about the towne. The like I observed all that day in my journey forward. At the first sight of this I imagined that it was their only hay-harvest, and that they had not mowed their meadows at all before that time: but after more mature consideration of the matter, when as I called to my remembrance the late hay-harvest that I saw in Switzerland about thirteene dayes before, I conceived that it was their second harvest. For the fertilitie of their meadows is such that they mow them twice in a Sommer. The like whereof I have noted in sundry places of England: but in Germanie it is much more common then with us, in so much that I thinke they use it a hundred to one more then we in England.

OBSERVATIONS OF HEIDELBERG

I departed from the foresaid solitary house the seventh day of September being Wednesday about sixe of the clocke in the morning, and came to the noble City of Heidelberg twelve miles beyond it about noone, being almost wet to the skinne with a vehement shower of raine.

My Observations of Heidelberg.

Julius Cæsar Scaliger hath written these verses upon
Heidelberg.

Nobilis Imperio Franconia dextra potenti
Belligero nulli Marte secunda viget.
Cum victis ab se pepulit vectigal Alanis,
Libera Germano nomine Franca fuit.
Nec contenta suis angustis finibus (illi
Quæ par virtuti terra futura foret?)
Egreditur: superat. Germani ô pectus honoris.
Victoris victos nomina ferre sat est.
Non aliunde venis, Francusve est Hectoris ullus.
Quid petis à victo stemmata? tota tua es.

*Scaliger's
verses upon
Heidelberg.*

[p. 475.]

The territorie wherein this City standeth is called the lower County Palatine, or the lower Palatinate (whereof Heidelberg is the Metropolitan City) a very fertill soile, especially the plaine part thereof that yeeldeth abundance of all necessities for the sustenance of man, as store of wheate of the finest sort, barlie, coleworts, cabbages, turnips, and radishes, such as I have before spoken of in the Marquisate of Baden. This Plaine is fairely beautified with goodly meadowes and pastures also which do feede plenty of fat bullocks, and sheepe. Likewise the hilly part is plentifully furnished with vineyardes and chest-nut trees, & much frequented with Deere, Goates, and Kids. Neare the City great store of Hearnies doe nestle themselves in the woods upon the hils. This short discourse of the commodities of the territorie I thought good to prefixe before my description of the City by way of an introduction to the ensuing Treatise. Therefore now I will relate the particular matters of the City it selfe. And

*Heidelberg
the Metro-
politan city of
the lower
Palatinate.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*The etymology
of Heidelberg.*

[p. 476.]

*The river
Neckar.*

I will derive my beginning from the etymologie of the name. Some derive this word Heidelberg from Heydelber which doth signifie black-berries, such as doe grow upon brambles, because in former times there were more of them growing about this City then in any other part of the country. Some from Heydelbeern, that is, myrtle trees, which doe yet grow plentifully upon the hilles about the City. Of this opinion is that learned Paulus Melissus, who calleth Heidelberg urbem myrtilleti. Againe there are others that draw the name from the Dutch word Heyden, that signifieth a Nation, because this place was ever wel inhabited with people by reason of the opportunity of the seate. Moreover there are some that affirme it is called Heidelberg quasi Adelberg, that is, a noble City, in regard of the nobility, the elegancie, and sweetness of the situation thereof. Wherefore seeing there is so great diversity of opinions amongst the learned about the derivation of the name, I will not dispute the matter which is best or worst, but referre it to be discussed by the learned censure of the judicious reader. Truly the situation thereof is very delectable and pleasant. For it standeth in convalli inter fauces montium, that is, in a narrow valley which is on both sides beset with hils, and those very commodious. For they are planted with many fruitfull vineyards. Also it is most pleasantly watered with the famous river Neccarus, otherwise called Nicrus, that runneth by the north side of the City. And it is of so great note, that they commonly esteeme it the third river of Germany next to the Danubius and the Rhene. It riseth in Suevia even in the black Forrest which is called in Latin Nigra Sylva about the space of foure houres journey from the fountaine of Danubius, and at length exonerateth it selfe into the Rhene, being before multiplied with some other rivers, as the Cocharus and the Iaxus, which doe infuse themselves into the Neccar not farre from the towne of Wimpina in Suevia abovesaid. I observed a goodly wooden bridge built over the Neccar, the fairest certainly that I saw in Germany, but not the longest,

OBSERVATIONS OF HEIDELBERG

supported with sixe huge stony pillars strongly rammed into the water, and very fairely covered over head with an arched roof of timber-worke. At the farther end whereof there standeth a faire tower on the banke of the Neccar which doth very much beautifie the bridge. This river is very commodious to the City of Heidelberg in two respects. First for that being navigable it carieth a kind of rude boate called of the Latines ratis (such as I have scene in divers other places of Germany, and also in France, used upon their greater rivers for carrying of hay, timber, wood, &c.) which is most commonly laden partly with timber for building, and partly with wood for fire that commeth out of the Forrest called Ottonica a part of the Hercynia not farre from the city of Heidelberg; and by this Neccar the said commodities are brought first to Heidelberg for the furnishing of the City, and from that to the Rhene, wherewith it mingleth it selfe a little on this side Spira, and therehence to all the westerne Cities and townes situate on both sides of the Rhene as farre as the towne of Bing. Secondly, because it ministreth great abundance of good fishes to the City, especially the delicate barbils.

*Boats on the
Neccar.*

[P. 477.]

The City is strongly walled, and hath foure faire gates in the walles, and one very goodly streete above the rest both for breadth and length. For it is at the least an English mile long: and garnished with many beautifull houses, whereof some have their fronts fairely painted, which doe yeeld an excellent shew. Also it hath sixe Churches. Namely that of the holy Ghost: St. Peters: The Church in the Princes Palace: the French Church: a Church in the suburbes: And the Predicatorie church which belonged once to the Dominican Friers. But the Church of the holy Ghost which adjoyneth to their great market place, is the fairest of all, being beautified with two singular ornaments above the other Churches that doe greatly grace the same: the one the Palatine Librarie, the other the monuments of their Princes. The Palatine Librarie is kept by that most excellent and generall Schollar

The City.

*The Palatine
Librarie.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

[p. 478.] Mr. Janus Gruterus the Princes Bibliothecarie, of whom I have reason to make a kind and thankful mention, because I received great favours of him in Heidelberg. For he entertained me very courteously in his house, shewed me the Librarie, and made meanes for my admission into the Princes Court. Well hath this man deserved of the common-weale of good letters, because he hath much benefited and illustrated it by his elegant workes, as his Animadversions upon all the workes of Seneca the Philosopher, and his Fax artium, which though it be nothing but the compiling together of other mens workes, yet the singular industrie that he hath shewed in it together with his fine methode, doth deserve no small praise. A man that for his exquisite learning hath beene received into the friendship of some of the greatest Schollars of Christendome, especially of Justus Lipsius, betwixt whom divers elegant Epistles have passed that are published to the world. I observed him to be a very sweet and eloquent discourser. For he speaketh a most elegant and true Ciceronian phrase which is graced with a facill & expedite deliverie. In so much that I dare parallell him in a manner for the excellency of his Latin tongue with Mr. Grynæus of Basil whom I have before so much extolled. But I will cease to praise my friend Mr. Gruterus, because his owne worth doth more truly commend him then I shall ever be able to doe with my inelegant stile, and so I will returne to that famous Palatine Librarie. It is built over the rooffe of the body of the Church. A place most beautifull, and divided into two very large and stately roomes that are singular well furnished with store of bookes of all faculties. Here are so many auncient manuscripts, especially of the Greeke and Latin Fathers of the Church, as no Librarie of all Christendome, no not the Vatican of Rome nor Cardinall Bessarions of Venice can compare with it. Besides there is a great multitude of manuscripts of many other sorts, in so much that Mr. Gruterus told he could shew in this Librarie at the least a hundred more manuscripts then

*A scholarly
librarian.*

*Ancient
manuscripts.*

OBSERVATIONS OF HEIDELBERG

Mr. James the publique Bibliothecarie of Oxford could in his famous Universitie Librarie. For what bookes that Librarie hath or hath not he knoweth by Mr. James his Index or Catalogue that was printed in Oxford. Amongst other bookes that he shewed me one was a faire large parchment booke written by the great grandfather of Fredericke the fourth that was the Count Palatine when I was there. Truly the beauty of this Librarie is such both for the notable magnificence of the building, and the admirable variety of bookes of all sciences and languages, that I beleeve none of those notable Libraries in ancient times so celebrated by many worthy historians, neither that of the royall Ptolomies of Alexandria, burnt by Julius Cæsar, not that of King Eumenes at Pergamum in Greece, nor Augustus his Palatine in Rome, nor Trajans Ulpian, nor that of Serenus Sammonicus, which he left to the Emperor Gordianus the yonger, nor any other whatsoever in the whole world before the time of the invention of printing, could compare with this Palatine. Also I attribute so much unto it that I give it the precedence above all the noble Libraries I saw in my travels, which were especially amongst the Jesuits in Lyons, Spira, and Mentz. Howbeit Mr. Gruterus will pardon me I hope if I preferre one Librarie of my owne nation before the Palatine, even that of our renowned University of Oxford, whereof the foresaid Mr. James is a keeper. For indeede I beleeve it containeth a few more books (though not many) then this of Heidelberg. There hapned one disaster unto me when I was in this Librarie. For shortly after I came within it, and had survayed but a few of the principall bookes, it chanced that two yong Princes of Anhalt which are descended from the most ancient Princely family of all Germanie, came suddenly into the roome upon me, being usherd by their golden-chained Gentlemen. Whereupon I was constrained to withdraw my selfe speedily out of the Librarie, all the attendance being given unto the Princes: by which sinister accident I lost the opportunity of seeing those memorable antiquities and

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*Notable
Libraries.*

A disaster.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

rarities which Mr. Gruterus intended to have communicated unto me, and so consequently I my selfe the same to my country. Let this therefore suffice for the Palatine Librarie.

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*Monuments in
the Church
of the Holy
Ghost.*

The second ornament of this Church of the Holy Ghost is the Chappel wherein the monuments of their Princes are contained. This standeth at the East end of the Church, being a most elegant roome, and is inclosed on one side with certaine yron dores made lattise-wise, and for the most part locked, that I could not procure the meanes to see them, my learned friend Maister Gruterus being busie with the foresaid young Princes. Therefore for these monuments I must trust my eares (the worst witnesses) rather then my eyes. There I heard were buried these Princes, Rupertus Senior Duke of Bavaria, Count Palatine of Rhene, and King of the Romanes, the founder of the Church of the holy Ghost; and his wife Elizabeth, who dyed about the yeare 1410. also two Counts Palatine Rodolphus & Ludovicus under one altar, whereof the first died anno 1209. and the other 1319. againe Frederick that died in the yeare 1476. also Wolphangus Count Palatine of Rhene that died in the yeare 1558. All these lye within the said Chappell with other Princes and Princesses. But the Epitaphes which I thinke are elegant to grace the memory of so great persons, I could not obtaine. Notwithstanding what is wanting of those Epitaphes within the Chappell, shall be a little supplied with one most excellent Epitaph that I found in the body of the Church written upon the monument of Philip Count Palatine of Rhene, one of their worthiest Princes, who was very famous in his life time for many memorable acts, especially for freeing the noble citie Vienna from the siege of the Turkes. Seeing I was frustrated of the other Princes Epitaphes in the Chappell which I hoped to have brought with me into England, being very unwilling to leese this also which I saw was worthy the carrying over the Sea, I apprehended it with my pen while the Preacher was in his pulpit: for I doubted

OBSERVATIONS OF HEIDELBERG

least if I had differred it till the end of the sermon, the dores might have bene sodainly shut, & so I should have bin defeated of the opportunity. The monument it selfe is in that side of the Church where the pulpit standeth, being inserted into one of the main pillars of the church, and invironed round about with a pretty inclosure or rayle made of yron worke. There is represented his Statue at length carved in milke-white Alabaster with his glittering Armour gilded, holding a short Pole-axe in his right hand, and a sword in his left; that part of the monument where his Statue standeth, is wonderfull curiously wrought with very exquisite workes in stone, wherein are represented many pretty histories. At the toppe are erected his armes and scutchin. Under the which, betwixt his armes and the higher part of his Statue, his Epitaphe is written in touchstone. It seemeth a double Epitaph. For one is Latin, and the other Dutch. The Latin after these tedious preambles I do now at length present unto thee.

*Monument to
Count Philip.*

[p. 481.]

Cætera qui circum lustras monumenta viator,

The epitaph.

Hæc quoque non longa est perlege pauca mora.

Si ducis audita est forsân tibi fama Philippi,

Clara Palatinæ quem tulit Aula domus:

Qui modò Pannoniam defendit ab hoste Viennam,

Et solvit trepidos obsidione viros;

Tunc cum Threicii vastarent omnia Turcæ,

Et tremarent subito Norica regna metu.

Mox etiam implevit magnum virtutibus orbem,

Utilis hinc armis, utilis indè togâ.

Illius hâc tegitur corpus venerabile terrâ,

Hic animam, hîc vitam reddidit ille Deo.

Quò te si pietas, si quid movet inclyta virtus,

Junctaque cum summâ nobilitate fides:

Huic opta ut cineres placidâ cum pace quiescant,

Condita nec tellus durior ossa premat.

Nam pius ad cœli sublatus spiritus arces,

Cum Christo vivit tempus in omne suo.

Decessit 4. Non. Julii

Anno Dom. M. D. XLviii.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

Ætatis suæ Xliii. cujus P. F. Memoriz Dux
Otto Henricus Comes Palatinus
Frater amantissimus M. H. F. C.
Anno Dom. M. D. L.

[p. 482.]

Thus much concerning the Church of the Holy Ghost.

*The Princes
Palace.*

BESIDES this foresaid Church, there are two things more which doe very notably adorne and beautifie this stately Citie, the first the most gorgious Palace of the Prince, which is commonly called in Dutch Das curfur stelich Sloss. The second, the famous University. The Princes Palace I will first speake of. It is exceeding difficult for a stranger to enter into one of the Germane Princes Courts (as I have before said in my description of Turlowe) except he hath some friend living in the same, which I found verified by mine owne experience at the Count Palatines Court. For I could not possibly be admitted without some speciall and extraordinary favour, which was this. Master Gruterus understanding by my owne report that I was acquainted with our noble Ambasadour Sir Henry Wotton then resident with the Signiorie of Venice, the fame of whose excellent learning and generose qualities hath greatly spread itselfe in Heidelberg (for there hath he beene heretofore, and Honorably entertained at the Princes Court) counselled me to goe to a learned Doctor of the Civill Lawe dwelling in the Citie, whose name was Master Lingelsemius, heretofore Tutor to Fredericke the fourth, who was then the Count Palatine when I was in Heidelberg, (and therefore the better able to procure his friend accesse to the Court) and a familiar acquaintance of Sir Henry Wotton. Whereupon I repaired to his house, insinuating my selfe partly with a token from Master Gruterus, and partly by the meanes of Sir Henry Wottons name, which was so acceptable unto him, that he entertained me after a very debonaire and courteous maner, and sent one of his men with mee to the Prefect of the Princes Court, who gave me admittance into the Palace ;

*Master
Lingelsemius
Doctor of
Civil Law.*

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I noted the situation thereof to be very pleasant. For it is seated at the South side of the Citie upon the side of an eminent hill, having as sweete an ayre as any Palace whatsoever in all Germanie. At the foote of the same hill on the left hand, there is a very faire building, which serveth for the Chancerie house of the Palatinate, wherein matters of controversie are handled; and from thence there is a very tedious & difficult ascent by a steepe stonie way to the Palace it selfe. I learned at the Court that there was heretofore an other Palace besides this, situated upon the very top of the same hill, which hapned to be utterly destroyed in the yeare 1537. as it appeareth by certaine elegant Elegiacal verses that worthy Jacobus Micyllus of the Citie of Strasburg, wrote to his learned friend Joachimus Camerarius about the yeare and day of the ruine thereof, by a certaine memorable yet rufull accident; for the fire of heaven it selfe consumed it. The Telum trisulcum Jovis (I meane the lightning) striking casually a heape of Gunpowder that was kept in a certaine roome of the Palace, which no sooner tooke fire, but immediately in the very twinckling of an eye it burnt up the whole building, and scattered the stones (a most lamentable spectacle to behold) farre asunder, some downe to the present Palace where the Prince now dwelleth, and some to the Citie, to the great detriment of both places. The ruines of the same palace are yet shewed (as I heard) upon the top of the hill. But now I will returne againe to the Princes palace where he keepeth his residence; every thing that I saw there did yeeld matter of speciall marke and magnificence. The father of Fredericke the fourth, and Prince Fredericke himselfe have beene great builders. His father built all the part of the Palace on the left hand of the first Court, which is beautified with a very stately frontispice, and distinguished with great varietie of notable workmanship. But Prince Fredericke hath built an other part of the Palace which doth farre excell that; even all that gorgeous building at the entrance, which by reason of the most admirable and rare sumptuousnesse of the

*Palace of
Heidelberg.*

*The Palace
destroyed by
lightning
A.D. 1537.*

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*Front of the
palace.*

Architecture, being built all with square stone, and garnished with goodly statues, doth adde infinite grace to that part of the Palace. Both the Fronts of the Palace whereof I now speake, as well that without looking towards the Citie, as the other within towards the Court, doe present workmanship of great state, as I have already said. But there is great difference betwixt them. For the inward front is much more glorious and resplendent then the other. The principall ornament that graceth it, is the multitude of faire statues (which the outward Front wanteth) very loftily advanced towards the fairest part of the Court, whereof there are foure distinct degrees or Series made one above another. The same statues are carved in a singular faire milk-white stone, which seemeth as beautiful as the fairest Alabaster, and formed in a very large proportion, expressing all the parts of a mans body, and done with that artificial curiositie, that I beleieve were those famous statuaries Polycletus and Praxiteles alive againe, they would praise the same, and confesse they were not able to amend them. For they imitate the true naturall countenance and living shape of those heroicall and Princely Peeres, whom they represent. Most of them are the statues of the famous Palatine Princes to the last of them Fredericke the fourth. Also Emperours, Kings and Queenes are there pourtrayed. This Front is rayised to a very great height, and decked with marveilous curious devices at the top, all which ornaments concurring together doe exhibite to the eyes of the spectator a shew most incomparable. Truly for my owne part I was so exceedingly delighted with the sight of this rare frontispice, that I must needs confesse I attribute more unto it, not out of any partiall humour or overweening phantasie, but according to the upright sinceritie of an impartiall opinion, then to the Front of any Palace whatsoever I saw in France, Italy or Germanie. Yea, I will not doubt to derogate so much from the Fronts of the French Kings palaces which I saw both in Paris and Fountaine Belean;

Fair statues.

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of the Duke of Venice, of that exquisite building before mentioned which belongeth to one of the sixe Companies or Fraternities of Venice, adjoyning to St. Roches Church, where I heard that heavenly musicke; so much I say doe I derogate from the fronts of al these Palaces, that the fairest of them doth vale bonnet (in my opinion) to this royall inward front of the Count Palatines Palace. The lower part of the same front doth containe one of those sixe Churches whereof I have before made mention, viz. The Courtly Church, where the Prince & his family of the Court heareth divine service and sermons, and the higher part many gorgeous roomes for the Princes use: wherein many noble Peeres of Germanie and France solaced themselves when I was at the Court, the number of whom was so great that I heard there were then resident at the court forty worthy personages of great note out of both Nations, besides their followers, Gentlemen that ruffled it very gallantly. But to conclude my narration of this part of the Palace, certainly it is so regall a structure that I conjecture it cost at the least forty thousand pounds sterling. This Prince hath newly built a very stately long porch also at the entrance of the Palace, which was not thoroughly finished when I was there.

The Court Church.

There is a notable thing to be seene in this Palace, the sight whereof it was not my hap to enjoy, because I heard nothing of it before I went out of the Palace: a matter of great antiquity. Namely certaine ancient stony pillars, in number five, which the Emperour Carolus Magnus above eight hundred and fifty yeares since brought from the City of Ravenna in Italie, and placed them afterward in his Palace of Ingelheim a place of high Germany within a few miles of the City of Mentz, where he was borne, and oftentimes kept his Court. The same pillars were of late yeares removed from the said Ingelheim to Heidelberg by the Prince Philip of whom I have before made mention in my discourse of the Church of the holy Ghost, who erected them in this Palace whereof I now speake, and are there shewed for a principall ancient monument to this day.

Five pillars brought from Italy.

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CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*The great tun
of Heidelberg.*

*One of the
wonders of the
world.*

[p. 487.]

But some of the Gentlemen of the Princes family did sufficiently recompence my losse of the sight of these ancient pillars by shewing me a certayne peece of worke that did much more please my eies then the sight of those pillars could have done. For it is the most remarkable and famous thing of that kinde that I saw in my whole journey, yea so memorable a matter, that I thinke there was never the like fabrick (for that which they shewed me was nothing else than a strange kinde of fabrick) in all the world, and I doubt whether posterity will ever frame so monstrously strange a thing: it was nothing but a vessel full of wine. Which the Gentlemen of the Court shewed me after they had first conveighed me into divers wine cellars, where I saw a wondrous company of extraordinary great vessels, the greatest part whereof was replenished with Rhenish wine, the totall number contayning one hundred and thirty particulars. But the maine vessel above all the rest, that superlative moles unto which I now bend my speech, was shewed me last of all standing alone by it selfe in a wonderfull vast roome. I must needes say I was suddenly strooken with no small admiration upon the first sight thereof. For it is such a stupendious masse (to give it the same epitheton that I have done before to the beauty of St. Marks streete in Venice) that I am perswaded it will affect the gravest and constantest man in the world with wonder. Had this fabrick beene extant in those ancient times when the Colossus of Rhodes, the Labyrinths of Ægypt and Creta, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the hanging gardens of Semiramis, the Tombe of Mausolus, and the rest of those decantated miracles did flourish in their principall glory, I thinke Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus would have celebrated this rare worke with their learned stile as well as the rest, and have consecrated the memory thereof to immortality as a very memorable miracle. For indeede it is a kinde of monstrous miracle, and that of the greatest sise for a vessell that this age doth yeeld in any place whatsoever (as I am verily perswaded) under the cope of heaven, Pardon me

OBSERVATIONS OF HEIDELBERG

I pray thee (gentle Reader) if I am something tedious in discoursing of this huge vessel. For as it was the strangest spectacle that I saw in my travels: so I hope it will not be unpleasant unto thee to reade a full description of all the particular circumstances thereof: and for thy better satisfaction I have inserted a true figure thereof in this place (though but in a small forme) according to a certaine patterne that I brought with me from the City of Franckford, where I saw the first type thereof sold. Also I have added an imaginary kinde of representation of my selfe upon the toppe of the same, in that manner as I stood there with a cup of Rhenish wine in my hand. The roome where it standeth is wonderfull vast (as I said before) and capacious, even almost as bigge as the fairest hall I have seene in England, and it containeth no other thing but the same vessell. It was begunne in the yeare 1589. and ended 1591. one Michael Warner of the City of Landavia being the principall maker of the worke. It containeth a hundred and two and thirty fuders, three omes, and as many firtles. These are peculiar names for certain German measures. Which I will reduce to our English computation. Every fuder countervaiileth our tunne, that is, foure hogsheds, and is worth in Heidelberg fifteene pound sterling. So then those hundred two and thirty fuders are worth nineteene hundred and fourescore poundes of our English money, The ome is a measure whereof sixe do make a fuder, the three being worth seven pounds ten shillings. The firtle is a measure that countervaiileth sixe of our pottles: every pottle in Heidelberg is worth twelve pence sterling. So the three firtles containing eighteen pottles, are worth eightene shillings. The totall summe that the wine is worth which this vessell containeth, doth amount to nineteene hundred fourescore and eight pounds and eight odde shillings. This strange newes perhaps will seeme utterly incredible to thee at the first: but I would have thee beleieve it. For nothing is more true. Moreover thou must consider that this vessel is not compacted of boords as other barrels

*The tun three
years in
building.*

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*The wine
contained in
the tun is worth
£1988. 8s.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*The tun's
dimensions.*

are, but of solid great beames, in number a hundred and twelve, whereof every one is seven and twenty foot long. Also each end is sixteene foote high, and the belly eightene. It is hooped with wonderous huge hoopoes of yron (the number whereof is sixe and twenty) which doe containe eleven thousand pound weight. It is supported on each side with ten marvailous great pillars made of timber, and beautified at both the ends and the toppe with the images of Lyons, which are the Princes armes, two Lyons at each end, a faire scutchin being affixed to every image. The wages that was paid to the workeman for his labour, (the Prince finding all necessary matter for his worke, and allowing him his dyet) came to two thousand three hundred and fourescore Florens of Brabant, each Floren being two shillings of our money, which summe amounteth to eleven score and eightene pounds sterling. When the Cellerer draweth wine out of the vessel, he ascendeth two severall degrees of wooden staires made in the forme of a ladder which containe seven and twenty steps or rungs as we call them in Somersetshire, and so goeth up to the toppe. About the middle whereof there

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The wine.

is a bung-hole or a venting orifice into the which he conveigheth a pretty instrument of some foote and halfe long, made in the forme of a spout, wherewith he draweth up the wine, and so poureth it after a pretty manner into the glasse or &c. out of the same instrument. I my selfe had experience of this matter. For a Gentleman of the Court accompanied me to the toppe together with one of the Cellerers, and exhilarated me with two sound draughts of Rhenish wine. For that is the wine that it containeth. But I advise thee gentle Reader whatsoever thou art that intendest to travell into Germany, and perhaps to see Heidelberg, and also this vessell before thou comdest out of the City; I advise thee (I say) if thou dost happen to ascend to the toppe thereof to the end to tast of the wine, that in any case thou dost drinke moderately, and not so much as the sociable Germans will persuade thee unto. For if thou shouldest chance to over-swill thy selfe with

OBSERVATIONS OF HEIDELBERG

wine, peradventure such a giddinesse wil benumme thy braine, that thou wilt scarce finde the direct way downe from the steepe ladder without a very dangerous precipitation. Having now so copiously described unto thee the vessell, I have thought good to adde unto this my poore description, certaine Latin verses made by a learned German in praise of the vessell, which I have selected out of the copy that I bought at Franckford, being printed at the Universitie of Leyden in Holland by one Henry Høstenius Anno 1608. and dedicated to a certaine Noble man called Hippolytus Lord President of the Princes Chancerie Court.

The verses are these.

OTia dum vario partiri quemque labore,
 Exercere suas experiorque vices.
 Nauta rates, enses miles, rus curvus arator,
 Piscator tractat retia, pastor oves.
 Me quoque dum studium novitatis dulce tenebat,
 Nescio quod rari verso laboris opus.
 Vas immane, ingens, quod fortè jacere videbam,
 Vas majus nostro robore pondus erat.
 Diogenis tanti præ pondere Vasis habebat
 Dolioli parvi parva figura nihil.
 Nec qui projectis turbabat montibus æquor
 Hoc versare Cyclops sustinuisset onus.
 Nec, qui ducebant, potuissent ducere plures
 Trojanum, Trojæ flebile robur, equum.
 Voluendo tanto desperabundus abibam,
 Par oneri nec enim, nec satis unus eram.
 Quis mihi conanti tantum superare laborem
 Attulerit sociam certus amicus opem?
 Vos Oratores, quos has Fredericus in oras
 Misit in auxilium pacis, adeste, precor.
 Forsan erit, nostrâ per vos hac mole levatâ,
 Nonnihil hoc vestrum quo relevetur onus.
 Ergo jugum mecum superate quod indicat arcem,
 Quâ vas artifices hoc statuere manus.

*Verses in
 praise of the
 tun.*

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CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Verses in
praise of the
tun.*

Nec dubia est, facilis nos semita ducet euntes,
 Omnibus est signis & via nota suis.
 Est locus excultis genialis & utilis hortis,
 Collibus apricis, pampineisque jugis.
 Quà Nicer excelsas Pater alluit inclytus arces,
 Et prono Rhenum spumifer amne subit.
 Quà myrtillorum montem probat esse Melissus,
 Qui Myrtilleti nomen in astra tulit.
 Hic specimen natura loci, geniusque locavit,
 Copiæ & hic cornu fertile, dixit, habe.
 Ubertas rerum nullis feliciùs arvis,
 Hic Bacchi, hic Cereris copia tanta venit.
 Horrea distendant ut fruges sæpè, coloni
 Respondet votis tam benè cultus ager.
 Sæpè per autumnum superantia munera Bacchi,
 Condere ritè suas copia nescit opes.
 Quin sua sæpè nocet lascivis copia Faunis,
 Quo nimis occœcat prodigus usus opûm.
 Et dubitamus adhuc dare pectora grata datori
 Nostra Deo, tantis cœlitùs aucta bonis?
 Sed designatis ne collibus altiùs istis,
 Terminus hic positus, progrediamur, erit.
 Collibus Heroes prisci his habitasse feruntur,
 Servat adhuc sedes signa decusque Patrum.
 Sed præter veterum monumenta augusta Parentum
 Nil prius Aonidum vertice collis habet.
 Dum licuit cultos hos ollm intravimus hortos,
 Et posthac tempus visere forsitan erit.
 Nunc age, fas magni Vas instar visere montis,
 Divinâ structum Palladis arte cadum.
 Vel Cuppam, vel quo te molem nomine dicam,
 Seu monstrum, salvâ te pietate, vocem.
 Authorem primam si Pallada vasis habemus,
 (Nam rerum artificem tot posuere Deam.)
 Invideat Bacchus, fiatque injuria Divæ,
 Cum Baccho quid enim mascula Pallas habet?
 Vitisator Dux acer ades; tibi nostra parentet,
 Te Musa authorem Dux Casimire canit.

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Pro charo Princeps dum sceptrā Nepote gerebas,
 Pace Palatinā multiplicante domum.
 Inter, quæ domus alta colit, decora alta Parentum,
 Qui tantæ, optabas, conderet artis opus.
 Nobilis author, adest, urbs quem Landavia misit,
 Fine potita suo gloria ponit opus.
 Ponit opus, decus acre Ducum, non quale priorum,
 Ætas vel vidit, nulla vel ausa manus.
 Non, mihi si præstent mirandam Dædalus artem
 Ipse, Syracusius vel faber ille suam :
 Immanem molem satis hanc describere possem,
 Antè suo voluam pondus onusque loco.
 Clara Rhodos jactet miraculum immane Colossum,
 Et Laurentiacum Boëtica terra suum,
 Et Batavi currum, qui prævolat ocyor Euro,
 Quodque fide majus nullo agitur equo.
 Quisque suum jactet : par huic tamen esse negamus
 Dolium, onus, molem, pondus, & artis opus.
 Laude opus hoc dignum est : oculos cum cætera pascant,
 Spectaculum ventres hoc satiare potest.

*Verses in
 praise of the
 town.*

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Thus finally I shut up the description of this strange Vessel with a certaine admirable thing that I heard reported of it in Frankford, after my departure from Heidelberg, that the same being full of Wine was once drunke out in the space of eight dayes, at the time of a certain noble meeting of Princely Gallants at the Court.

Seeing I am now writing of the memorables of the Princes Palace, I will make mention of the Prince himselfe that is the Lord of the Palace, and of his Princely titles or Electorall dignitie. But first of his titles. Thus he is most commonly stiled : Serenissimus Princeps, &c. Elector, Comes Palatinus ad Rhenum, Sacri Romani Imperii Archidapifer, & Baviariæ Dux. He is the chiefe Elector Prince of the Empire above the other secular Princes, which are the Duke of Saronie, and the Mar-quesse of Brandenburg, having the superioritie of them in these two respects. First in that he giveth his suffrage in

*The Prince's
 titles.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

the election of the Emperour before them. Secondly, because he taketh prioritie of place above them at any imperiall Diet. For he sitteth on the right hand of the Emperour, being the next man to the King of Bohemia.

Archidapifer.

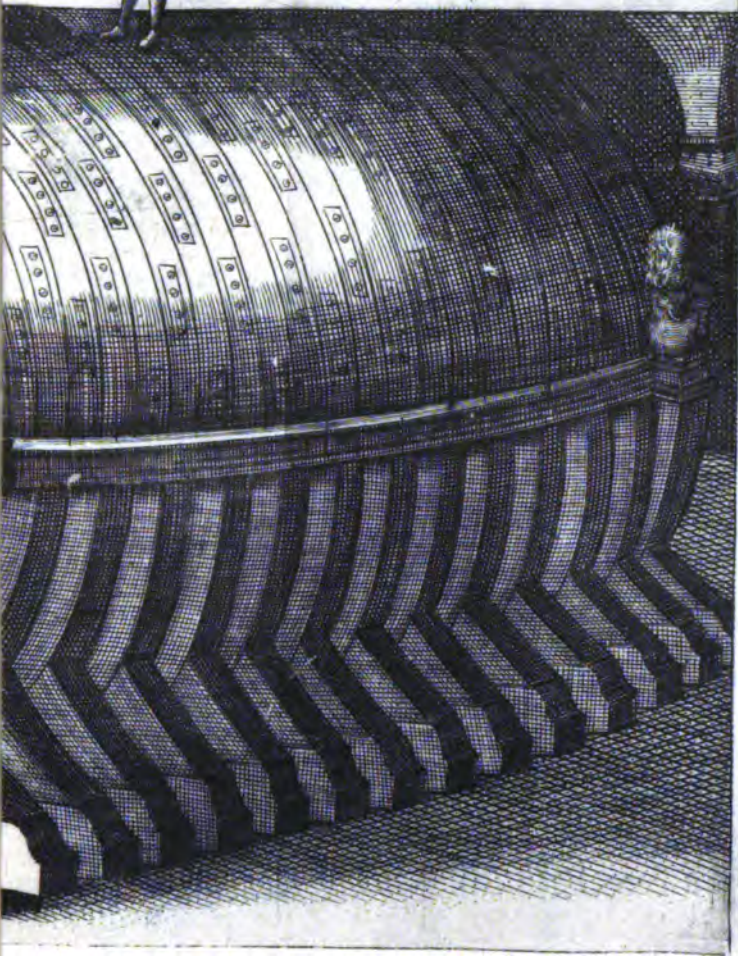
The reason why he is intitled Archidapifer (which word doth signifie the principall Sewer to the Emperour) is because he is chiefe Sewer to the Emperour, and attendeth him at Table the first meale that hee maketh after his Election, according to an ancient custome that hath beene continually observed at the Emperours election any time these sixe hundred yeares and a little more, by the first institution of Otho the third Germane Emperor of that name. As for his title of Palatinus added to Comes, the

*Etymology of
Palatine.*

[p. 493.]

opinions of the learned doe much differ about the etymologie of the word; for some say it is derived from the word Palas which was heretofore the name of a Country called Capellatium, inhabited in former times by the ancient Intuergi, a people that dwelt in that part of the Palatinate where Heidelberg now standeth. Of this opinion is Gaspar Peucerus and learned Beatus Rhenanus. Whereof the later citeth a place out of Ammianus Marcellinus for the better confirmation of the matter. Others draw the word Palatinus from Palatium, because the Count Palatine is an eminent Peere of the Emperours Palace: for indeede Counts Palatine were heretofore the Prefects of Palaces, especially in the Courts of Emperours, where they bare the like authoritie to him that was in times past Major Domus in the French Kings Court. Againe, there are some that affirme it hath his name from a certaine Castle situate in the middle of the Rhene, called Pfaltz, which word signifieth in the high Dutch a Palace. It was my chance to passe by this foresaid Castle in my journey by water upon the Rhene betwixt the Cities of Mentz and Colen, as I will hereafter report. From the same word Pfaltz this Prince is most commonly the Pfaltzgrave of Rhene; but that etymologie, which I approve above the rest, is the derivation of Palatinus from Palas the Name of the Countrey: for it maketh more for the dignitie and

which is at this day shewed in the Palace
of Heidelberg



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honour of the Prince, to derive his name from that then from any other thing, because it argueth the greater antiquity of his title. For Ammianus Marcellinus that calleth the tract about Heidelberg, Palas, lived for more then a thousand & two hundred yeares since, even in the time of the Emperor Julian the Apostata. Moreover the addition of these words (Ad Rhenum) to Comes Palatinus groweth herehence, because the greater part of his territorie doth lye by the river Rhene. As for the originall of this renowned stocke of the Casimires (for that is the gentilitiall name of the Count Palatines familie) it is derived from Arnolphus surnamed Malus the eldest sonne of the Emperor Arnolphus by his first wife Agnes. So that it is above seven hundred yeares old. Likewise the Electoral dignity of this Princely familie is of good antiquity. For it beganne about the yeare 1003. At what time the hereditarie succession of the Empire was converted to an election; Henry the Count Palatine being the first Elector of this familie, who with other Princes Spiritual and Temporal elected Henry the second surnamed *Sanctus (the first of all the German Emperors that was chosen by the Suffrages of the Elector Princes) into the Empire in the yeare abovesaid; but now I will speake a little of him that was Count Palatine of Rhene at the time of my being in Heidelberg, namely Fredericke the fourth of that name, who died as I understand this last Sommer. He was a man of most heroicall and Princely parts. He matched in the Princely house of Orange. For he marryed the noble Lady Ludovica daughter to William that worthy Prince of Orange that was slaine at the Towne of Delph in Holland, and sister to that renowned Prince Maurice generall Commander of the

*Family name
of the Prince
Palatine.
[p. 494.]*

*Frederick IV.
Count
Palatine.*

* Hee was so called for his most rare continencie, because though he had a most faire Lady to his wife called Cunegunda, and did continually lie in the same Bed with her: Yet both of them with a mutuall consent abstained from carnall copulation and preserved their virginity till their death. The like example I thinke is not to bee found at this Day in Christendome.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*His royal
hospitality.*

[P. 495.]

Armies of the united Provinces: hee was much addicted to learning, and accounted a great Meccenas and patron of the Muses. And (which is the principall thing of all) hee was a singular Nutritius and foster-father of the Church. For hee professed the same reformed Religion that wee doe in England, and hath utterly rooted Poperie out of his Dominion, which first began to be suppressed in the Palatinate by Fredericke the second of that name Count Palatine of Rhene, in the year 1546. Besides hee deserveth great praise for one most princely vertue, even his royall hospitalitie; for he hath the fame to be the most magnificent House-keeper of all the Germane Princes, the Duke of Saxonie (though his superiour in largenesse of Dominion and opulencie of estate) the Marquesse of Brandenburge, the Duke of Brunswicke, and all the other Sovereigne Princes of Germanie, being inferiour unto him in this most laudable exercise of Hospitalitie; who was sometimes so passing bountifull, that I have heard there have beene a hundred severall Tables in his Palace filled at one meale with ghests, and very bountifully furnished with meate. It was my chance when I came to the Citie of Colen, to see his Effigies very curiously made, answerable to the life, according to the originall patterne whereof I have procured another Figure to be made, as truely correspondent to the first, as my Carver could by imitation attaine unto, and have placed it here for the better ornament of this discourse of the Count Palatine. Likewise I have added sixe Latine verses, which I found subscribed to his Effigies in the foresaid Citie of Colen, with mention of which I wil end this treatise of the titles attributed to the Count Palatine of Rhene, and the narration of Prince Fredericke the fourth.

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Thus much of the Pfaltzgraves Palace, his Electorall dignitie, titles, and Princely hospitalitie.

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*University of
Heidelberg.*

WHereas I said before that there are two things which doe notably beautifie this Citie, besides the Church of the Holy Ghost, namely the Princes Palace, and the Uni-

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versitie ; having ended my description of the former two, I will now make relation of the Universitie, being verie sorie that I cannot discourse so largely thereof as I would. For that little time that I spent in Heidelberg (which was no more then one whole day) I bestowed in seeing the Palatine Library, the principall Church, and the Princes Court. So that I omitted to see any of their Colledges, and therefore unable to satisfie thy expectation of those things which perhaps thou wilt most require at my hands. Only I can tell thee the founder of the Universitie was Rupertus the elder, whom I have before mentioned, Count Palatine of Rhene, and King of the Romanes, the same that founded the Church of the holy Ghost. This laudable worke he began in the yeare 1346. The Colledges are but three in number, whereof that which is called the Colledge of Wisedome is the fairest, in which their theologicall exercises are handled. The second is the Casimirian Colledge, wherein are exercises of all the liberall sciences. The third is called the Bursa, wherein all faculties are professed also : although this Universitie be but little, yet it hath partly bred, and partly entertained many singular men of rare learning that have both eternized their owne names, and greatly graced this Universitie with the excellent fruits of their studies that they have communicated to the world. For here lived and died famous Rodolphus Agricola that most learned Frisian of the noble Citie of Groninga. The Elogium of whose excellent learning written by Erasmus (as I finde it in his Chiliades, even in the first Chiliad in the nine and thirtieth adage of the fourth Centurie) because it is very memorable, and doth greatly illustrate the glorie of this rare man, I will here expresse, whose words are these. Hoc equidem adagium eò libentiùs refero, quod mihi refricat novatque memoriam paritèr ac desiderium Rodolphi Agricolaë Frisii, quem ego virum totius tùm Germaniæ, tùm Italiæ publico summoque honore nomino : illius, quæ genuerit : hujus, quæ literis optimis instituerit. Nihil enim unquam hic Cisalpinus orbis produxit omnibus liter-

*University
founded A.D.
1346.*

*Erasmus's
elegy on
Rodolphus
Agricola.*

[p. 498.]

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ariis dotibus absolutius: absit invidia dicto. Nulla erat honesta disciplina, in quâ vir ille non poterat cum summis artificibus contendere. Inter Græcos Græcissimus, inter Latinos Latinissimus. In carmine Maronem alterum dixisses: In oratione Politianum quendam lepore referebat, majestate superabat. Oratio vel extemporalis adèd pura, adèd Germana, ut non Frisium quempiam, sed urbis Romanæ vernaculum loqui contenderes. Eloquentiæ tam absolutæ parem adjunxerat eruditionem. Philosophiæ mysteria omnia penetraverat. Nulla pars musices quam non exactissimè calleret. Extremo vitæ tempore ad literas Hebraicas ac Scripturam divinam totum animum appulerat. Atque hæc conantem fatorum invidia virum terris eripuit nondum annos natum quadraginta, sicut accipio. Thus much Erasmus of Rodolphus Agricola, whose testimonie consisting of so many sweete words I was the more willing to alledge, because it is an introduction to a most elegant Epitaph written upon the said Agricola by that famous and learned Venetian Gentleman Hermolaus Barbarus Patriarch of Aquileia; which Epitaph (as it is extant upon the monument of him in one of the lesser Churches of Heidelberg) was communicated unto me by a learned Gentleman of the Universitie, (and mentioned also by Erasmus himselfe in the same adage whence I have derived the premisses) who told me that Agricola was buried there Anno 1485 in the habite of a Franciscan Frier, according as I have sometimes observed secular men buried in Italy.

*Agricola's
epitaph.*

The Epitaph is this.

Invida clausurunt hoc marmore fata Rodolphum
Agricolam, Frisii spemque decusque soli:
Scilicet hoc uno meruit Germania laudis
Quidquid habet Latium, Græcia quicquid habet.

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*Other learned
men.*

Having now insisted upon the praise of worthy Rodolphus Agricola in regard he was buried in this renowned city, I wil briefly name some other learned men of this noble

OBSERVATIONS OF HEIDELBERG

University, & so finally end this discourse of Heidelberg. Here lived Joannes Dalburgius counsellor to Ludovicus Count Palatine of Rhene, and afterward Bishop of Wormes, a man of singular learning. Here also professed that admirable Hebrician Conradus Pellicanus, who read the Hebrew lecture; and Sebastian Munster his successor in the same lecture which he read there five years, as he himselfe doth write. Likewise he wrote some part of his Cosmographie in this Universitie, as Mr. Gruterus told me: here Joannes Virdungus that notable Mathematician professed the Mathematicke disciplines. Here Gulielmus Xylander borne in the renowned citie of Augusta, and famoused over all Christendome for his excellent learning, especially in the studie of humanitie, read Philosophie and Astrologie for the space of many yeares; and also did at last shut up his vitall daies in this citie. Here that Phoenix and miracle of her sexe Olympia Fulvia Morata an Italian Gentlewoman borne, spent a good part of her time in sacred meditations, and most sweete exercises of learning, after she had abandoned the vanities of the Duke of Ferraraes Court in Italy, and the popish religion; who by her incessant study profited so much in the Greeke and Latine tongues, that she hath immortalized her fame by her most elegant writings, and added some grace to Heidelberg even by leaving of her precious bones there. Here Victorinus Strigelius publikely professed after he had before bene a professor in the two Universities of Jene and Leipzicke. Here Joannes Willingus a singular Divine and preacher of the Court florished. Here preached that worthy man Gaspar Olevian: here those rare divines, three shining lamps of Christs Church, Emanuel Tremellius a Jew borne as I have before written in my note of Venice; Zacharius Ursinus, and Petrus Boquinus read with no lesse profit then praise the publike lectures of divinity. Whereof the first hath infinitely profited the Church by his excellent translation of all the old Testament out of Hebrew into Latine with his learned copartner Francis Junius, and their sound scholaies upon the same.

*Sebastian
Munster.*

*Olympia
Fulvia
Morata.*

*Three shining
lamps of the
church.
[p. 500.]*

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The other two have like most valiant champions of Christ, especially Ursinus, fought the Lords battell against the enemies of Gods true religion, partly with their eloquent tongues, and partly with their elegant quilles. The one of them, I meane that holy Ursinus, having besides many other most learned tracts of divinity, written so incomparably learned a Catechisme, and so profitable unto Gods Church, that I thinke there was never any booke of the like subject since the time of the Apostles worthy to be paralleled with it; the other, besides many excellent theologicall tracts that he hath written, hath most manfully defended the old and ancient Christianisme against the new and counterfainted Jesuitisme. Here also lived Paulus Melissus that excellent Poet and worthy Knight Palatine. Here Bartholomew Kicherman that notable artist professed Logicke and Philosophy. Here finally flourished those

Four famous men.

four famous men at that time that I was in Heidelberg; David Pareus publike professor of Divinity, Dionysius Gothofredus an excellent civill Lawyer, Doctor Lingelsenius and Janus Gruterus whom I have before mentioned, such as greatly gratified me in the citie. All these from the first to the last have bene so excellent and learned writers that they have gotten themselves such a celebrity of name, as will never be extinguished while the fabricke of the world do last.

Thus much of Heidelberg.

[p. 501.]

I Departed from Heidelberg the eight day of September being Thursday about nine of the clocke in the morning, and came to the City of Spira which is twelve miles beyond it, about five of the clock in the afternoone.

A great wood.

Between these two Cities I passed through a great wood, which by reason of the manifold turnings and windings of the way like a company of voluminous Meanders, did so exceedingly perplex me, that I got out of the same with no small difficulty. About three miles before I came to Spira I was ferried over the Rhene in a boate.

OBSERVATIONS OF SPIRES

My Observations of Spira commonly called Spier.

THIS City hath had two names, Spira and Nemetum; *Spires.* whereof Spira was the ancientest: which Peucer affirmeth to have been imposed upon the City from the Greeke word *σπειρα*, which amongst many other significations signifieth also a Prætorian cohort. Because whereas Constantius Chlorus the father of Constantine the great was esteemed either the first founder or the enlarger thereof, (in which I have read he buried his mother Claudia the daughter of Flavius Claudius the Emperour, and the predecessour of the Emperour Aurelianus) he placed a Prætorian cohort in this City for the defence both of the same place and of the territorie about it. Therefore seeing it doth manifestly appeare (saith Peucer) that Constantius made his Rendevous about these places neare adjoyning to Spira, the conjecture is neither absurd nor aliene from the historicall truth, that Spira had her denomination from certain Grecian cohorts. But in processe of time this name Spira was converted to Nemetum from certaine people called Nemetes, who inhabited that territorie where the City now standeth, which name it retained for the space of many yeares till the yeare after Christs incarnation 1080. at what time it recovred her old name againe, by reason that a certaine Bishop whose name was Rudiger (as Munster relateth the history) did include a certaine Village called Spira neare adjoyning to the said Nemetum (which indeede was the true remnant of the ancient Spira built in the time of the foresaid Constantius) within the walles of the City. And by this meanes the old but not the first name Nemetum (received from the foresaid people Nemetes) was extinct: and the other name of Spira (the true ancient appellation first attributed unto it at the time of her originall foundation) rose againe. Since which time it hath continually retained the same name to this day, but with an addition of the name of the

*Founding of
Spires.*

[p. 502.]

*Spires also
called
Nemetum.*

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people Nemetes. For it is commonly called Spira Nemetum. Againe Munster differing from the opinion of learned Peucer draweth the name of Spira from a certaine river so called, that issueth out of certaine hils not farre from the City. Which river (saith he) gave the name to the ancient village, and hath since communicated the same unto the City it selfe, because it runneth at this day through the City. But I preferring the opinion of Peucer had rather derive it from the Greeke word *σπείρα* signifying a band of Souldiers (which me thinks is the more elegant derivation) then from the river Spira.

*Situation of
Spires.*

The situation of it is very pleasant. For it standeth in a fertill plaine, being watered partly by the foresaid river Spira that runneth through it, and partly by the noble Rhene, which indeede washeth not the walles thereof as it doth Basil, Mentz, and Colen, and many other Cities and Townes, but is remote from it about the space of one furlong. The compasse of it is something larger then that of Heidelberg, and is invironed with goodly walles that are exceedingly beautified both with battlements, and with very lofty *towers being of such a heighth that they equal the towers of many of our English Churches, the like whereof I have not seene in any place in my whole journey, saving only one in Padua called Antenors tower whereof I have before spoken. Also many of these towers have peculiar gate-houses belonging to them, which doe greatly garnish the City, and make it very conspicuous a farre off. The streets are many, and very faire as well for breadth as length; especially the great streete that leadeth to the Cathedrall Church, which is on both sides five and thirty paces broad; for I paced it: and decked with many sumptuous buildings that yeeld the farre fairer shew, because some of the principallest have their fronts very curiously painted. Also that exquisite forme of building their houses (whereof I have made mention before in my description of Strasbourg) by garnishing both the

[p. 503.]

*Its streets and
buildings.*

* These towers and their walles were built by one of their Bishops called Rudiger, of whom I have already spoken.



Imperij Proceres annisq; opibusq; superbes
 Suspicias, illicum fortia facta placent.
FRIDRICVM aduerte hinc facies & Martia Virtus,
 Iustitia, & pura hinc cum pietate fides.
 Sceptra quibus magni moderatur magna leonis.
 Temporibusq; facit cedere prisca iuris. *En. Holz. sculpsit*

OBSERVATIONS OF SPIRES

endes with battlements, which are by little and little acuminated till they rise to a sharpe toppe, doth especially adorne their buildings. Which fashion I observed in Heidelberg also, and in most Cities both of higher and lower Germanie.

The Churches of the City are in number sixteene, whereof foure are Collegiat, foure that are called Parish Churches, foure of Mendicant Friars, three of Nunnes, and one of Jesuits. Their Cathedrall Church is dedicated to our Lady, (which our eloquent but Apostate countryman Robert Turner in a Tract intituled Triumphus Bavaricus, affirmeth to be as great a grace to this City as a white tooth to an Æthiopian) a very magnificent structure that yeeldeth a most gorgeous shew a farre off by reason of the foure lofty turrets built at the corners thereof, which to those that come towards the City do present a prety kinde of forme not unlike to a cradle. This Church was founded about the yeare 1030. by the Emperour Conrade the second surnamed Salicus. Who upon the twelfth day of Julie the same yeare placed the first fundamentall stone with his owne handes. But by reason that God called him out of the world before he could accomplish his worke, he injoynd his sonne Henry the third in his death-bedde, who succeeded him in the Empire, to finish the building that he beganne, which was accordingly performed by his said sonne.

*Churches of
Spires.*

[p. 504.]

I observed more monuments of Emperors and royall Persons buried in the Quire of this Church then in any other whatsoever in my whole voyage. For here lie the bodies of eight German Emperors and two Empresses, besides many other worthy wights of both sexes. The Emperors I will reckon by degrees in order as they reigned. The first was Conradus Salicus the sixteenth German Emperour, and the first of the imperiall familie of Franconia, who was founder of the Church as I have already said. Here was he buried after he had reigned fifteene yeares, his body being translated hither from the City of Utricht in the Netherlands, where he died in the yeare

*Many royal
monuments.*

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1039. Also his wife Gisela the daughter of Lotharius King of France was buried in the same place about five
Henry III. seventeenth German Emperor. yeares after. The second was Henry the third the seventeenth German Emperor surnamed the Blacke, the foresaid Conradus his sonne by his wife Gisela, who died in the yeare 1056. of his age forty, of his Empire seventeene, being choaked with a morsell of bread. There was he interred the fifth day of November which was the same day that he was borne. Their monuments I saw in the middle of the Quire, being not built with that royall magnificence as the Tombes of great Potentates are in this ambitious age. There were some other royall Peeres of the same stocke or familie buried there also: but every one hath not his severall epitaph. For this one short epitaph serveth for them all.

Filius hīc, pater hīc, avus hīc, proavus jacet istīc,
 Hīc Proavi conjux, hīc Henrici senioris.

By Proavi conjux is meant the Empresse Gisela, by Henrici senioris the Empresse Bertha. The third was
Henry IV. eighteenth German Emperor. Henry the fourth, the eighteenth Germane Emperour surnamed the elder, the former Henry his sonne by the Empresse Agnes the daughter of the Duke of Aquitanie: this is that heroicall and martiall Emperour that fought sixtie two battels in the field, in most whereof hee got the victorie: hee died in Liege upon the seventh day of August, in the fiftie and sixe yeare of his age after he had reigned fortie nine yeares, and in the yeare of our Lord 1106. his body was brought to Spira, five yeares after his death (during al which time it was kept above ground in the foresaid Citie of Liege, and deprived of the honour of buriall by the Popes commandment) where he was interred neere to his wife Bertha the daughter of Otto an Italian Marquesse; shee was buried there about nineteene yeares before, in the yeare 1087. her body being translated thither from the Citie of Mentz. The fourth was Henry the fifth, the nineteenth Germane Emperour, surnamed the yonger, the foresaid Henry the fourths sonne by his
Henry V. nineteenth German Emperor.

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wife Bertha: his body was brought thither from Utricht, where he died the tenth day of August 1125. after hee had reigned nineteene yeares. The fifth is Philip borne in the Citie of Bamberg, once Duke of Suevia, the foure and twentieth German Emperour, and the fifth sonne of that famous and victorious Emperour Fredericke Barbarossa by his wife Beatrix: hee was slaine by Otto Palatine of Whittelbach in his Chamber in Bamberg, when his Physition did let him bloud upon the tenth day of July in the yeare 1208. after he had reigned ten yeares. His body was first buried in the Cathedrall Church of Bamberg neere the Emperour Henry surnamed the Holy, and afterward by the Emperour Fredericke the second brought to Spira. His monument is graced with no other Epitaph, but this short inscription:

*Philip of
Bamberg.*

Philippus Bambergensis.

The sixth, Rodolphus Habspurgensis the two and thirtieth German Emperor, who died in a towne called Germersheim seated upon a banke of the Rhene, the eighteenth day of August in the year 1291. of his age seventie and three, of his Empire nineteene: from the same hee was brought to Spira shortly after his death, and buried here with the rest. The seventh Adolphus Nassousensis the successor of the foresaid Rodolphus, who after hee had reigned eightene yeares, was slaine neare this Citie upon the sixth day of July in the yeare 1298. by Albertus Austriacus afterward Emperour and the sonne of the Emperour Rodolphus Habspurgensis. For they fought a Duell, that is, a single combat in a field hard by Spira, where Albert suddenly invaded Adolphus as soone as hee was dismounted from his horse; for as Adolphus was rising up to take horse againe, Albert prevented him, and with his sword did cut his throate. The eight and last Emperour is the foresaid Albert, of whom I will make no more mention in this place, but that hee was buried here. Because in my discourse of the Monasterie of Kiningsfelden in Switzerland I have written a large history

*Rodolph of
Hapsburg.*

[p. 506.]

*Adolf of
Nassau.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

of his most lamentable end, and of the translating of his body to this place.

Besides the Monuments of all those renowned persons intombed in the Quire, I also saw in the same place a memorable inscription in Latine verses concerning the persons themselves, which because I was barred of the opportunitie to write them out before I departed out of the place, by good fortune I procured the same of a learned man of the Citie, who recited them to me perfectly by heart, even these.

*Epitaph of the
Emperors.*

Famosi Reges, clari Comitesque Ducesque,
Et Reginarum nobilis usque phalanx :
Hoc in magnifico (dum stabunt secula) templo
Vestrarum laudum fama perennis erit.
Quippè domo nostrâ, cui munera magna dedistis,
Haud frustrâ placuit corpora vestra tegi.
Sperastis precibus animas quandoque levâri,
Hic facilem ad superos spes erat esse viam.
Vivite fælices æternâ laude sepulti,
Quorum animas cœlum, corpora terra tenet.

[p. 507.]

*Relics of Saint
Bernard.*

In the body of the Church I saw many things very worthy the observation. But two of them are more memorable then the rest. Therefore I will name them first. These were matters concerning Saint Bernard Abbot of Claraval in Burgundy. The one his salutation to the Virgine Mary. The other a copy of a certaine Epistle that he wrote to the Bishop of Spira &c. His salutation to the Virgin Mary is a most notable matter, which I was the more willing to observe, because I had both read, and often heard of it before I came thither. The history is this. When Saint Bernard came at a certaine time to the this Citie of Spira, he went to the Cathedrall Church to serve God, and as soone as he came within the first dore at the west end of the Church, he kneeled very devoutly upon his knees, and zealously elevating both his hands he saluted the image of the Virgin Mary (which is shewed to this day at one corner of the

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outside of the Quire on the right hand thereof as you enter into the Church from the west dore) with these three salutations, which for the better confirmation of the memory of the matter to posterity were shortly after written in three severall places of the Church where he kneeled, being the space of thirty five foote distant asunder. The first was this, written in capitall letters in the same manner as I present it to thee.

*Saint
Bernard's
three
salutations.*

O
CLEMENS
MARIA.

Which wordes are cut in brasen letters within a round peece of blew marble. But the word Maria is written otherwise then the rest. For it is contrived in that manner that the 5. letters of her name are severally made in the 5. leaves of a rose, which are very curiously represented [p. 508.] in the same peece of marble. In the middle stone where he kneeled the second time, is written his second salutation.

O
DULCIS
MARIA.

In the third his last salutation.

O
PIA
MARIA.

It is reported that the image did utter a voyce at that time to Saint Bernard very like to a living and articulate voice of a man, by way of thanking & commending him for his devotion. But what the speech was I could not reade in any authentick author (though I know Robert Turner whome I have mentioned a little before, writeth in his Triumphus Bavaricus, that the image made this answer: Gratus ades nobis Bernarde,) nor heare from the report of any learned man. Yet I was very inquisitive for the

*A speaking
image.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

matter in Spira amongst the learned of all sorts both Protestants and Papists, no man being able to tell me. But the answer that Saint Bernard made to the image I meane to conceale till some other edition of my booke after my future travels, (if God shall mercifully prolong my life to accomplish some other outlandish voyage) and that for certaine reasons of no meane importance which I will not discover to the world.

[p. 509.] The other memorable thing of Saint Bernard that I saw
Saint Bernard's epistle. in the body of this Church, was a copy of a certaine Epistle that he wrote to the Bishop of Spira, the Clergie, and the people of the citie, to the end to exhort them to joine their helpe and assistance unto those heroicall Princes that did in his daies undertake that famous voyage under the conduct of Godfrie Duke of Bouloigne to conquer the holy land, and eject the barbarous Saracens and Paynims that had possessed the same. Howbeit in this Epistle he maketh no mention at al of the foresaid Godfrie. I finde that St. Bernard lived about forty sixe yeares after he wrote this Epistle. For whereas it is very likely that he wrote it about the time of the Councell of Clermont in France which was assembled by Pope Urban the second, of purpose to animate the Christian Princes to undertake that honourable expedition for the expugning of the holy land ; that Councell was holden anno 1094. and St. Bernard died 1140. about the end of the raigne of the Emperour Lotharius the second. Surely the sight of the epistle did much comfort my heart, and in a manner refocillate my spirits. It is written in a very ancient peece of Parchment (which seemeth to be very neere five hundred yeares old, as being written either in the time of St. Bernard himselfe, which is almost so long since, or very shortly after) and hanged upon one of the pillars on the right hand of the Church. First of all this in red letters: *Hæc est epistola quam beatus Bernardus tempore illo ad passagium ad hortandum misit Domino Episcopo Spirensi, Clero, et populo universo.* Next followeth Saint Bernards owne superscription which

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was this. Domino et patri *karissimo venerabili Episcopo Spirensi, et universo, Clero, et populo, Bernardus Clarevallensis vocatus Abbas in spiritu fortitudinis abundare: then followeth the epistle itselfe in the latine tongue, which because I cannot communicate to my country for a meere novelty (for it hath bene commonly printed in all the editions of Saint Bernards workes, being in number the three hundreth two and twentieth epistle) I will not set downe in Latin, supposing that many learned men will censure it for a superfluous labour, seeing it hath bene these many hundred yeares so common in the world. Yet since it was my hap to finde it out as I walked alone in the Cathedrall Church of Spira whereof I now write, being indeede a most excellent treatise in respect of the worthinesse both of the argument and the author; I thought it not impertinent to translate it according to my meane skill into our vulgar tongue (which I never heard to be done before by any man whatsoever:) submitting my simple translation to the favorable censure of the curteous reader. [p. 510.]

The Epistle I say itselfe is this.

I Am to treate with you about a businesse of Christ, in whom is all our salvation. This I speake that the authority of the Lord may excuse the unworthinesse of the person of the speaker, and that the consideration of selfe-utility may excuse it also. I wis I am but a meane man, yet I doe not meanely desire you all in the bowels of Jesus Christ. Now then there is that occasion of my writing unto you that I dare presume to salute the whole community of you with my letters. More gladly would I doe it by word of mouth, if as I want not will, so also I had opportunity to performe it. Lo †now (my brethren) is the acceptable time, lo now is the day of plentifull salvation. For the earth hath moved and trembled,

*Saint
Bernard's
epistle
Englished.*

* Thus was this word written even with the letter k at the beginning, according to that olde and obsolete manner.

† 2. Cor. 6, cap. 2. ve.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Saint
Bernard's
epistle
Englished.*

[p. 511.]

because the God of heaven hath begunne to lay waste his owne land. His I say, wherein he hath bene seene to teach the word of his Father, and man with men to converse for the space of thirtie yeares and more. His certainly, since he hath illustrated it with so many miracles, and dedicated it with his owne blood, in which the first flowers of resurrection budded, and now our sinnes requiring it, the adversaries of the Crosse have sacrilegiously made head, wasting in the face of the sword the land of promise. For now it is well neare come to passe, if there be no bodie to resist, that they will rush into the very Citie of the living God, overthrow the very shops of our redemption, and pollute those holy places which were purpled with the blood of the Lambe immaculate. Yea they yawne with sacrilegious mouthes (out alas) to enter the very sanctuary of Christian religion, and they endeavour to invade and tread under feete that very bed wherein our life for our sakes hath slept in death. What doe ye valiant men? what doe ye that are the servants of the Crosse? what, wil ye give that which is holy unto dogs, † & pearls unto swine? how many sinners having there confessed their sinnes with teares have obtained pardon, after that the uncleannesse of the Pagans hath bene banished out of the Citie by the swords of our forefathers? the malicious man sees this, and envies at it, gnasheth his teeth, and pines away. He stirreth up the vessels of his iniquity, intending not to leave as much as any print or step of so great devotion, at the least if he can seise upon (which God forbid) those ‡ Holyes of Holyes. And that would be to all ages a most disconsolate grieve, because the losse is irrecoverable, but especially unto this most impious generation it would breed an infinite confusion, and shame everlasting. But what thinke we brethren? what, is the hand of the Lord § shortned or become weake to save, in that he calles his little wormes to preserve and restore unto him his inheritance? what, is he not able to send more then twelve legions of Angels, or but say the word, and

† Matth. 7. cap. 6. ve. ‡ Sancta Sanctorum. § Essay 57. cap. ve. 2.

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your land shall be delivered? verily it is in his power to do it when he list. But I tell you the Lord God doth trie you. He lookes backe upon the sonnes of men if there be any that understands, and enquires for her, and bemoanes her case. For the Lord hath pitie on his people, and doth provide a wholesome remedie for those that are grievously fallen. Consider how great cunning he doth use to save you, and be amazed at it. Behold the depth of his pietie, and be of good cheere O ye sinners. He will not your death, but that ye may be converted and live. For he seekes an occasion not against you, but for you. For what is it but a studied occasion of salvation & picked out only by God himselfe, that the omnipotent doth vouchsafe to quit from their bondage murderers, robbers, adulterers, perjured men, and those that are vassals to other crimes, as if they were a nation that had wrought righteousness? Doe *not distrust ô ye sinners, the Lord is debonaire. If he meant to punish you, he would not only not crave your service, but would not entertaine it being offered by you. I say againe, weigh the riches of the goodnesse of the most high God, observe the counsell of his mercy, he either makes himselfe to have want, or seemes as though he had, while he covets to relieve your necessities. He will be held a debtor that he may give wages unto those that serve in his warfare, even indulgence of sinnes, and everlasting glory. Blessed may I call the generation whom so plentifull a time of indulgence layes hold upon, whom that pleasing yeare to the Lord and truly Jubilie doth finde alive. For this blessing is dispersed over all the world, and to the ensigne of life all men flie together with a kinde of contention. Therefore for as much as your territorie is fruitfull of † valiant men, and knowne to be full of such as are in the

*Saint
Bernard's
epistle
Englished.*

[p. 512.]

‖ The Citie of Jerusalem.

* Joel 2.

† In the Latin copy of Saint Bernards Epistle I find these wordes. Quia ergo fecunda vitiorum terra vestra, &c. wherein I observe a fault. For I am perswaded that that word vitiorum should be virorum. Otherwise there can be no sense in it. The consideration whereof hath induced me to translate it accordingly.

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*Saint
Bernard's
epistle
Englished.*

prime of their youth (as your praise is spread all over, and the fame of your prowesse hath filled the whole world) be yee also courageously girt, and in zeale of the Christian name betake yourselves to happy armes. Let former not warfare but malice cease, wherewith yee are wont mutually to destroy one another, that yee might be mutually consumed. What direfull wilfulnesse stirreth up wretches, that [p. 513.] neighbours should pierce that body whose soule perhaps is in case to perish. But he shall not escape to boast of it, and a sword hath pierced him to the very soule when he doth but onely rejoyce at the fall of his enemy. To expose ones selfe to such a danger, were a token of madnesse, not of prowesse. Neyther might it be ascribed to hardinesse, but rather to folly. Now thou hast courageous soldier, thou hast warlike man where thou maiest skirmish without danger, where it is both a glory to conquer, and to die a gaine. If thou art a wise and thriving Merchant, if a purchaser of this world, I bring thee tydings of a great fayre, see thou slippe it not. Take the signe of the crosse, and thou shalt obtaine indulgence of all thy sinnes whereof thou shalt make a confession with a contrite heart. The matter it self if it be bought, is had for little or nothing. If it bee taken upon a devout shoulder, without doubt it is worth the Kingdome of God. Well therefore have they done that have already taken the heavenly cognisance, and others may doe well to lay hold on that which may availle to their salvation. Touching the rest I advise you (my brethren) yet not I, but also Gods *Apostle with me, that credite is not to be given to every spirit. We have heard and rejoyce how the spirit of God boileth in you: but it is altogether necessary that a due temperature of knowledge be not wanting. The Jewes are not to be persecuted, nor to be slaine, no not so much as to bee banished from you. Aske yourselves the holy Scriptures. I know what is read in the § Psalme prophesied of the Jewes. God shewes me (quoth the Church) concerning my enemies, that thou kill them

* 1 John 4.

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not, least at any time my people prove forgetful. They are certaine living marks pointing out unto us the Lords passion. For this cause they have beene dispersed into all Countreys, that while they sustaine the just punishment of so great a crime, they may be witnesses of our redemption. Whereupon the Church speaking in the same psalm addeth this, Disperse them in thy vertue, and put them downe O Lord my protector: which hath accordingly come to passe. For they are dispersed, they are put downe, they sustaine hard captivity under Christian Princes. Notwithstanding about the evening they shall be converted, & there will be a respect had of them in time. Finally, when the multitude of the Gentiles shall enter in, then all Israel (saith the † Apostle) shall be saved. But in the meane time whosoever dieth, remaineth in death. I say not that wheresoever they † are not, we grieve that Christian usurers doe worse Judaize, at the least if they ought to be fitly called Christians, and not rather baptized Jewes. If the Jewes are altogether confounded, how then shall their salvation or conversion promised in the end, prosper? Surely the very Gentiles themselves (if their conversion were likewise to be expected) were rather to be forborne then *smitten with the sword. But now since they first began to offer violence unto us, it behoveth those that doe not carry the swordes in vaine, to repulse force with force. Yet it is a part of Christian piety as to conquer the proud, so also to spare subjects, especially those whose the lawe is by promise, those from whome the Fathers were decended, and from whom Christ sprang according to the flesh, which is blessed for ever. Howbeit it were to be required of them, according to the tenor of the Apostolicall mandate, that they should altogether exempt al those free from the exaction of usurie that shall take on them the badge of the crosse. Also it is necessary (my most beloved brethren) that if any man perhaps

*Saint
Bernard's
epistle
Englished.*

[p. 514.]

† Rom. 11.

† The Jewes.

* In most of the Latine copies it is expetendi. But it is false. For it must be petendi.

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*Saint
Bernard's
epistle
Englished.*

[p. 515.]

desirous to be cheefe amongst you, would by his forwardnesse forestall the government of the armie, yee give no † eare at all unto him: and if he make as though he were sent from us, it is not true. Or if he sheweth letters sent as from us, ye may say they are altogether false, that I may not call them furtive. Ye ought to choose warlike men, and Chieftains expert in those affaires, and to take order that the armie of the Lord may march together, that It may every where have strength, and may not sustaine violence from any whatsoever. For there was a certaine man in the first voiage before Jerusalem was taken, called Peter, of whome ye also (unlesse I am deceived) have often heard mention. He marching alone with his soldiers, exposed the people that believed him, to so great dangers, that either none of them or very few escaped, that perished not either with hunger or the sword. Therefore it is altogether to be feared that if yee shall doe the like, the like may happen unto you also. Which God turne from you that is blessed for ever. Amen.

*A sumptuous
pulpit.*

Having now ended those two things that I said before were the most memorable of all in the body of this Church, I will digresse to some other matter, and will first make mention of a certain pulpit that standeth on the left hand of the body of this Church, as you come into it from the street. I suppose that some hyper-criticall carpers will taxe me of vanity for adding such triviall things to my Observations, as descriptions of Pulpits. But I crave pardon of them although I describe this pulpit of Spira. For it was so glorious and resplendent an architecture, that I was unwilling to let it passe unmentioned, being the fairest thing of that nature that I saw in my travels, saving one onely pulpit before mentioned in my discourse of the City of Amiens. Which notwithstanding in some respects is inferiour to this whereof I now speake. The rooffe or covering of this sumptuous pulpit is made but of wainscot, but so wonderfull gorgeously gilt, and adorned with

† The ordinary Latine text is false. For instead of *audeat* it must be *audiatur*.

OBSERVATIONS OF SPIRES

sundry colours, that it yeeldeth a shew most beautifull: in certaine square peeces of this rooffe I read these sacred poesies. The first this. *Hodiè si vocem ejus audieritis,

Inscriptions on the roof of the pulpit.

nolite obdurare corda vestra. In the lower square this. Beati qui audiunt verbum Domini & custodiunt illud. A

[p. 516.]

little under this †Prædica verbum, insta opportunè, im-
portunè, argue, obsecra, increpa in omni patientia &
doctrina. The other part of the pulpit is exceeding

sumptuous also, being made of white free-stone, which is so faire that it may compare with some kinde of alabaster, and garnished with curious images, works, and borders most richly gilt, and decked with many sentences taken out of the holy Scriptures. In the inside of the dore where the

preacher ascendeth the pulpit, this is written in golden letters. †Ascendo ad patrem meum & patrem vestrum.

Also these sentences are written in the outside of the pulpit about the compasse as the Preacher doth ascend.

Inscriptions on the outside of the pulpit.

§Quomodo prædicabunt nisi mittantur? sicut scriptum est. Quàm preciosi pedes Evangelizantium pacem,

Evangelizantium bona? Next this. *Euntes in mundum universum prædicate Evangelium omni creaturæ.

Againe this. †Dominus dabit verbum Evangelizantibus virtute multâ. Then this. †Clama, ne cesses, quasi tuba

exalta vocem tuam, & annuncia populo meo scelera eorum. All these sentences are written in one row. Under these

in the lower part of that curious stony compasse this is written. §In novissimo autem die magno stabat Jesus

& clamabat, dicens, Si quis sitit, veniat ad me & bibat. Likewise there are set forth in the outside of this exquisite

workemanship the images of the foure Doctors of the Latin Church. St. Augustine and St. Ambrose in their

Episcopall habites, St. Hierome in his Cardinals weedes. St. Gregorie with his triple crowne. Our Lady with

Christ in her armes. St. Stephen Pope, and two Bishops more whose names are not expressed.

* Psal. 94. † 2 Tim. 4. cap. † John 20. v. 17.

§ Rom. 10. 15. * Mar. 16. 15.

† Psal. 67. 12. † Esa. 58. ver. 1. § John 7. 37.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*The seven
works of
mercy.*

[p. 517.]

Also the seven workes of mercy are after an historicall manner very artificially represented in stone. Under the first this is written in golden letters. *Esurientes pascere.* Under the second. *Potum dare sitientibus.* Under the third. *Operire nudos.* Under the fourth. *Captivos redimere.* Under the fifth. *Ægrotos invisere.* Under the sixth. *Hospitio peregrinos suscipere.* Under the seventh. *Mortuos sepelire.* Also the base of this pulpit is very sumptuous, on both sides whereof there are inserted peeces of touch-stone. In one side this is written. *Eberhardus Dei gratiâ Episcopus Spirensis & Præpositus Weissenburgensis, Imperialis Camerae Judex, &c. Cathedram hanc in honorem Dei omnipotentis & ornamentum celeberrimæ hujus basilicæ novâ hâc formâ construi & erigi fecit Anno Salutis humanæ. M.D.X.C.V. nihil aliud optans quàm ut posteritas ex hoc loco verbum Dei piè & Catholicè erudita, fuis ad Deum precibus, semper sui grato animo meminisse velit.* On the other side of the base this also is written in another peece of touch-stone. *Reverendissimus Princeps & Dominus Restaurator hujus Cathedralis Eberhardus à Dienheim electus fuit in Episcopum Anno Domino M. D. Lxxxi. ætatis suæ xxxix. Et in Judicem Camerae solito juramento receptus ultima Aprilis cum xxvii. ejusdem antè solenni equitatu in urbem Spirensem esset ingressus Anno Salutis Humanæ M. D. Lxxxiii. obiit Anno ætatis suæ, * &c. Episcopatus, &c.*

*Monument to
a Bishop.*

On the left hand of the bodie of the Church there is a passing sumptuous monument of one of the Bishops of Spira, whose image is made at length with a representation of his Episcopall habits, and many curious workes and histories are excellently cut in stone. Also it is adorned with many sentences of Scripture. At the very top of all this is written. *Si charitatem non habuero, nihil sum :* and under that: *Repleti sunt omnes spiritu sancto,* where the effigies of a dove is carved. Above the effigies of Christ this in golden letters. *Mihi autem absit gloriari nisi in cruce Domini nostri Jesu Christi. Gal. 6. under that*

* The yeare is not expressed in the original.

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again. *Vigilate, quia nescitis diem neque horam.* Matth. 25. under that, his Epitaph in golden letters, which is this. Reverendissimo Principi ac Domino Domino Marquardo ab Hattstein Episcopo Spirensi & Præposito Weissenburgensi Cæsareæ Majestatis Consiliario, ac Imperialis Cameræ Judici pro laudatissimæ memoriæ, dum vixit, pietate, doctrinâ, autoritate, rerum experienciâ, consiliis, & singulari prudentiâ conspicuo & celeberrimo, nec non de Ecclesiâ Spirensi multis modis optimè merito, monumentum hoc pietatis & nunquam apud posteritatem intermorituræ recordationis ergò poni fecerunt ejus heredes. Obiit autem ætatis suæ 51. Episcopatus 21. Judicatus 21. 7. Decembris. Anno Domini 1581. cujus anima requiescat in pace. Amen. under that is written this sentence. In principio creavit Deus cælum & terram. Gen. 1. under which sentence the historie of the creation of the world is very curiously expressed in stone. [p. 518.]

Opposite unto this there is erected on the right hand of the Church a faire monument of another Bishop of Spira, whose image is made at length also as that of the former, with his episcopall habits, and under the same this Epitaph is written. Reverendo atque illustri Domino D. Georgio Episcopo Spirensi ac Com. Palat. Rheni Ducique Baviaræ admirandâ clementiâ, prudentiâ, & pietate undique conspicuo, ac demum flagranti Anglico sudore immaturâ morte defuncto, pius in Episcopatu Successor Philippus à Flersheim hoc monumentum instituit. Obiit autem Anno Salutis 1529. die 28. Septembris, qui æternâ luce fruatur. *Another monument.*

There is adjoyning to the South side of this Church a goodly cloister, in the which I observed an exceeding multitude of ancient monuments wherewith the cloyster is beautified round about, but the time would not give me leave to write them out. For I made my aboad in this city but one whole day. This cloyster invironeth a very pleasant greene quadrangular Court, in the midst whereof there is the most memorable thing of that kinde that I saw in my travels, even a representation of the *A goodly cloister.*

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*Representation
of Mount
Olivet.*

mount Olivet. This is (in my opinion) one of the most exquisite works in all Europe, built in a round forme, and raised to the height of some forty foote by my estimation. It is supported with sixe goodly pillars of free stone, within the which is described the history of Christs praying upon the Mount Olivet, for there he is represented prostrate upon his knees, and elevating his hands when he prayed to his Father. Also three of his disciples are pourtraied sleeping in as many several places apart. The whole fabricke within those pillars consisteth of many notable devices. There are two very artificiall rayles of stone contrived in the maine worke, and within the same there stand the pourtraitures of ten souldiers having as many severall and distinct weapons in their hands. In another place are pourtraied five soldiers more standing together, and concluding how they may take Jesus. Also Judas comming to kisse his master with a treacherous kisse is excellently presented. About the top of the Mount where there standeth an Angell with a crosse in his hand, the figures of olives are very cunningly expressed. Likewise round about the rocke (for the lower part of this structure is made in the form of a rock) they are so artificially made, that they yeeld a most delectable shew. Within the rocke is a little Chappell having windowes made in the maine rocke to conveigh in the light. Here every Friday is Masse said. The outside of the building is inclosed with a faire inclosure of stone worke. Upon the which, round about the same, is made a faire compasse or rayle of yron, such as we call in Latine Cancelli, of some two yardes high that incompasseth the whole worke. Also the tops of those barres are headed like the forkes of arrowes, to the end that no man shall come within the place. There is but one onely dore that leadeth to this Mount Olivet and the Chappell within the same. To conclude, such is the strange curiositie of this worke, that it driveth all the beholders into admiration, and is a thing of such fame that few strangers come to the Citie but see it before they goe forth againe.

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Who was the first Bishop of this Citie I cannot finde. *Bishopric of Spires.*
 But I have read that there was a Bishopricke instituted in the same before 348 yeares after Christ. From which time [p. 520.] till the reigne of Dagobert King of France, it was exceedingly eclipsed and deceased. But the same King well repaired it againe, and created Athanasius that was one of his Chaplaines, Bishop of Spira about the yeare 610. since which time there have bene many famous Bishops, whereof those of later yeares have bene stiled with the titles of Princes: he that was Bishop when I was there, was called Eberhardus Adinheim, who was about the age of threescore yeares when I was in the Citie: one that alwaies resideth at a Palace he hath in the countrie, as the rest of his predecessors have done these many yeares.

Thus much of the Cathedrall Church and the
 Bishopricke.

I Was in the Colledge of the Jesuites who used me verie *College of the Jesuits.* kindly. But one especially above all the rest, whose name was Jonas Keinperger the chiefe of the Jesuiticall family, who shewed me their librarie, where I saw a notable company of goodly bookes, But in one of them I observed a matter that argued the injurious and naughty dealing of the Jesuits. For whereas amongst the rest of their bookes they had Munsters Cosmography, I looked into it to informe my selfe something of the antiquities of the Citie, and by chance turning over some leaves, I found notable places expunged by these criticall Aristarches, and demanded of them why they did deface any part of so famous an authors workes. They answered me that Munster was an heretike and an apostate, affirming that after he had renounced his Monkish religion, he maintained many heretical points in his writings. Wherefore because there were certaine matters in his Cosmography that made against the faith of the Catholike Church of Rome, they would not suffer them to remaine in the booke. How these men and others of divers Papisticall orders have dealt with the Fathers of the Church also, and

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[p. 521.]

*Church of
the Jesuits.*

divers godly authors of great antiquitie by their wicked falsifications, putting out those things that have made against them, and supplying the same with some commentitall forgeries of their owne braines, it doth evidently appeare to the world by the Index expurgatorius printed at Geneva and Strasbourg. I found one of those Jesuites so skilfull in some of our English histories, that he discoursed unto me of certaine ancient matters of old Brittain, especially of our Kings of Northumberland. In their Library they keepe the picture of their Bishop Eberhardus above named, because he hath shewed himselfe a great benefactor unto them. Father Jonas shewed me their Church also. Which though it be not very great, yet it is exceeding glorious and beautifull, being garnished with a great multitude of faire pictures and images. Their table above the high Altar is a passing sumptuous thing. But I could not perceive the inward glory thereof, because it is most commonly shut, and never opened but upon speciall daies. At the upper end of the Church there are certaine seates made onely for Earles, Countesses, and other great persons to sit in, who do eftsoones repayre to their Masses, as Father Jonas told me. And by the sides of their walles in the inside of the Church, they have lately made five very curious seates of wainscot, three on one side, & two on another, for the Priest to sit in, to the end to heare the confessions of offenders. All this Church was built within these few yeares, not at their owne cost, but meerely by the benevolence and liberality of well disposed benefactors that have bountifullly contributed to the building thereof. Of the Fraternitie of these Jesuites there are onely twentie.

*Ancient
temples.*

I heard that there were certaine temples of idolatrie heretofore in this city erected by the Ethnicks, before it was converted to Christianity, & those in number three; which is also confirmed by Munster, whereof one was dedicated to Diana, which was nere to the place where the Cathedrall Church now standeth. An other to Mercury in a place where there was afterward a Monastery

OBSERVATIONS OF SPIRES

of Benedictine Monkes. And the third to Venus, upon [P. 522.] a hill at the west end of the city, where I observed the Church of Saint Guido; but at last Dagobert King of France demolished them all, so that now there are not to be seene vel Vestigia quidem, as much as the least ruines thereof; but only the places where they stood.

Attila King of the Hunnes after he marched out of Hungary and Austria with his huge Armie to conquer Germany, greatly wasted this city of Spira, ransacking it after a most cruell and mercilesse manner with fire and sword, as he did other of the German cities that I have already described, and others also that I shall hereafter describe. *Spires sacked by Attila.*

This City doth not embrace that unity of religion that the cities of Strasbourg, Basil, and the other reformed cities of Switzerland, but is distracted into a double religion, Protestant and Papisticall; the Protestant professing the Lutheran Doctrine, beeing the predominant part, though the Cathedrall Church belongeth to the Papistes in regard their Bishop is a Papist. For a learned preacher of the city one Nicolaus Frisius that used me very curteously, told me that most of the principall families professe the reformed religion. But there is a kind of murmuring betwixt both parts, though it be so concealed that it breaketh not out into any open jarres, full liberty of conscience & exercise of religion being permitted to each faction without any contradiction. *Protestant and Papist religions.*

Now it were fitte to speake something of the government of this noble city, and to mention their principall Magistrates, their affaires in justice, and such other memorable pointes of policy, as the description of so worthy a City doth require. But seeing I made so shorte aboade there, I hope thou wilt be satisfied with the premisses. Only I can say that it is an imperiall city. Therefore let this suffice for Spira.

Thus much of Spira.

[I departed

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[p. 523.]

Worms.

I Departed from Spira about eight of the clocke in the morning the tenth day of September being saturday, after I had made my aboade there all friday, and came to the beautifull city of Wormes about sixe of the clock in the afternoon. This daies journey was seventeen miles. Betwixt Spira and Franckendall twelve, and from that to Wormes five. I observed that all the tract betwixt these two cities doth yeeld a most fertile & pleasant soyle that bringeth forth abundance of all manner of commodities, as corne, grapes, fruites, all manner of rootes, and what not?

Frankenthal.

I observed that in Franckendal which I never saw in any city or towne before, and I have not heard of the like to be seene in any city of Christendome saving only in the city of Nancy the Metropolitan of Lorraine. For all the houses of the towne are newly built, having bene raised from the foundations within fifty yeares, as I heard in Spira. Before which time Franckendall was the name of a Monastery onely and not of a Towne. Part of the Monastery being defaced, the whole Church remayneth to this day, being the onely Church of the Towne, and a very goodly building, which a man may see a farre off from every quarter of the country. This Monastery was built in the time of the Emperour Henry the fift about the yeare 1119. by a certaine rich Gentleman of the city of Wormes called Eckenbertus Kemerer, who converted his whole estate into money, and bestowed the same upon the building of this Monastery, which he devided into two parts, & distinguished it by the names of the greater and the lesser Monastery. For the greater served for Monkes, whereof he himselfe having abandoned the world, was the first Abbot; and the other for Nunnes, whereof his wife Richlindus was the first Abbesse. But now this Monastery is alienated from Popish uses, the Church being possessed by the Protestants of the towne that professe the same religion that we doe in England, where they hear Gods word truly preached, & receive the Sacraments duely administred. I observed one faire street in

[p. 524.]

OBSERVATIONS OF FRANKENTHAL

this towne which is much graced with the new buildings. For all the buildings of the towne being new (as I said before) they yeeld the much fayrer shew. Also I saw a goodly market place in the towne. More then this I cannot speake of Franckendall because I made no abode at all there, but only glanced through it in my way to Wormes.

Thus much of Franckendall.

THere hapned unto me a certaine disaster about the *A disaster.*
 midst of my journey betwixt Franckendall and Wormes, the like whereof I did not sustaine in my whole journey out of England. Which was this. I stept aside into a vineyard in the open field that was but a litle distant from the high waie, to the end to taste of their grapes wherewith I might something asswage my thirst: hoping that I might as freely have done it there, as I did often times before in many places of Lombardie without any controulement. There I pulled two little clusters of them, and so returned into my way againe travelling securely and jovially towards Wormes, whose lofty Towers I saw neere at hand. But there came a German Boore upon me *An angry boor.*
 (for so are the clownes of the country commonly called) with a halbert in his hand, & in a great fury pulled off very violently my hat from my head (as I have expressed in the frontispice of my booke) looked very fiercely upon me with eyes sparkling fire in a manner, and with his Almanne wordes which I understood not, swaggered most insolently with me, holding up his halbert in that threatening manner at me, that I continually expected a blow, and was in deadly feare lest he would have made me a prey for the wormes before I should ever put my foote in the gallant City of Wormes. For it was in vaine for me to [P. 525.]
 make any violent resistance, because I had no more weapon then a weake staffe, that I brought with me out of Italy. Although I understood not his speeches, yet I gathered by his angry gestures that the onely cause of his quarrel was for that he saw me come

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forth of a vineyard (which belike was his maisters) with a bunch of grapes in my hand. All this while that he threatned me with these menacing termes I stood before him almost as mute as a Seriphian frogge, or an Acanthian grasshopper, scarce opening my mouth once unto him, because I thought that as I did not understand him, so likewise on the other side he did not understand me. At length with my tongue I began to reencounter him, tooke heart a grace, and so discharged a whole volley of Greeke and Latin shot upon him, supposing that it would bee an occasion to pacifie him somewhat if he did but onely thereby conceive that I had a little learning. But the implacable Clowne

*Non magis incepto vultum sermone movetur
Quàm si dura silex, aut stet Marpessia cautes.

And was so farre from being mitigated with my strange Rhetoricke, that he was rather much the more exasperated against me. In the end after many bickerings had passed betwixt us, three or foure good fellows that came from Wormes, glaunced by, and inquired of me what the quarrell was. I being not able to speake Dutch asked them whether any of the company could speake Latin. Then immediately one replied unto me that he could. Whereupon I discovered unto him the whole circumstance of the matter, and desired him to appease the rage of that inexorable and unpleasant peasant, that he might restore my hat againe to me. Then he like a very sociable companion interposed himselfe betwixt us as a mediator. But first he told me that I had committed a penal trespassse in presuming to gather grapes in a vineyard without leave, [p. 526.] affirming that the Germanes are so exceeding sparing of their grapes, that they are wont to fine any of their owne countrey men that they catch in their vineyards without leave, either with purse or body; much more a stranger. Notwithstanding he promised to do his endeavour to get my hat againe, because this should be a warning for me,

*Ænei. 6.

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and for that he conceived that opinion of me that I was a good fellow. And so at last with much adoe this controverse was compounded betwixt the cullian and my selfe, my hat being restored unto me for a small price of redemption, which was twelve of their little coynes called fennies, which countervaille twenty pence of our English money. But I would counsel thee gentle reader whatsoever thou art that meanest to travell into Germany, to beware by my example of going into any of their vineyardes without leave. For if thou shalt happen to be apprehended in ipso facto (as I was) by some rustical and barbarous Corydon of the country, thou mayest perhaps pay a farre deerer price for thy grapes then I did, even thy dearest blood.

*Counsel to
travellers.*

My Observations of Wormacia Otherwise called civitas Vangionum, but most commonly Wormes.

THe situation of this famous city did as much delight me as of any city whatsoever I saw in Germany. For it is situate in a most pleasant plaine that doth very plentifully yeeld great store of all manner of commodities serving as well for pleasure as profit. For I saw goodly store of corne, especially wheate growing in the fertile and spacious fieldes about the city. Also they have great plenty of faire vineyards, yea such exuberancie of all things I observed in the whole compasse about the city, that I [p. 527.] think there is nothing wanting unto them that the heart of man can desire. Besides it is much the more opportunely seated by reason of the noble river Rhene that runneth neere unto it, yet not so neere that it watereth the wallles thereof, as it doth Mentz, but is so farre distant from it as from the City of Spira, that is, about the space of one furlong. I heard a thing in this city that I did not a little wonder at, that the territory round about the same is so exceedingly frequented with people, that there are no lesse then two hundred several townes & villages within the space of foure Dutch miles of the city, which doe make sixteene of our English. Withall he added this, that it hath bene often observed that some people of

*Situation of
Worms.*

*A populous
country.*

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each of these two hundred Townes and Villages have repayred to the city to market, and returned backe againe the same night to their owne houses. A matter that seemed so strange unto me, that I have neither read nor heard of the like to be observed in so small a plotte of ground.

Founding of Worms.

This City is esteemed of great antiquity. For some authors doe write that it was a colonie of the Trevirians, and that it beganne to be built within a few yeares after the City of Trevirs situate by the Mosella was founded by that Babylonian Prince Trebeta the sonne of King Ninus. The people that did first inhabite it were called Vangiones, which was the name not only of the inhabitants of the City, but also of all such as dwelt round about in divers places of the country a prety way remote from the City. From these Vangiones the City tooke her denomination of Civitas Vangionum, which name it retaineth to this day. Also it was in former times called Berberomagum as learned Peucer doth write. Which name he saith is mentioned by Ptolomæus in his Geographie. From which word the present name Wormacia (for at this day it hath two Latin names, viz. Civitas Vangionum and Wormacia) taketh his denomination. For they make this etymologie of it, Wormacia quasi Bormacia. As for the moderne Dutch word Wormes it is derived by contraction of the letters from the Latin word Wormacia.

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Buildings of the city.

The buildings of this City are very faire, both sacred and civill, and many of their streetes doe yeeld a beautifull shew both for length, breadth, and the stately houses on both sides. Their walles are strong and ancient, and beautified with faire gate-houses. Their Churches likewise, because the City standeth in a plaine, doe present a most delectable and gorgeous sight to those that approach towards the City from any quarter whatsoever, either west, north, or south; especially their Cathedral Church dedicated to St. Peter, which being adorned with foure most eminent towers of a very magnificent structure, do exhibite to the eies of the beholder a forme like to a cradle. The

Cathedral Church of S. Peter.

OBSERVATIONS OF WORMS

like whereof I have before reported of the foure towers of the Cathedrall Church of Spira. This Church of St. Peter I visited, but observed no such memorable monuments therein as our Lady Church of Spira yeelded to me, and therefore I will passe it over with a word commending it for a building of notable magnificence, and (as I conjecture) of great antiquity, though I must confesse I know not the historie of the foundation of it. Because none of the learned men of the City, amongst whom I was very inquisitive for the matter, could certifie me thereof. But that which is wanting in the description of the Cathedrall Church, shall be a little supplied with the mention of the Bishops stately Palace adjoyning thereunto, although I cannot write halfe so much of the same as I would have done if I could have obtained accesse into the inner roomes, which I found to be a matter of great difficulty, because the Bishop whose name was Gulielmus (more then that they could not tell me) was resident in the country at his Palace of Ladenburgum when I was in Wormes. So that what I now write of the Palace is only of the frontispice [p. 529.] thereof, a matter of surpassing beauty; and that which I will report of this front is a thing so notably memorable, that as I saw not the like before, and doe doubt whether I shall ever see the like againe hereafter in any place of Christendome in my future travels: so I hope it will be very pleasant to the learned reader to reade so rare a matter as I will now present unto him. Even the sacred Prophecies of those twelve famous Prophetesses called the Sibyllæ, who although they were Pagans borne, and lived and died amongst the Gentils, yet Almighty God did infuse into them that *divine* furor, that divine spirit of prophetic, that they pronounced many excellent Oracles of the Saviour of the world Jesus Christ, whereof some are such as doe in some sort agree with the predictions of Gods owne Prophets of his holy city Hierusalem. These prophecies are written upon the front of the Bishops wall (as I have already said) which hath beene lately so beautifully repaired, that it is at this day the most sumptuous

*The Bishop's
Palace.*

*The Sibylls'
prophecies.*

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front of any Bishops Palace that ever I saw. Each of these prophecies hath the picture of the authour thereof made above it with her name annexed to the same, and a notation of the yeare is added to some of them but not to all, wherein they flourished before Christs incarnation.

The first is Sibylla Delphica under whom this is written. Vixit ante adventum Christi 1525. And againe under the same picture this prophecie is written in faire Roman letters.

*The first
prophecy.*

1. Nascetur Propheta absque coitu ex Virgine, eum cognosces proprium Dominum tuum, ipse verus erit Dei filius.

The second is Sibylla Samia. Vixit Anno ante adventum Christi 1365. Her prophecie is,

*The second
prophecy.*

2. Ecce veniet dives & nascetur de pauperculâ, & bestię terræ adorabunt eum, clamabunt, & dicent: Laudate eum in atriis cœlorum.

[p. 530.]

The third Sibylla Erythræa. Vixit ante adventum Christi Anno 1289. Her prophecie is,

*The third
prophecy.*

3. In ultimâ ætate humiliabitur Proles divina, jacebit in fœno agnus, & puellari offâ educabitur.

The fourth Sibylla Phrygia. Vixit ante adventum Christi 1215. Her prophecie is,

*The fourth
prophecy.*

4. Ex Olympo Excelsus veniet, & firmabit concilium in cælo, & annunciabitur Virgo in valibus desertorum.

The fifth Sibylla Cumana. Vixit ante adventum Christi 550. Her prophecie is,

*The fifth
prophecy.*

5. Magnus ab integro seclorum nascitur ordo,
Jam redit & Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna,
Jam nova progenies cœlo demittitur alto.

Tu modò nascenti puero, quod ferrea *Pu
Desinet, ac toto surget gens aurea mundo.

Casta fave Lucina, tuus jam regnat Apollo.

The sixth Sibylla Hellespontia. Vixit Anno ante adventum Christi 544. Her prophecie is,

*The sixth
prophecy.*

6. De excelso cœlorum habitaculo prospexit humiles

* I found it thus in the original, by which what they mean I know not.

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suos, & nascetur in diebus novissimis de Virgine Hebræa cum cunabulis terræ.

The seventh Sibylla Tiburtina. Vixit ante adventum Christi 92. Her prophecie is,

7. Nascetur Christus in Bethleem, annunciabitur in Nazareth regnante Thauro pacifico fundatore quietis. O *The seventh prophecy.*
fœlix illa mater cujus ubera lactabunt illum.

The eighth Sibylla Cimerica. Vixit ante adventum Christi 332. Her prophecie is,

8. In primâ facie Virginis ascendet puella, facie pulchrâ, capillis proluxa, sedens super sedem stratam, puerum nutriens, dans ei ad comedendum & bibendum, jus proprium lac de cœlo missum. *The eighth prophecy.*

The ninth Sibylla Agrippa. Vixit ante adventum Christi, &c. † Her prophecie is,

9. En invisible verbum palpabitur, germinabit ut radix, siccabitur ut folium, non apparebit venustas ejus, circumdabitur alvus maternâ & florebit Deus lætitiâ sempiterna, [p. 531.] & ab hominibus conculcabitur. *The ninth prophecy.*

The tenth Sibylla Libyca. Her prophecie is,

10. Ecce veniet dies, & illuminabit Dominus densa tenebrarum & solvetur nexus Synagogæ, & recinent labia hominum, & videbunt regem viventium, & tenebit illum in gremio virgo Domina gentium, & regnabit in misericordiâ, & uterus matris ejus erit statera cunctorum. *The tenth prophecy.*

The eleventh Sibylla Europæa. Her prophecie is,

11. Venit ille, & transibit colles & latices Olympi, regnabit in paupertate, & dominabitur in silentio, & egredietur de utero Virginis. *The eleventh prophecy.*

The twelfth Sibylla Perfica. Her prophecie is,

12. Ecce bestia conculcaberis, & gignetur Dominus in orbem terrarum, & gremium Virginis erit salus gentium, & pedes ejus in valetudine hominum, invisible verbum palpabitur. *The twelfth prophecy.*

Above these pictures are written many elegant distiches in divers severall places, two verses in a place, which seeme

† The notation of her time is omitted, and so of all the rest following.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

to have beene newly written. I had a great desire to write them out. But the time would not give me leave. For that day that I wrote these Sibylline prophecies, I spent but sixe hours in Wormes, by reason that a certain urgent occasion called me away from the City even about noone, which deprived me of the opportunity to write those verses. Otherwise I had set them downe in this place.

*Bishopric of
Worms.*

I will now give a little glance at the Bishopricke of Wormes, seeing this discourse of the Bishops Palace doth give me occasion to make some relation thereof. For many yeares since this was an Archbishopricke, but by whom it was first founded it is a matter altogether uncertaine. For some write (as Munster saith) that it was instituted by Clodoveus the first Christian king of France, about the yeare of our Lord 500. others againe doe report that it began many yeares before. Which the said Munster proveth to be true. For he affirmeth that one Victor Archbishop of Wormes was at the generall Counsell holden at Colen in the yeare 348. with many other Bishops that were assembled thither from all the famous Christian countries of Europe for the deposing of Euphrates Archbishop of Colen, because he was with such pertinacy addicted to the Arrian heresie, that he would not be reconciled to the unity of the Church. The Archbishop of this Citie was in ancient times a man of so great power and eminent authority, that he was absolutely the richest Prelate of all Germany. For he was Lord over all those large territories which the Count Palatine of Rhene, the Landgrave of Hassia, and the Archbishop of Mentz doe possesse. Also he had no lesse then sixteene Bishops under him that were subject to his jurisdiction as his Suffragans. The first Archbishop was the foresaid Victor, from whose time the Archbishoprick flourished till the time of Pipin King of France, who deposed one Guerilio from his Archiepiscopall dignity by reason of a certaine lewd fact that he had committed, and translated the Archbishopricke from Wormes to Mentz, which hath ever since retained it to this day. Also the said Archbishop-

[P. 532.]

*Richest prelate
of Germany.*

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ricke of Wormes was from thenceforth converted to a Bishopricke, one Wernharius that immediately succeeded the foresaid Guerilio, being chosen the first Bishop thereof in the time of Carolus Magnus. From which time the Citie of Wormes hath bene ever graced with a Bishop by a continuall and orderly succession of them till this present Bishop Gulielmus, whom I have before mentioned.

Thus much of the Archbishopricke and Bishop
of Wormes.

THe Prætorium or Senate house of the Citie that adjoineth to the market place is a very sumptuous building, the front whereof is beautified with many faire pictures. But the fairest of all is of Fridericke the third of that name Emperour, who is very gloriously painted in gold, sitting in his throne with his Imperiall crowne upon his head, and his Scepter in his hand, and under him this is written.

*The Senate
House.*

[P. 533.]

Fridericus 3. Imper. Aug.
1593.

Under that this.

Renovata est hæc basilica 1592.

Againe under that I read this distich written in golden letters.

Astra Deo nil majus habent, nil Cæsare terra,
Si terram Cæsar, si regit astra Deus.

Also under that I read this inscription in a long line, above the which two souldiers were painted in their armour, leaning downe a little. And at one end of the front another souldier in his complete armour, displaying an ancient, and at the other end is painted a Queene with a crowne upon her head. This inscription (I say) did I reade there in that long line.

Libertatem quam majores peperere dignè studeat fovere posteritas. Turpe enim esset parta non posse tueri.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

Quamobrem Vangiones quondam cum Julio conflictati jam
tibi Cæsar perpetuâ fide cohærent.

*Statues of four
German
Emperors.*

Next unto this in another part of the same front are erected the statues of foure German Emperors that were benefactors to the citie, very sumptuously gilted for the better ornament of the prætorium, with their imperiall Diadems upon their heads, each carrying a sword in one hand, and a globe in another. They are represented onely to the girdle: The first Carolus Quintus, the second Ferdicandus Primus Cæsar, the third Maximilianus Secundus, the fourth Rodolphus Secundus. And under them is written in golden letters Anno 1581. Georgio Eucharior Mosbach & Joanne Kigele Reipub. Ædilibus, basilica hæc est ædificata. Againe under that I read this inscription written in golden letters. Austriacæ familiæ heroibus vindicibus libertatis patriæ ultra C C L annos amissæ vetustæ Vangionum Wormaciæ S P Q. beneficiorum memor locavit. Anno 1581. Also in the same ranke of that part of the front this impresse following is written in the like golden letters upon a ground of Azure, neere to the portraiture of a greene Dragon supporting a coate of armes, wherein is figured a key; which dragon with the rest is the armes of this Citie of Wormes. Draco clavem tenens industriâ vastas solitudines excoli, fide & constantiâ ad decus perveniri demonstrat. Hæc majores Vangionum urbis suæ arma esse voluerunt. Also another part of this Prætorium is beautified with sundry notable historicall descriptions of the ancient Romanes. Under one whereof I read this following.

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*Arms of
Worms.*

*Ancient
Romans.*

Sexti Tarquinii regii filii libidine factum est, ut Romæ exactis regibus consulare imperium jurejurando constitueretur, isque honos primó Lucio Junio Bruto sceleris vindici decerneretur. Next this.

Patrii amoris vim ex animo potiùs ejicere, liberosque securi ferire quàm libertatem civium perfidiâ imminui nobili exemplo.

L I Br. docuit:

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Then againe this. Horatium Coclitum contra omnes hostium copias tenuit in ponte solum sine ullâ spe salutis suæ patriæ salus. Also this. Pro imperii gloriâ atque dignitate magnum animum suscipiendum Mutius ad necem Porsennæ impulsus, docet. Last of all this. Ut Cloelia Virgo, ita omnes suo casu aut confirmare patriæ salutem, aut periculum morari debent.

Under the Senate house there is a faire walke supported with stately pillars that doe make a pretie arch at the top. Also the rooffe of the walke is finely painted, wherein are made the pictures of all the Emperours. A sight very beautifull.

The government of this Citie hath bene divers according to the change of times, and it hath acknowledged many Lords. It was first subject to the Trevirians, as being a colonie of the Citie of Trevirs, to whom they payed a yearely tribute. Next, to the Romanes, where one of their Prefects resided with a garrison of souldiers for the defence of the citie against the Germans on the other side of the Rhene. Their first Prefect was appointed by Julius Cæsar, who in the like manner assigned more Prefects with garrisons for other cities & townes, as I shall hereafter declare in the description of them, the authoritie of each being so limited, that he was subject to a superiour Governor who was the Prefect of Mentz, or rather the Duke of Mentz commonly called Dux Moguntinus, as I have before written in my observations of Strasbourg. Thus for the space of 500 years this Citie sustained the yoke of a servile subjection under the Romane Emperours, even till the time of that flagellum Dei Attila King of the Hunnes, who breaking with a great armie out of the country of the Sicambrians which are now those of Gelderland, destroyed this Citie together with all the other famous cities that were situate on that banke of the Rhene, which was in those daies esteemed a great part of the French Kingdome. From the time of that miserable ruine and depopulation, the Citie was ever alienated from the Romanes. Again within fewe years after

*Government of
the city.*

[p. 535.]

*Worms sacked
by Attila.*

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that desolation, the inhabitants of the territory thereabout reedified the City, adorning it with walles, Churches, and goodly buildings. And within few yeares after these reparations it came into the hands of the French kings, who governed it a long time; and were so delighted with the sweetnesse of the situation, and the opportunity of the place, that some of them kept their Court there, as I will hereafter mention. But at length by the fatal revolution of time it descended to the sway of the Germane Emperours, whereof some have graced it partly with the residence of their Court in this Citie, partly by the solemnization of great marriages, and partly by the celebration of generall counceles and other famous meetings, as I will by and by more particularly declare. So that at this day it flourisheth in a most opulent estate, and enjoyeth great peace under their sacred clientele and protection.

[P 536.]

*French Kings
resided at
Worms.*

So delicate a place is this City of Wormes (for indeed I attribute much to it by reason of the admirable amenitie of the situation thereof) that some of the French Kings did eftsoones keepe their royall residence here when it was subject to their dominion, as I have before written. For we reade that Pipin King of France kept his Court here in the yeare 764. when he condemned Tassilo King of Bavaria of treason. Also in the yeare 769. the said King Pipins sonne Charles (who was afterward that most renowned and victorious Emperour of Germanie surnamed the Great, from the greatnesse of his valiant exploites) was in this city crowned King of France. Againe in the yeare 770. Prince Adolphus that was the Generall Captaine of King Charles forces, marched from this city with his armie towards the Saxons, and in the yeare 779. brought with him some of the Princes of Saxonie to this City as hostages to King Charles. In the yeare 783. Charles being now inaugurated into the Empire, solemnized a royall marriage in Wormes with the Lady Fastrada, who was his fourth wife, and the daughter of the Earle of Franconia. In the yeare 790. the same Charles the Great kept his imperiall

OBSERVATIONS OF WORMS

Court for the space of a whole yeare in this City, but by reason that his Palace was casually burnt and utterly consumed with fire, he removed his Court thence to his Palace of Ingelheim where he was borne, not farre from the City of Mentz. Moreover there have bene five famous Councils kept in this City. Whereof the first was celebrated by Ludovicus Pius the Emperour and sonne of the foresaid Charles the Great in the yeare 829. The second by Ludovicus the second who was the sonne of the foresaid Emperour in the yeare 868. in the moneth of May, having assembled together a great multitude of Princes and Bishops against the errors of the Grecians. The third by Henry the third and Pope Leo the ninth about the time of Christs nativity (which we commonly call Christmasse) in the yeare 1051. The fourth by that worthy Emperour of sacred memorie Henry the fourth in the yeare 1076. which Councell is much the more famoused for that by the consent of all the German Bishops which he then assembled together, saving those of Saxonie, he deposed Pope Hildebrand otherwise called Gregorie the seventh. The same Emperour at divers other times much frequented this City, because in the midst of all his bitter persecutions and conflicts which he suffered by meanes of the Romish Clergie, he found Wormes a most secure refuge and shelter for him; the Citizens being so lovingly inclined to succour him in his afflictions that they never forsooke him, but exposed both their bodies and goods for his safety to the very utmost of their power, which thing hath purchased them no small praise. The fifth and last Councell by the Emperour Henry the fifth in the yeare 1122. the Bishop of Ostia being sent thither with two Cardinals in the behalfe of the Pope, at what time that great controversie was composed betwixt the secular Princes and the Ecclesiasticall Prelates about the bestowing of Bishopricks and spirituall preferments. As for great marriages celebrated in this City, I have read of one very famous marriage kept here besides that before mentioned of Charles the Great, which I am the more willing

*The Councils
of Worms.*

[p. 537.]

*Fifth and last
Council.*

*Famous
marriages.*

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[p. 538.]

*King Richard
of England.*

*Diet of
Worms.*

to mention because the woman here married was borne in my owne country of England. For here in the yeare 1235. or thereabout, the Emperour Fredericke the second, solemnized a most pompous marriage with the Lady Isabella the daughter of King John of England. This Lady was his third wife. Amongst many other things that historians have written of this City one memorable matter is of one of our English Kings, even King Richard, for whose memorie sake I will make some mention of him; after that William King of the Romans was slaine by the Frisians there was a great jarre betwixt the Elector Princes about the election of a new Emperour. For some of them stode for Alphonsus King of Castella, others for Richard King of England. In this Dissension the chieftest Princes which were of the predominant faction, namely the two Archbishops of Mentz and Colen, and Ludovicus Count Palatine of Rhene, chose the foresaid King Richard. Whereupon shortly after this election he travelled into Germany, and after many solicitations and great promises of favour he was honourably entertained in this City of Wormes in the yeare 1258. in the moneth of Julie. But before he was admitted within the gates of the City, the Wormacians drew him to this composition, that he should presently disburse ten thousand markes of silver for the necessity of the City: which being performed according to their demand, they afterward did homage unto him. After which time King Richard returned into England, and about two yeares after, even in the yeare 1260. came backe againe to Wormes, where he was a prety while resident in the City, during the time of whose residence there he compounded certaine controversies both betwixt the city of Wormes & the towne of Oppenheim, and also betwixt Wormes it selfe and some Noblemen of the same City. Moreover the same King celebrated a famous Diet in this City of Wormes about nine yeares after that, even in the yeare 1269. and concluded a publique peace in the whole City, abolishing all manner of tolles and taxes both by land and water. All

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these memorable histories tending to the illustration of this renowned city of Wormes, I have thought good to insert into these my observations, as I have found them in Munsters Cosmographie, unto whom they were sent from the Senate of the same City (as he himselfe affirmeth) by way of an epitome of the Wormacian Annals, for the better garnishing of his Cosmographically volume.

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What famous persons of great marke have bene buried in this city I know not, because I surveyed not the monumentes, but surely I heard of no more then one great man, who was a Prince of great renowne in his daies. Namely one Conradus Duke of Franconia, surnamed the Wise, who was the sonne in lawe of the Emperour Otho Magnus, whose daughter Ludgarda he married. This Conradus was slaine with an arrow in that famous battel that the foresaid Emperour fought with the Hungarians upon the fourth day of August anno 955. neere to the city of Augusta, from which place his body was afterward brought hither to Wormes, and here interred. But it was not my hap to see the monument it selfe.

Conrad the Wise.

One principall thing that I observed in my observations of Basil, Strasbourg, and Heidelberg, namely the writing of a short index of such famous professors of learning as have lived or died therein, I have omitted in these two last cities of Spira and Wormes. Because I have neither read nor heard of any excellent men that they ever bred. Onely Wormes was once adorned with one singular scholer whome I will not let passe without mention, and yet but briefly name him, because I have already spoken of him in my observations of Heidelberg. This was Joannes Dalburgius a very rare man in the age wherein he lived, & a great Mecœnas and fosterer of learned men: who after he had enjoyed the Episcopall dignity foure yeares, died in the yeare 1503. in his Palace of Ladenburgum. More then him I cannot name in this city of Wormes.

An omission.

It remayneth now that I speake a little of the religion of this city, according to that course that I have hitherto observed in every German city saving Basil. Therefore I

The religion of Worms.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

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will briefly touch this, and so make an end of this history of Wormes. The religion is mixed as that of Spira. For it is partly Protestant of the Lutheran religion, and partly Papisticall. Unto the Papistes belongeth the Cathedrall Church as that of Spira, because the Bishop of this City is a Papist. But the Protestant faction is both the greater in number, and the stronger in power. For almost all the better families of the City are Protestant.

Thus much of Wormes.

Oppenheim.

I Departed from Wormes about halfe an hower after twelve of the clocke the eleventh of September being Sunday, and came to Oppenheim a pretty faire towne in the lower County Palatine, which is about twelve miles beyond Wormes, about sixe of the clocke in the evening. I observed a very fruitfull soyle in all that space of ground betwixt Wormes and Oppenheim bearing notable commodities, as corne, vineyardes, &c. This Towne belongeth to the Pfaltzgrave of Rhene, and professeth the same religion that he doth. Here died Rupertus King of the Romanes who was afterward buried at Heidelberg, as I have before mentioned in my notes of that City. The inhabitants of this towne do attribute very much to the situation of it. For they affirme that it is situate in the same manner as holy Jerusalem was: Because it standeth upon the side of a hill. For so we may reade that a part of Jerusalem stood, even the same part which is called Sion, which (as Historians do write) was built upon the very side of a hill, the toppe whereof was adorned with King Davids Palace. Also the inhabitants of the City of Bergomo in Italy (whereof I have before written) may as well compare the situation of their City with that of Jerusalem, as these men of Oppenheim. For that standeth as pleasantly upon the side of a hill as this doth. Truly the sight of them both is so pleasant that the Citizens may justly boast of it. They have one pretty Church in Oppenheim called Saint Catharines which is seene afarre off.

*Oppenheim
compared with
Jerusalem.*

[p. 541.]

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I departed from Oppenheim the twelfth day of September being munday about sixe of the clocke in the morning, and came to the city of Mentz about tenne of the clocke in the morning, which was tenne miles beyond it. It was my hap in this journey betwixt Oppenheim and Mentz to have such a notable companion as I never had before in all my life. For he was both learned and unlearned. Learned because being but a wood-cleaver (for he told me that he was the Jesuits wood-cleaver of Mentz) he was able to speake Latine. A matter as rare in one of that sordid facultie as to see a white Crowe or a blacke Swanne. Againe he was unlearned, because the Latin which he did speake was such incongruall and disjoyned stufte, such antipriscianisticall eloquence, that I thinke were grave Cato alive (who for his constant severity was called ἀγέλαστος, because he never or very seldome laughed) he should have more cause to laugh if he should heare this fellow deliver his minde in Latin, then when he saw an Asse eate thistles.

*A learned
wood-cleaver.*

My Observations of Moguntia otherwise called
Moguntiacum, but commonly Mentz.

THe situation of this City is pleasant, yet not comparable to that of Strasbourg, Spira, and Wormes. For each of these standeth in a pleasant plaine. But this is inclosed on the south and east sides with a hill, which me thinkes doth something eclipse the beauty of the city. Yet these hilles are very commodious to Mentz. For they are most plentifully planted with faire vineyardes. All the north side is washed with the river Rhene which runneth hard by the walles thereof. I observed that this city is built in a longer forme then any other German citie that I saw, saving Heidelberg, the breadth of it being not very great. Yet this length doth yeeld a passing faire shew to those that approach towards the city from any quarter either by land or water, saving onely from the south. Because the hilles on that side doe interclude the sight of the city. The streetes are many, and some very

*Situation of
Mayence.*

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*The ancient
city.*

faire, being adorned with many goodly buildings of great antiquity, whereof divers I observed foure stories high; also their walles are very strong and ancient, & beautified with five gates. But the olde Mentz that flourished in the time of Julius Cæsar, stood not so neere the Rhene as this doth; but higher upon the hill, as it doth manifestly appeare by those ancient rudera that I perceived in divers places of the same hill. Which being afterward destroyed by Attila King of the Hunnes, the founders of this second city thinking this to be a more opportune place for the building of their City then that upon the hill, have now built it hard by the Rhene, as I have already said. I finde some difference amongst the historians about the first founder of this City. For some write that it was built by Prince Trebeta the founder of Trevirs and Strasbourg.

*Derivation of
the name.*

Others ascribe the first foundation to one Moguntius a Trojan, from whom they say it hath the denomination of Moguntia. And others againe do affirme that the name Moguntia is derived from Moganus a river running neere to it, which is otherwise called Mœnus that runneth by the city of Franckford. For at this City the Mœnus and the Rhene do meete and make a confluent, as at Lyons the Arar and the Rhodanus, at the Citie of Confluence (whereof I shall heereafter speake) the Mosella and the Rhene. How this appellation of Moguntia degenerated in processe of time to this moderne name of Mentz I do not know. But the like abbreviation I perceive hath hapned to other German Cities. For the old name of Aquisgranum that noble City of Province is now come to Aach, Turegum (of whom I have before written) the Metropolitan of Switzerland to Zurich, Rubeachum a famous City of Alsatia to Rusach, Wormacia to Wormes, and so Moguntia to Mentz.

[p. 543.]

*The
Cathedral
Church.*

The churches of the city are tenne, whereof the Cathedrall is a building very sumptuous, and adorned with a tower of a very eminent heighth, but inferiour to other German churches that I saw before, especially those two of Basil and Strasbourg. This church is dedicated to Saint

OBSERVATIONS OF MAYENCE

Martin, and was first founded about the yeare 1011. by one Willigisus the foure and thirtieth Bishop of Mentz that was privie Counsellor to the Emperour Otho the second, and the first elector of the Empire of all the Moguntine Archbishops. Of whom it is written that he had the picture of a wheele painted in his refectory with this inscription

*The origin of
the Arms of
Mayence.*

Willigise meminervis quid sis, et quid olim fueris.

Since which time the wheele hath ever beene the armes of the Archbishoprick of Mentz, and confirmed by the Emperour Henry the second surnamed the Holy. This foresaid Cathedrall church was onely begun by that Bishop Willigisus, but not finished by him. For the third Bishop that succeeded him, one Bardo Abbot of Fulda was the man that brought that noble worke to perfection. I observed a thing both in this church, & in most of the other German churches, as also in many of the civill buildings of their cities, that I could never perceive in any of mine owne country of England, or France, Savoy, or Italy: that in the outside of the rooffe of their buildings, even in the midst of the tiling they have a great company of open places like windowes contrived in both sides of the rooffe, to what use it served I could not devise. For if it be made for light sake, it seemeth in my opinion something needlesse, because the other windowes of the same edifice do minister sufficient light. Therefore I thinke it served for some other use, which unto me is altogether unknowne. Many goodly monuments this church contayneth both ancient and moderne, but especially of their Bishops. Whereof one I observed to be more beautifull then the rest, which is erected on the north side of the body of the Church, and inserted into one of the maine pillars. This is of their last Archbishop. His statue is erected at length in his episcopall ornaments, most curiously carved in alabaster with a miter on his head exceeding richly beset with pearles and precious stones fairely represented in the same. Also it is garnished

*Open
windowes.*

[P. 544.]

*An
Archbishop's
monument.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

with many pillars of costly marble, and sundry golden scutchins. At the top of all two Angels are pourtrayed sitting, and holding a peece of parchment in their right hands, wherein this is written,

Memento homo quód cinis es.

And in their left handes lilies. Above them is represented an other Angel sounding of a Trumpet. Beneath, about the base of the monument, this Epitaph is written upon a faire peece of touchstone.

D. O. M.

R^{mo} et Ill^{mo} Dño Dño Wolphango de nobili et vetustâ Camerariorum de Wormaciâ dictorum à Dalburg familiâ: Archiepiscopo et Principi Electori Moguntino prudentiâ, eloquentiâ, et justitiâ singulari, de totâ Ecclesiâ et repub. benè merito, anno Dñi 1592. magno omnium desiderio et consensu electo, in regimine annis 19. moderato et pacifico; anno denique 1601. die Aprili 5°. piè placidèque defuncto, et hîc publico omnium luctu recondito Joannes Suicardus Successor Prædecessori meritissimo F. C. Anno. 1606.

A cenotaph.

[p. 545.]

Also on the South side of the Church, a little within the entrance, I saw another more sumptuous monument then this before mentioned, of a certayne Bishop of Wormes, who was also Warden and Deane of this Cathedrall Church of Mentz. I take this monument to be nothing else then a cenotaphium, that is, a Sepulchre void of a body, being erected only for honour sake, according to the custome of the ancient Romans. For it appeareth by the epitaph subscribed that the body was buried at Wormes. It is raised to an exceeding heighth, even thirty foote high by my estimation, garnished with goodly pillars of great value, partly of changeable-coloured marble and partly of touch-stone; and adorned with great store of Scutchins and Armes, curious golden borders, and workes. About the middle is made the effigies of him at length in his Episcopall ornaments with his Crosier, and his hands that are covered with his episcopall red gloves, are elevated to

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the image of Christ erected opposite unto it upon a faire Crosse of touch-stone. Under the same this epitaph is written in golden letters upon a faire ground of touch-stone. *The Bishop's epitaph.*

Georgius Dei gratiâ Episcopus Wormacien. ex nobili familiâ à Sconenburg ortus, hujus Metropolitanæ Ecclesiæ Præpositus, ac priùs Annis xviii. Decanus, tandem verò Cæsaris Rodolphi II. vices in Conventu Deputatorum Imperii gerens obiit Spiræ, sepultus autem Wormaciæ in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali. In pace quiescit Princeps de Repub. Christianâ ac presertim Ecclesiâ cui prudentiâ singulari, studio & labore indefesso, laudeque eximiâ præfuit atque profuit, optimè meritis. Anno M. D. lxxxxv. die xi. Mensis Augusti.

Opposite unto this rich monument there is a marvailous curious Altar adorned with great variety of marble, and exquisite images gilted and carved in Alabaster. Amongst the rest I noted one thing very attentively, even a great Whale swallowing up the Prophet Jonas. A device passing finely contrived. Many other goodly monuments I saw there of their Prelats and others decked with Epitaphs, which the shortnesse of time would not give me leave to write out. Besides I observed two faire Pulpits in the body of the church. Whereof one was very sumptuous, the toppe being wonderfull curiously decked with many excellent works richly gilted, yet al made in wainscot: besides I noted certaine pretty little images of alabaster very artificially expressed in the same toppe. As of the three principal christian vertues. Faith, Hope, and Charity. Also the foure Cardinall morall vertues, Justice, Fortitude, Prudence, and Temperance. There are written these two sentences out of Saint Paul. *Jonah and the whale.* [p. 546.]

Stella a stellâ differt in claritate: sic resurrectio mortuorum. 1. Cor. 15. ca. also above that this is written in

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

golden letters. Prædica verbum, insta opportunè, importune, argue, obsecra, increpa, in omni patientiâ et doctrinâ.
2. Tim. 4.

*Conversion of
Mayence.*

This City was converted to Christianity in the time of Saint Paul the Apostle as soone as any city of all Germany. For eyther Crescens which was one of Saint Pauls scholars whome he mentioneth in the second Ep. to Tim. 4. cap. 10. ver. or Crescentius who was also his Scholer, was the first Apostle of this city, and (as they say) the first Bishop. After whom there was a succession of many holy and godly

*An Englishman
first
Archbishop of
Mayence.*

Bishops. But their first Archbishop was mine owne countryman (as I have both often read, & also heard from that learned Jesuite Nicolas Serrarius of Mentz) whome I will therefore honoris causâ, mention. Even Bonifacius an Englishman, one of the rarest and worthiest men that ever possessed the Sea of Mentz, and therefore much celebrated amongst the learned Germanes for his divine learning and holy conversation of life. His name was first Winifride, and was a Benedictine Monke (as Serrarius told me) before he came to Mentz. He was the seventeenth Bishop of this City, and came over in the time of Pipin King of France, about the yeare 776. At what time the Archbishoprick of Wormes being extinct in the time of their Archbishop Gervilio, was translated hither, as I have before reported in my observations of that City. This Boniface was in a manner the second Apostle of Germany, and much reformed divers Churches in many parts of that Country, as in Thuringia and elsewhere (as I have reade in the workes of learned Melanthon) greatly taxing the Priestes for adultery, and inflicting the punishments of a whole yeares imprisonment upon the offendours. He was Archbishop of this City five and thirty yeares, and the founder of that most famous Abbey of Fulda in Buchonia, which remaineth yet to this day, and is esteemed one of the most magnificent Monasteries of all Christendome; in the which at last he himselfe was buried, after he had suffered martyrdome in his old age amongst the Frisians for the free preaching of the Gospell. So that his monu-

[P. 547.]

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ment is shewed in that Abbey to this day. Besides many other worthy Archbishops that flourished in this City after my countryman Bonifacius, Rabanus Maurus that was once Abbot of the foresaid Abbey of Fulda, is much celebrated by authors, being the fifth Archbishop after Bonifacius, whome I therefore name because he was the disciple of an other most famous and learned countryman of mine owne, Venerabilis Beda. I have before mentioned who was the first elector Archbishop of this city, namely Willigisus. Ever since which time the Archbishop of this city hath beene a soveraigne Prince of most eminent authority. For besides his great Signiory and large territory that he hath to maintaine his principalitie, he is the cheef Elector Prince of the sacred Roman Empire next to the King of Bohemia above al the rest. Also he is intituled Chancellor of Germany for the more addition of dignity. Moreover his spirituall jurisdiction extended it selfe so farre that he hath these 12 Bishopricks subject to his sea, namely that of Curia in Rhetia, Constance in Suevia, Strasbourg in Alsatia, Spira, Wormes, Wirceburgum Franconia, Augusta in Vindelicia, Aistet in Bavaria, Padeborna in Westphalia; in Saxony these 3. Hildiheim, Halberstat, & Verda. The name of him that was the present Archbishop of Mentz when I was there was Joannes Suicardus, who then kept his residence at a palace he had in the countrie. I observed his Palace in the Citie to be a building of great magnificence standing about the farther end of the west part of Mentz, and built hard by the Rhene, which to those that come to the Citie eyther by water, or by the North side of the land doth present a very faire shew, and much beautifie that part of the Citie. Also there is another goodly building adjoyning next to it, which is the Chancery house of the Citie.

*The
Archbishop of
Mayence a
soveraign
Prince.*

[p. 548.]

The antiquities of this Citie both sacred and civill are more then in any City whatsoever in all Germany. In so much that the foresaid Jesuite Serrarius hath lately written a very elegant booke of the Moguntine antiquities which he shewed me; having dedicated it to the present Arch-

*Antiquities of
Mayence.*

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*A stone
Colossus.*

bishop Joannes Suicardus. But it was my chance to see but one of them, which of all the civill is esteemed the most remarkable in the whole Citie. And indeed a thing very worthy the observation both for the worthinesse of the founder, the nobility of the worke, and the mention of it in ancient authors. In that I came to the sight of it I do thankfully acknowledge my selfe beholding to the foresaid Jesuite, who very kindly procured me the meanes to see it. This is nothing else then a stonie Colossus erected in a vineyard upon the top of a certaine hill on the South side of the Citie, (where in former times a part of the ancient Citie stood) neere to a Monastery dedicated to St. James, in which there is a convent of St. Bennets Monks at this day. The vineyard is invironed round about with a wall of a convenient height, to the end to preserve the monument that none may come to it without leave. And there is but one way to it by a dore that is alwaies locked. The author of this was Drusus Nero the sonne in law of Augustus Cæsar by his fourth and last wife [p. 549.] Livia Drusilla, and the brother of the Emperour Tiberius. This monument did he erect just about the time of Christs incarnation, when he waged warre with the Germanes in this place (as both Cornelius Tacitus and Suetonius do make mention) leaving it unto posterity as a memorial of his name, that he had once skirmished there with the Germanes, and conquered them in battell. The thing it selfe is a very huge and massie moles of stones rammed together, and made something in the forme of an akorne. For which cause it is called in the Germane tongue Cichelstein which signifieth an akorne. Howbeit the lower part of it differeth something from the fashion of an akorne. But the higher part resembled it as neere as can be. For all the lower part from that part of the foundation which appeareth above the ground to almost the middle, is made square, whereas the lower part of an akorne is round; and from corner to corner I take it to be almost fortie foote. All the higher part ascendeth lesser and lesser towards the top, yet after such a round manner, that it doth very

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artificially resemble an akorne. One very strange thing I observed in this masse, that whereas I and another Gentleman that went with me to see it, stroke the stones of the worke at the farther corners, he at one corner, and I at another, with little stones that we tooke up for the same purpose; the noise of the stroake would easily be heard from one corner to another which were about fiftie foote asunder, though we strooke the stones of the moles as soft as could be possible. A matter much to be wondered at except either the foundation be hollow, or some part of the same square masse. A Gentleman of good quality told me that when Albertus Marquesse of Brandenburg did of late yeares oppugne this Citie with great hostilitie, he did set a worke certaine masons to pull it downe, as being a prophane Pagan monument. But they found such extreme difficulty in pulling the stones asunder, though they laboured most painfully with their mattocks and other instruments, that after they had done a little they ceased from their worke. For they found it almost as difficult to pull it downe as to build it up, by reason that the stones are with such admirable hardnesse compacted together. Yet that which they did to the upper part of it, hath much disfigured and blemished the grace of the monument.

A strange sound.

A hard task.

[p. 550.]

Besides many other things that have greatly graced this city, and made it famous over all Christendome, as the Archiepiscopal dignity, the antiquity of the foundation, the noble monuments, the sumptuousnesse of their buildings publike and private, the frequency of people inhabiting the same, and the opportunity of the situation, that most incomparably excellent art of printing which was first invented in this city, is not to bee esteemed the least, nay rather it deserveth to bee ranked in an equal dignity with the worthiest matter of the whole city, if not to bee preferred before it. For in this City of Mentz was the divine art (to give it an epitheton more then ordinary by reason of the excellency of the invention) of printing first devised by a Gentleman or rather a Knight of this city one Joannes Cuttenbergius in the yeare of our Lord one

Art of printing first invented in Mayence.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

thousand foure hundred and forty, even in that very yeare that Fredericke the third was inaugurated into the Empire; and in the time of their Archbishop Theodoricus who was the sixty seventh after Crescens the first Apostle of the City. Well might that ancient Poet write those verses in praise of this noble art that Kirchnerus hath cited in his oration of Germany; which I have inserted into my observations;

O Germania muneris repertrix,
Quo non utilius dedit vetustas,
Libros scribere, quæ doces, premendo.

[p. 551.] For surely if we rightly consider it, we shall finde it to be one of the most rare and admirable inventions that ever was since the first foundation of the world was laid. For what I pray can be devised in rerum naturâ more strange then that one man should be able by his Characters composed of tinne, brasse, & *stibium to write more lines in one day then the swiftest Scrivener in the world can do in a whole yeare? according to that old verse

Imprimit una dies quantum vix scribitur anno.

*Virtues of
printing.*

A matter that may seeme incredible to the understanding of many men, yet most certainly verified by experience. By vertue of this arte are communicated to the publike view of the Worlde the monuments of all learned authors that are set abroach out of the sacred treasurie of antiquity, and being now freed from that Cimmerian darknesse wherein they lurked for the space of many hundred yeares, and where they did cum tineis ac blattis rixari, to the great prejudice of the common weale of learning, but especially of Gods Church, are divulged to the common light, and that to the infinite utility of all lovers of the Muses and professours of learning. By this arte all the liberrall sciences are now brought to full ripenesse and perfection. Had not this art bene invented by the divine providence of

*This is a kind of white stone found in silver mines which they use in printing.

OBSERVATIONS OF MAYENCE

God, it was to be feared lest the true studies of all disciplines both divine & humane would have suffered a kind of shipwrack, and have bene halfe extinct before this age wherein we breathe. I would to God we would thankfully use this great benefite of our gracious God (as a learned author saith) not to the obscuratation but the illustration of Gods glory, not to dis-joine but rather to conjoine the members of Christes militant Church here on earth.

Within a short space after this singular invention of printing ensued the institution of a University in this city, in the time of the Archbishop Theodoricus, under whom printing began. I think this University was never great. Surely what it was in former times I know not, but at the time of my being there it consisted principally of one Colledge, which was that of the Jesuites, a building [P. 552.] that was lately founded within these few yeares, and endowed with convenient maintenance by the munificence of the Archbishops, whereof Joannes Suicardus who was Bishop when I was there, (as I have before said) hath bin a notable benefactor to it. This Colledge is a convenient faire house, but much inferiour to the majestie of divers Colledges in our famous Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to whome I attribute so much for the stateliness of their building, that I preferre some of them by many degrees before any Colledges that I saw in my travells. It was my hap to visite this Colledge, where Nicolaus Serrarius the Antesignanus of all the Jesuiticall familie used me more kindly and familiarly then I thinke he doth every Protestant that commeth to him. For besides other courtesies he shewed me their Library, which is a passing faire place, and furnished with great variety of excellent bookes, especially Theologicall. I will give this Serrarius his due; for Virtus etiam in hoste micat: certainly he is a man of that excellent learning, that hee deserveth great praise. Also he is reported to be so rare a linguist, that I heard he speaketh at least sixe languages. I would to God hee would cease to write so virulently

*University of
Mayence.*

The Library.

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against our Protestants, especially poore Martin Luther, whom he hath most bitterly exagitated in that invective booke intituled de Lutheri magistro, by magistro meaning the Devill.

*Great battles
fought near
Mayence.*

[p. 553.]

Besides these two things last mentioned, the art of printing and their Universitie, this City is much celebrated by historiographers for three other matters. First the fighting of many famous battels neare to this City. Secondly for certaine notable bridges built here over the Rhene. Thirdly for the death of great personages in the same City. The principall battels fought there were waged by the Romans: as by Drusus Nero whom I have before mentioned, who skirmished in this place with the Germans. But this was not the place where he brake his legge by falling from his horse, as some doe write. For that mischance he had at the towne of Bing (as I will hereafter mention) which is situate about some ten miles beneath Mentz upon the left banke of the Rhene. Also Aurelianus the sixe & thirtieth Roman Emperour fought a great battell here with the Franci,* when he was but a yong man, before he was chosen into the Empire, and in that skirmish got a glorious victorie by slaying at the least thirty thousand of them. Likewise the Emperour Otho surnamed the Great, brought a great armie hither against his rebellious sonne Ludolphus (whom I shall hereafter mention againe) intending to have incountred him in battell, but it hapned otherwise. For Ludolphus not daring to skirmish with his father, contained himself within the walles of the City, where after he had beene besieged for the space of nine weekes, there was a truce concluded betwixt his father and himselfe. The bridges that were built here were two, very famous for their founders. For the first was built by Julian the Apostat the three and fortieth Emperour of Rome, and is mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus the historiographer, which he caused to be made after he had conquered the Alemannes about Strasbourg, as I have before mentioned. After that battell

*Famous
bridges.*

* These were Germans, and the inhabitants of Franconia.

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he came thus farre down with his armie from Alsatia, and made this bridge for the better conveighing of his Souldiers over the Rhene, to the end to skirmish with the Germans on the other side of the water: the other bridge was built by the Emperour Charlemaine in the year 813. he bestowed marvailous cost on this bridge, though it were made but of timber. For the workemen were ten whole yeares building of it; who compacted it together with such admirable strength, that it was thought it would have lasted for ever. But in the yeare of our Lord 823. even in the moneth of May, it hapned by a very dismall chance to be utterly consumed with fire, the raging furie whereof [p. 554.] wasted that in the space of three houres, which ten yeares labour with infinite cost did scarce joyne together. As for great persons that ended their lives in this City I have read of foure especially of eminent marke. The first was that famous Roman Emperour Alexander Severus, who by the meanes of one Maximinus a Thracian Captaine that succeeded him afterward in the Empire, was here most cruelly slaine by a company of seditious souldiers that he appointed for the same purpose, even after he had lived nine and twenty yeares, three moneths and seven daies. His death was the more memorable because the historians write that he died the very same day that Alexander the Great did, which was the eight and twentieth of Julie, being the day of his nativity also. The second was that vertuous Lady Mammea mother to the foresaid Emperour, and Aunt to that vicious Emperour Heliogabalus, who was slaine here at the same time with her sonne. The third an Emperesse, whose name was Fastrada, the fourth wife of the Emperour Charlemaine, of whom I have made mention before in my Observations of Wormes. In this City shee was buried in the year 792. in the Church of St. Albanus. Also in the same Church is shewed the monument of Ludolphus Duke of Suevia, the eldest sonne of the Emperour Otho surnamed the Great, by his first wife Edith an English Lady. This Ludolphus died a naturall death in Lombardie after he had gotten the victory

*The Roman
Emperor
Severus.*

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[p. 555.]
*Saints and
martyrs.*

of King Berengarius the third of that name, being sent against him by his father Otho. But his body was afterward brought to this City of Mentz by the meanes of his brother William Bishop thereof. Ludovicus Pius the first Emperour of that name, and the sonne of the Emperor Charlemaine, died in this City in the threescore and fourth yeare of his age, after he had reigned seven and twenty yeares: but his body was afterward buried in the City of Mentz neare his mother Hildegardis. Likewise many of Gods Saints and holy Martyrs of the Church have beene crowned in this City with the crowne of martyrdom. But the chieftest of all was the foresaid Albanus, who being a Grecian borne was expelled out of his native City Philippi of Greece (unto the inhabitants whereof St. Paul wrote his Epistle) by certaine Heretiques of his country in the yeare 425. and shortly after arrived at this City of Mentz, together with one of his countrymen called Theonestus, where at length he suffered death for the Gospels sake, and was buried in a part of the city, where there was a Church erected afterward to the honour of his name. In which the body of the foresaid Empresse Fastrada doth lie interred.

Pope Joan.

One thing that is very memorable I will not omit in the discourse of this famous City of Mentz, that it gave the first vitall light to that learned and Rhetoricall Shee-Pope Joane, where after shee had sate two yeares in the Popedome, immediately after Leo the fourth, she died in child-birth. For it is most certaine that shee was borne in this place, being confirmed by the authority of many learned and ancient authours, though Onuphrius Panunius an Augustinian Frier of Verona, and some of the Patriarches of the Jesuiticall societie have of late yeares gone about to prove the contrary.

*Julius Cæsar's
conquest of
Gallicum
Ittus.*

Julius Cæsar having conquered all the Cities on this side of the Rhene which was in his time called Gallicum littus, the shore of Gallia, &c. planted garrisons in each of them as I have already said, for the better fortification of the place, and to keepe the bordering people living in

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the same territorie in awe and subjection of the Romans. For which cause he assigned Lieutenants called in Latin Proefecti, to all the principall Cities and Townes that he had conquered. But him that he appointed Governour of this City he placed in a more eminent degree of dignity then the rest. For he intitled him Dux Moguntinus, as I have before written in my Observations both of Strasbourg and Wormes. So that all the other inferiour Prefects were altogether subject to his becke. And of those Prefects there were ten severall persons that resided in as many distinct places for the defence of the country. Whereof the chieftest was commorant at Strasbourg, as I have before said. The second at a place called Seltz. The third at Zabern in Alsatia where the Bishop of Strasbourg doth commonly keepe his residence. The fourth at Altrip not farre from Spira. The fifth at Wissenburg. The sixth at Wormes. The seventh at Bing. The eight at Boppard. The ninth at Confluence. The tenth and last at Andernach. The authority of all these inferiour Lieutenants was confined within those limits, that they had not the power to attempt any matter of moment without the leave of the Moguntine Marshall or Lieutenant whom they acknowledged for their Generall Captaine. Also every one of them had a complet legion assigned him for the defence of the place, which how much it containeth I have before mentioned in my notes of Lyons. Two principall Marshals or Lieutenants of the Romans that made their residence in this city I will briefly mention, because they were men of great eminency, and much celebrated by the ancient Roman historiographers. The first was Flavius Vespasianus, the same that was afterward Emperour, and the successor of Vitellius. Here he resided in the time of the Emperour Claudius as I take it. The second was Rufus Virginius, a man much mentioned by Cornelius Tacitus. This Virginius is the same that with Julius Vindex Captaine of the Roman legions in France, and Sergius Galba (afterward Emperour) of those in Spaine made an insurrection against the Emperour Nero,

[p. 556.]
*Roman
prefects.*

*Two eminent
Roman
lieutenants.*

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[p. 557.]

the newes whereof drove him to that pittifull exigent that he was faine to cut his owne throate. But how long this City was swayed by a Roman Marshall after the time of Julius Cæsar, truly I do not certainly know, howbeit I conjecture that it was subject to the Romans as long as the other Cities in the same banke of the Rhene, as Strasbourg, Wormes, &c. even till the time of the Hunnicall King Attila, which being then expugned by his hostile sword, and consumed to dust and ashes by his incendiarie souldiers, it was afterward most sumptuously reedified by Dagobert King of France, remaining for the space of many yeares under the dominion of the French Kings, till at last having shaken off the yoke of forraine Lords, it was wholly subject to their Archbishop, who is at this day the soveraigne Prince and Lord of Mentz, which City doth professe the same religion that he himselfe doth, which is that of the Church of Rome.

Thus much of Mentz.

River Maine.

I Was imbarked at Mentz the thirteenth of September being Munday, about seven of the clocke in the morning, and passed downe the goodly river Mœnus, which at Mentz doth mingle it selfe with the Rhene till I came to a towne within foure miles of Frankford where I arrived, and from thence performed the rest of my journey by land, and came to the Citie of Frankford which is sixteene miles from Mentz, about five of the clocke in the afternoone. But before I begin to write any thing of Franckford, I will make some further mention of the river Mœnus, and of such things as I observed betwixt Mentz and Franckford. This Mœnus which heretofore was otherwise called Mogonus, is a very faire navigable river, in some places almost as broad as the Rhene at Mentz. It is commonly esteemed the fourth river of Germany, and is in the catalogue of the Germane rivers ranked next to the Neccar that runneth by Heidelberg. It riseth in the countrie of Voilandia which confineth upon Saxonie, even a little beyond the Citie of Bamberga, and so rowling

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along with a great company of crooked windings (not much [P. 558.] unlike to the noble Asiaticke river Mæander so celebrated by the ancient Poets for his often turnings) through the territory of Franconia, and entertaining these three rivers more, the Pegnetius at Norimberg, the Tuberus at Rotenburg a Citie of the foresaid Franconia, and the Mimlingus (all which doe issue out of the forrest Ottonica that I have before named in my discourse of Heidelberg;) at last it joyneth with the Rhene, right opposite to the city of Mentz as I have already said. I have read foure Greeke verses of Philip Melancthon with a translation of the same into as many Latine, which he once made in a very conceited and wittie veine upon the five letters of the name of the river Mœnus, which according to a pretty kind of hieroglyphicall manner he hath so finely contrived, that the five letters (but as they are the elements of the Greeke alphabet, not as Latine characters) doe expresse the full number of the daies of the yeare. I have therefore thought good to mention those verses in this place, since this present discourse of the Mœnus doth minister this occasion unto me: because I thinke they will be very acceptable to the learned reader. The learned reader I say, but not to the unlearned. For indeed he must have both learning and a good capacity that shall rightly conceive the meaning of them. Truly the elegancy of them in my poore judgement is such, that for mine owne part I will boldly say they do expresse the most ingenious conceit that ever I read in my life. In so much that the first time I saw them, I did even hugge them with a great applause. Whatsoever thou art that dost applaud elegancies, judiciously reade these verses, and then I thinke thou wilt say they are worthy to be placed in the very front of thy index of elegant conceits. Without any longer preambles I present unto thee the verses themselves, even these.

*Melancthon's
verses on the
River Maine.*

Ἐξῶχα τῶν ἄλλων τὰς φοίβου Φράγκε πορείας
μάνθανε, οὐρανίους καὶ θεοῦ ἔργα φοράς.
Ὅτι ττι ἔτους συνόλου ἔλκει πόσα ἡματα κύκλος,
τοῦ ποτάμου φράζει τοῖνομα ὑμαδεπου.

[P. 559.]

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The Latine translation is this.

Discite præcipuè solis motumque viasque,
 Vos quibus est patrium Francica terra solum.
 Namque dies totus quot traxerit ambitus anni,
 Id fluvii vestri vox benè nota sonat.

*Solving of
 the conceit.*

Now the whole pith and marrow of the conceit doth consist in the resolving of the five letters of the word *Menus. For if thou apply every letter of it as one of the Greeke Alphabet unto those numerall figures that the same Greeke letters do expresse, then thou shalt presently apprehend the conceit, and must needs praise it for a passing witty invention. Therefore thou must thus resolve the letters :

M	40
E	5
N	50
O	70
Σ	200

The totall number doth make up the exact summe of all
 the daies in the yeare, even
 365.

*Sundry
 travellers.*
 [p. 560.]

Now I will returne againe to my liquid journey betwixt Mentz and Franckford upon the river Mœnus. The barke wherein I was carried contained a strange miscellany of people of sundry nations at that time, whose languages were (I thinke) a quarter as much confounded as theirs were in ancient times at that famous confusion of Babel. For in this barke there were some few of every principall nation of Christendome travelling towards Frankford Mart that began the day before. Amongst the rest, one of them was borne in the country of Lithuania that adjoyneth to a part of Poland, a passing sweet scholler, and a traveller that had lately lived in the University of Monachium commonly called Mynichin in Bavaria, a man that yeilded

* Though the word be Mœnus with æ dipthong; yet here he doth write it Menus, eliding the dipthong. For otherwise the conceit will not hold.

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singular delight unto me by his variable discourse seasoned with much polite learning. On both sides of the Mœnus I observed a very fat soile, and two sumptuous palaces. *Sumptuous palaces.* Whereof one that I saw on the right hand, situate alone by it selfe in a very spacious and pleasant meadow, was the most Princely and royall building that I saw in Germany, saving the Pfaltzgraves of Rhene in the citie of Heidelberg. For this was a seat well beseeeming an Emperours Court; and the situation so sweet and delectable that it seemed to me to stand in a second garden of Eden. This one place doth sufficiently confirme the truth of Kirchners elegant agnomination in his Oration of the praise of Germany, that the Mœne will yeeld as great amenity as the Po of Italy, or any other forraine river. The name of the place is Kelsterbach. *Kelsterbach.* Heretofore the Landgrave of Hassia was Lord of it. But I understood that he hath sold it within these few yeares to a certaine Germane Prince. The other Palace stood in a certaine towne on the left hand of the Mœnus about foure miles on this side Franckford, and belongeth to the Archbishop of Mentz; but that is much inferiour to this. A little on this side the townes end of Franckford I observed a most rufull spectacle that strooke a certaine horreur into me, and so I thinke did into the hearts of most other relenting travellers that passed that way: the bodies of sixteene men hanging upon a great stonie gallowes hard by the high way side, supported with many great stony pillars. *A rueful sight.*

My Observations of Franckford.

[p. 561.]

Julius Cæsar Scaliger hath written these verses upon Franckford.

Multa laboratis debet Franckfordia sulcis:
 Multa racemiferis vinea culta jugis.
 Quid referam, quanta & quæ convexere metalla?
 Quæ Mars bellipotens, quæ petit alma Ceres?
 Hùc Italus patriis miratur partibus orbem,
 Advectum hùc stupuit Gallica magna suum.

*Scaliger's
 verses on
 Frankfort.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

Hic Oriens, hic terra nobis comperta sub astris
 Agnoscit Genii semina plena sui.
 Nec tamen in brutis sola hæc commercia rebus:
 Hic animi æternæ sed cumulantur opes.
 Quod si res paucas operosa est dicere merces:
 Non magis est, cunctas res operosa dare?

*Territory and
 situation of
 Frankfort.*

[p. 562.]

*City divided
 into two parts.*

This City is commonly called Franckfort am Mayn, that is, Franckford situate by the river Mœnus. For they give that addition to the name to the end to make a difference betwixt this Citie, and another of the same name in the dominion of the Marquesse of Brandenburg, situate by the river Odera that is famous for her Universitie. The Territory wherein it standeth is called Franconia aliàs Francia Orientalis, situate in the very meditullium or heart of all Germany, at the farthest edge whereof Franckford standeth. The situation of it is pleasant. For it is seated in a spacious plaine that yeeldeth notable abundance, yea a very Cornucopia of all necessary commodities. The Citie was first called Helenopolis from Queene Helena an English woman borne, and the mother of Constantine the Great. But in processe of time the denomination was changed from Helenopolis to the present name Francofurtum, which is derived from Francus the name of a Prince who was the sonne of Marcomirus King of the country of Franconia, wherein (as I have already said) Franckford standeth. It is distinguished by the river Mœnus into two parts, the greater and the lesser. The lesser is called Saxenhausen, that is, the houses of the Saxons. Againe, these two are joined together by a very faire bridge built all with stone, and supported with a dozen goodly stony pillers each couple making a faire arch. Though the city be divided into two parts, yet the government is all one, and they are governed by one Senate. The walles that do inviron the citie, are built with such admirable strength, beeing compacted all of hard stone, and beautified with a great company of towers, strong bulwarks, and faire gatehouses, that they yeeld a

OBSERVATIONS OF FRANKFORT

most singular grace to the city. Also the same walles are inclosed with deepe trenches and moates. The principall Church of the city, which was built by Pipin King of France (as Munster affirmeth) who dedicated it to the honour of our Saviour, though it bee now called Saint Bartholmewes Church, doth present a goodly shew a farre off. Yet the inward matter of the Church is but ordinarie, and differeth but little from other colledge Churches of Germany.

There are two things which make this citie famous over all Europe. The one the election of the King of the Romanes, the other the two noble fayres kept heere twice a yeare, which are called the Martes of Franckford. As for the election, Charles the fourth Emperour of that name established a decree for the perpetuall choosing of the King of the Romanes in this citie about the yeare 1350. which he confirmed with his golden seale of armes. Before which time the place of the election was uncertaine. For it was sometimes at Mentz, sometimes at Hagenaw, sometimes also at Franckford, and elsewhere, according to the discretion of the Elector Princes. By the King of the Romanes I meane him that either in the life of the Emperour which is in possession of the Empire, or shortly after his death, is chosen for his successor by the Elector Princes; which title the chosen Prince doth retaine till he be afterward confirmed and crowned by the Pope. And after his coronation that title being abolished, he is stiled Emperour Augustus. The first institution of this custome is attributed to Otho the third German Emperour of that name, who being in the city of Rome about the yeare of our Lord 1000. after he had punished those two famous rebels, Pope John the eighteenth, and Crescentius Consull of the City, ordained it for a perpetuall decree by the consent of Pope Gregory the fifth, that hee which should be successour in the Empire, should be intituled King of the Romanes untill by his coronation hee were throughly inaugurated into the Empire.

*Election of the
Emperor of the
Romans.*

[p. 563.]

The first that was chosen King of the Romanes was

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*Henry II. the
first Roman
Emperor
chosen at
Frankfort.*

Henry the second surnamed Sanctus. This constitution of Charles the fourth hath remained inviolable ever since his time for the space of two hundred and fifty yeares. For there was never King of the Romanes chosen in any place since his death but onely in Franckford. Munster maketh mention of a certaine custome observed in this City, as a lawe at the time of the Electors dissention about the election of the King of the Romanes; which is this: when the Elector Princes cannot agree, one of the competitors that are named Kings of the Romanes, is to lie in armes neere the city of Franckford with an army of men for the space of halfe a moneth, to the end to skirmish with his competitor; and if he getteth the victory in battel, or by other peaceable meanes doth grow to a composition with his adversarie, then hee is admitted within the gates of the citie, and saluted King of the Romanes, not else. Experience of this hath bene made betwixt Henry Landgrave of Thuringia and Conrade the sonne of Frederick the second. And also betwixt Ludovicus the Bavarian, and Frederick of Austria. As for the Fayre it is esteemed, and so indeed is the richest meeting of any place of Christendome, which continueth 14 daies together, and is kept in the moneth of March for the Spring, and in September for the Autumne. This Autumnall Mart it was my chance to see. Where I met my thrise-honourable countryman the Earle of Essex, after he had travelled in divers places of France, Switzerland, and some parts of high Germany. The riches I observed at this Mart were most infinite, especially in one place called Under Den Roemer, where the Goldsmithes kept their shoppes, which made the most glorious shew that ever I saw in my life, especially some of the Citie of Norimberg. This place is divided into divers other roomes that have a great many partitions assigned unto Mercers and such like artificers, for the exposing of their wares. The wealth that I sawe here was incredible, so great that it was impossible for a man to conceive it in his minde that hath not first scene it with

[p. 564.]
*The fairs of
Frankfort.*

*Goldsmiths'
work.*

OBSERVATIONS OF FRANKFORT

his bodily eies. The goodliest shew of ware that I sawe in all Franckford saving that of the Goldsmithes, was made by an Englishman one Thomas Sackfield a Dorsetshire-man, once a servant of my father, who went out of England but in a meane estate, but after he had spent a few yeares at the Duke of Brunswicks Court, hee so inriched himselfe of late, that his glittering shewe of ware in Franckford did farre excell all the Dutchmen, French, Italians, or whomsoever else. This place is much frequented during the whole time of the Mart with many eminent and princely persons. There I saw the Earle of Sconenberg one of the most potent Earles of all Germany. For his yearly revenues are (as I heard) about forty thousand pound sterling. Also I sawe many other Earles and some Pfaltz-graves: the number of whome is much multiplied (I understand) in Germany. The reason whereof is because if any Landgrave, Pfaltzgrave, or Earle, hath any sonnes, all of them more or lesse do share in dignity. For all the Landgraves sons if he hath ten or twenty, are Landgraves as well as himselfe. The like doth happen to the Pfaltz-graves, Earles &c. But although their dignity be equall, yet their estates are very unequall. For it falleth out very often that the eldest brother hath almost al, and many of the younger brothers but small meanes of maintenance.

A goodly shew by an Englishman

Many noblemen in Germany.

[p. 565.]

After this I went to the Bookesellers streete where I saw such infinite abundance of bookes, that I greatly admired it. For this street farre excelleth Paules Church-yard in London, Saint James streete in Paris, the Merceria of Venice, and all whatsoever else that I sawe in my travels. In so much that it seemeth to be a very epitome of all the principall Libraries of Europe. Neither is that streete famous for selling bookes onely, and that of all manner of artes and disciplines whatsoever, but also for printing of them. For this city hath so flourished within these fewe yeares in the art of printing, that it is not inferiour in that respect to any city in Christendome, no not to Basil it selfe which I have before so much commended for the excellency of that art. Likewise I visited divers Cloysters

Street of the bookellers.

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full of wares and notable commodities, especially the Cloyster of Saint Bartholmewes Church; where amongst other things I saw a world of excellent pictures, inventions of singular curiosity, whereof most were religious, and such as tended to mortification. Moreover I saw their Exchange neere to the place before mentioned called Under Den Roemer. This is nothing like to ours in London, the Rialto of Venice, or that which I saw afterward at Middleborough in Zealand. For it is nothing but a part of the streete, under the open ayre. Here I observed a frequent concurse of wealthy Merchants from all the famousest regions of Christendome. I noted a thing in this fayre that I never did before in any place. Every man selleth his ware in his owne house, except forreners and those that hire shoppes in the Burse. So that there is no common place either in the streetes or in any open yard or field (as I observed at the Fayre of Bergamo in Italie and in all other places) but only within the compasse of their owne private houses. Which maketh the Fayre seeme but little, though indeed it be very great. I have read that this City was once deprived of their Fayre by the Emperour Charles the fourth, about some two hundred and fifty yeares since, who for a certaine grudge that he bare to the Franckfordians by reason that they entertayned his adversary Gunterus Earle of Schwartzenburg within the City, and proclaimed him King of the Romanes, tooke away the Fayre from Franckford, and removed it to Mentz; but being afterward reconciled to the City, he restored it againe to them.

*The
Exchange.*

[p. 566.]

*A strange
custom.*

I observed no monuments of any note in this City. Though in St. Bartholmewes Church (as a learned man told me after I was gone from Franckford) I might have seene the monument of the foresaid Earle Gunterus, who was competitor with the said Charles the fourth for the Empire, and afterward King of the Romans. For he died in this City being poysoned by a physition, after he had reigned sixe moneths, and was finally buried in the said Church. Here also died Ludovicus surnamed Germanicus for that

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he was King of Germanie, the third sonne of the Emperour Ludovicus Pius by his first wife Irmengardis, in the yeare of his age threescore and ten, of the Lord 876. But he was not buried here. For his body was afterward carryed by his sonne Ludovicus the third to a place in the territorie of the Wormacians called Laureacum. I went to the Monasterie of the Dominican Friers because I heard that there were certaine monuments and curious rarities to be seene amongst them, but they were so unsociable and precise, that they would not affoord accesse to any strangers at the time of the Mart. *Unsociable friars.*

The religion of this City is both Protestant and Papistcall; the Protestants professe Luthers doctrine. The principall Church which is dedicated to St. Barthelmew belongeth to the Papists, most of the other to the Protestants, saving the Churches of Monasteries. [p. 567.]

I received a speciall kindnesse in this City of an English Gentleman, with the commemoration of whose name I will finish my Observations of Franckford, even Mr. Thomas Row the eldest sonne of Sir Henry Row, that was Lord Maior of London about two yeares since. Truly this Gentleman did me such a singular courtesie there, that he hath perpetually obliged me unto him all the dayes of my life. *Mr. Thomas Row.*

Thus much of Franckford.

HAVING spent two whole daies in Franckford, Wednesday and Thursday, I departed thence the sixteenth day of September being Friday, about ten of the clocke in the morning, and travelled by land to Mentz whither I came by sixe of the clocke in the afternoone. This journey was sixteene miles. I remained that night in Mentz. And whereas I meant to have gone the next morning to Ingelheim Court sixteene miles from Mentz to have seene the place where the Emperour Charles the Great was borne, and that magnificent Palace which he built there, wherein he sometimes kept his Imperiall Court, and which is yet shewed to this day; certayne Gentlemen *Ingelheim Court.*

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of Colen craved my company in a boate downe the Rhene towards Colen. Whereupon I committed my selfe to the water the same morning being Saturday and the seventeenth of September, about eight of the clocke, and came to the City of Boppard, which is thirty miles beyond it, about eight of the clocke in the evening.

[p. 568.] My Observations betwixt Mentz and Boppard.

*A serious
examination.*

Shortly after I had passed beyond Mentz, when I beganne to observe divers strong Townes and Castles situate hard by the Rhene, and more upon the left banke in that part of Germanie, which was in the time of the Roman Empire reckoned a member of Gallia, then upon the opposite shore; I entred into a serious kinde of examination of my selfe, how it came to passe that one banke of the Rhene was exceedingly planted with townes and fortresses, and the other very slenderly. And to the end I might be the better resolved in the matter, I asked a learned Gentleman in my boate that was a Senator of Colen, what was the reason that the left banke of the Rhene was more frequently inhabited then the other. Who answered me in that manner as gave me no full satisfaction. At last, after I had ruminated long upon the matter, I called to my remembrance the warres that Julius Cæsar waged with the ancient Germans, and did quickly satisfie my owne selfe without any further inquisition. For I conjectured that many of these Townes and Castels were built by the Romans, at what time they fortified that tract of the Rhene with presidiarie souldiers for the better defence of their Provinces against the violent excursions of the Germans, that bordered neare unto them upon the adverse banke. Neither was my conjecture vaine. For this is most true, and confirmed by the irrefragable authority of many ancient and authenticke historiographers, that many of these places were built by the Romans themselves, shortly after Cæsar had conquered Gallia. This is the reason that there are so many magnificent and ancient Cities on the left banke of that long

*Many cities
on the left
bank of the
Rhine.*

OBSERVATIONS OF BINGEN

tract betwixt Basil and Colen. Namely Strasbourg, Spira, Wormes, Mentz, Bing, Boppard, Confluence, and Bonna. But on the other side I saw no City or Towne of any note, but only Brisac a little from Basil, and yet that was but a meane thing in comparison of some of these. The like whereof I have heard is to be observed in one of the bankes of the Danubius betwixt the place of the rising thereof and Hungarie. In which banke there are many stately Cities built, as Patavia, Ratisbona, and divers others. But on the opposite banke there are no ancient Cities or Citadels to be seene. The reason is, because the Romans durst not raise any on that side for feare of the sudden invasion of the Germans that dwelt neare at hand. [p. 569.]

I observed many custome Townes betwixt Mentz and Colen, which are in number eleven. They belong to divers Princes Spirituall and Temporall, who receive a great yearlie revenue by them. All passengers whatsoever they are, noble or ignoble, must arrive in each of these places, and stay a while till the boatenmen hath paid custome for his passage. To the passengér it is no charge at all, but only to the master of the boate. If any should dare in a resolute and wilfull humour to passe by any of these places, and not pay the stinted summe of money, the Publicans that sit at the receipt of custome, will presently discharge (as I heard) a peece of Ordinance at them, and make them an example to all after-commers. Richard one of our English Kings did once very graciously abolish all these tolles and taxations by water, to the great benefit of the Germans and al other passengers, when he kept his Court in the City of Wormes, after he was elected King of the Romans by the Elector Princes, as I have before mentioned in my Observations of that City. Which thing purchased him the great love and good will of the people for that little time that he lived in Germanie. *Custom towns.*

The first of these townes where we arrived was Bing, a place of great antiquitie, in Latine Bingium, that belongeth to the Archbishop of Mentz, and professeth the Popish religion. At this towne there is a river called Naha *Bingen.* [p. 570.]

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that infuseth it selfe into the Rhene, where they both do make a confluent. This is one of the garrison townes that I have before mentioned, that were subject to the Marshall of Mentz, where there lay a company of presidiarie souldiers with a Roman Prefect, by the appointment of Julius Cæsar, for the defence of that limit against the Germanes. There are three things that have much famoused this towne. The first the death of Drusus Nero, whom I have before mentioned. The second the Nunne Hildegardis that once lived there. The third a tower standing in the Rhene, whereof anon I wil write a notable historie. About the death of Drusus the historians do much differ. For some report that he was slaine by the Germanes, sitting upon his horse. Others, that he perished by a fall from his horse. Which of these histories is truest both of the place and manner of his death, seeing I finde difference amongst the historiographers, I will not certainly affirme, but leave it to the judgement of the learned that are more expert in the Romane histories then my selfe. But surely for mine owne parte I am drawn by certain conjectures to beleewe that he died at this towne. Amongst other reasons this is one: because there is a certaine fountaine shewed to this day neare to this towne (as Munster writeth) that is called Druselbrun, that is, the fountaine of Drusus, as having his denomination from the foresaid Drusus that died here. As for the Nunne Hildegardis, she lived here about the yeare of our Lord 1180, as Gesner writeth, and was of the order of St. Bennet, even in the time of St. Bernard Abbot of Clavallis; betwixt whom there was great friendship, as it appeareth by their mutuall Epistles that they wrote to each other, which are yet extant in the works of St. Bernard. Truly there are very admirable matters written of this woman by the historians. For it is reported that she was often rapt in the midst of her sleepe with certaine enthusiasmes, that is, divine inspirations, whereby she learned the Latine tongue after a most miraculous manner without any teacher. A thing that will seeme

*Death of
Drusus Nero.*

S. Hildegard.

[p. 571.]

OBSERVATIONS OF BINGEN

unto many readers a meere paradoxe, but certainly for my owne part I beleeeve it to be true. For I receive it from the authority of a very grave writer Sebastian Munster. Besides she was esteemed a great prophetesse in that age. And she wrote many treatises both in prose and verse: as the life of St. Rupertus the Confessor; the life of St. Disibodus Bishop: 135 severall Epistles, besides many other things that are mentioned by Gesner in the catalogue of her works. But the third thing that is reported of this towne is a thing passing memorable and very worthy the observation. Such a wondrous and rare accident as I never read or heard of the like before. Therefore I will relate it in this place out of Munster for one of the most notable examples of Gods justice that ever was extant in the whole world since the first creation thereof. It hapned in the year 914 that there was an exceeding famine in Germany, at what time Otho surnamed the Great was Emperour, and one Hatto once Abbot of Fulda was Archbishop of Mentz, of the Bishops after Crescens or Crescentius the two and thirtieth, of the Archbishops after St. Bonifacius the thirteenth. This Hatto in the time of this great famine before mentioned, when he saw the poore people of the country exceedingly oppressed with famine, assembled a great company of them together into a barne, and like a most accursed & merciless caitiffe burnt up those poore innocent soules, that were so farre from doubting any such matter, that they rather hoped to have received some comfort and reliefe at his hands. The reason that moved the Prelate to commit that execrable impiety, was because he thought that the famine would the sooner cease, if those unprofitable beggars that consumed more bread then they were worthy to eate, were dispatched out of the world. For he said that these poore folkes were like to mice, that were good for nothing but to devoure corne. But Almighty God the just revenger of the poore folks quarrel did not long suffer this hainous tyranny, this most detestable fact unpunished. For he mustred up an army of mice against the Archbishop, and sent them to persecute

*Archbishop
Hatto.*

[p. 572.]

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*His miserable
end.*

him as his furious Alastors, so that they afflicted him both day and night, and would not suffer him to take his rest in any place. Whereupon the Prelate thinking that he should be secure from the injury of mice if he were in a certaine tower that standeth in the Rhene neere to the towne, betooke himself unto the said tower as to a safe refuge and sanctuary from his enemies, and locked himselfe in. But the innumerable troupes of mice continually chaced him very eagerly, and swumme unto him upon the top of the water to execute the just judgement of God, and so at last he was most miserably devoured by those silly creatures; who pursued him with such bitter hostility, that it is recorded they scraped & gnawed off his very name from the walles and tapestry wherein it was written, after they had so cruelly devoured his bodie. Wherefore the tower in which he was eaten up by the mice is shewed to this day for a perpetuall monument to al succeeding ages of the barbarous and inhumane tyranny of that impious prelate, being situate in a little greene Iland in the midst of the Rhene neere to this towne of Bing, and is commonly called in the Germane tongue the Mowse turn.

*A multitude of
castles on the
hills.*

[p. 573.]

After I was a little past Bing, even about the west end of the towne, I observed that upon the sides of the Rhene, which I did not perceive before in any other part of Germany. For both sides of the river were inclosed with steepe rocky mountaines that ranne on a great way in length as farre as the towne of Bonna, which is a little on this side Colen, even for the space of fiftie miles at the least, upon the tops of which mountaines I saw an exceeding multitude of Towers, Castels, and Citadels on both sides, which belong unto those Princes in whose territories they stand, being built for the better fortification of those frontier parts of their Princedomes. Some of them seeme to be of that antiquitie that I am perswaded they were built by the ancient Romans, especially those of that shore which was heretofore esteemed a part of Gallia. Also I perceived that these mountaines doe hemme in the Rhene in a farre straighter compasse, then before I came thither,

OBSERVATIONS OF BACHARACH

even almost by halfe. For it is in divers places so narrow betwixt the rocks that a man may easily cast over a stone from one banke to the other, as a certaine Germane told me that passed in the same boate with me. But afterward when I came to Bonna, I observed that those hils did desinere in planiciem, which plaine did continue from thenceforth till I came to the farthest bound of my journey upon the Rhene in the Netherlands. None of these rocks could I perceive in that whole tract betwix Basil and Strasbourg, saving one upon the which the towne of Brisac is situate on the right hand of the Rhene; but a pleasant plaine on both sides which I heard extended it selfe as farre as Mentz, and from Mentz likewise the plaine continueth even to the towns end of Bing, and then (as I have said) beginne those steepe rockie mountaines.

There is a very strange custome observed amongst the Germanes as they passe in their boates betwixt Mentz and Colen, and so likewise betwixt Colen and the lower parts of the Netherlands. Every man whatsoever he be poore or rich, shall labour hard when it commeth to his turne, except he doth either by friendship or some small summe of money redeeme his labour. For their custome is that the passengers must exercise themselves with oares and rowing alternis vicibus, a couple together. So that the master of the boate (who me thinks in honestie ought either to doe it himselfe, or to procure some others to do it for him) never roweth but when his turne commeth. This exercise both for recreation and health sake I confesse is very convenient for man. But to be tied unto it by way of a strict necessity when one payeth well for his passage, was a thing that did not a little distaste my humour.

A hard custome.

[p. 574.]

The next custome Towne that we arrived at is called Bacchara, which is in the dominion of the Pfaltzgrave of Rhene, and situate on the same left banke of the Rhene; a place as famous in Germanie for her generose wines growen upon the hill of Furstenberg neare unto it, as the valley Tellina is in the Grisons country, Falernus in Campania, or Chios in Greece. It seemeth by the name to

*Wines of
Furstenberg.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

be a towne of great antiquity, and to have beene built in the time of Gentilisme. For some make the etymologie of the name to be quasi Bacchi ara, the Altar of Bacchus. Because that drunken God Bacchus had Altars erected unto him in this place in time of the Pagan idolatrie. Others derive it from Bacchus only, which by a Rhetorical figure called metonymia doth signifie wine. The reason of this derivation is because this towne doth yeeld most excellent wine as I have already said. The religion of the towne is Protestant.

Gaub.

The third telonium is called Cuve which belongeth to the Pfaltzgrave also. This Towne is situate on the opposite banke, and is very memorable for one thing, which is a certaine Castell (whereof I have before made mention in my Observations of Heidelberg) situate in the middle of the Rhene called Pfaltz, which signifieth a Palace, wherehence commeth the word Pfaltzgrave (otherwise commonly called Palsgrave) one of the most eminent and Princely titles of the Count Palatine of Rhene. This towne professeth the Protestant religion also.

Ober Wesel.

[p. 575.]

A little beyond Cuve we passed by the elegant little City of higher Wesel, in Latin Wesalia superior, but commonly called Ober Wesel for distinction sake betwixt that and the lower Wesel in Cleveland. This towne is situate on the left banke of the Rhene, and belongeth to the Archbishop of Trevirs the third spiritual Elector of the Empire, who hath had the dominion of Wesel these many yeares, even since the time of Henry the seventh Emperour of that name, by whom it was morgaged to the Archbishopricke of Trevirs, for a certaine summe of money, and never since redeemed. It is strongly walled and beautified with many faire Towers built on the walles. The religion of it is Popish. Much is this towne spoken off for the martyrdome of a yong child in the same called Wernerus, of the age of seven yeares, in the yeare 1287. For it is written that the same Wernerus was in the same yeare upon the thirteenth day of May most cruelly

*A child
martyr.*

OBSERVATIONS OF OBER WESEL

martyred by the barbarous Jewes, in this manner: They tied him to a certaine wooden pillar in a low vault under the ground, and whipped him so bitterly, that the poore innocent child died with it. After they had thus handled him they conveighed away his corps, and buried it under a certaine hedge where brambles and thornes grew, but being afterward casually found out by some of the townesfolke of Wesel, it was therehence translated to a place called Bavaricum, where they built a church to almighty God in memory of that punie Martyr, & it is called by the name of Wernerus Church at this day. As for the wooden pillar whereunto they tyed him when they scourged him to death, it was afterward removed to an hospitall Church of Wesel neare to the Rhene, where they erected it at the toppe of the high Altar, and is there shewed to this day for a monument of that Jewish cruelty. In this towne was borne that famous Divine * Joannes de Wasalia, mentioned by Matthias Illyricus in his tract intituled *Catalogus testium Veritatis, qui ante Lutheri tempora Antichristo reclamarunt*. For this Joannes in the middest of the darknesse of Poperie gave a little glimpse of light in Christs Church, though it was greatly obscured and suppressed by the iniquity of the times wherein he lived.

When we were passed Wesel we came to another custome Towne situate on the same banke of the Rhene, which was the fourth. The name of it is St. Gewere, a Protestant towne, and it standeth in that territory whose inhabitants were in former times called † Catti, a very warlike people much mentioned by Cornelius Tacitus and other writers of the Roman histories; but now it hath the name of Hassia, which is a Landgraviat subject to the

* But I will not confidently affirme that hee was borne in this towne. But either in this or the Lower Wesel in Cleve-land I know he was borne.

† From this word commeth Cattinelnbogen the ancient name of a Towne in Hassia wherhence the Landgrave deriveth one of his Princely titles.

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renowned Prince Maurice the present Landgrave of the Country. To him doth this custome towne belong. It hath the denomination of St. Gewere from a certaine holy man called Goarus (for the Latin name of the towne is Sanctus Goarus) that came hither out of Aquitanie in the time of the Emperour Mauricius, and lived in this place a holy and religious life.

*A cataract on
the Rhine.*

Here I observed a very violent source of the torrent of the Rhene, which commeth to passe by meanes of a swift cataract, that is, a fall of water from some uneven part of the streame. Also I heard that there is a deep gulfe, rapidus vortex in this place, which with a most incessant greedines swalloweth down the water by meanes of the manifold anfracts and intricate windings thereof, which continuall drinking up of the water is said to be the naturall cause of the great violence of the streame that appeareth more there then in other places. It is often observed that this place in the time of a raging tempest is so dangerous that no boates dare passe that way, or if any should by force of the storme be driven in against their willes, the passengers doe very hardly escape with their lives. This foresaid towne of St. Gewere doth not want the meanes to make it something memorable as well as the rest of the Rhenish townes, though in quantity it be inferiour unto all those that I have already named. For there is one thing in it that doth make it much spoken off, whereof I will report a merry and short historic. A little within the towne gate there hangeth an yron collar fastened in the wall with one linke, which is made fit to be put upon a mans neck without any manner of hurt to the party that weareth it, and they use first to conveigh it over the head, and so to the necke. This collar doth every stranger and freshman the first time that he passeth that way (according to an ancient custome observed amongst them) put upon his necke (at the least as the Gentlemen told me that went in my boate) which hee must weare so long standing till he hath redeemed himselfe with a competent measure of wine. And at the drinking of it there is as much jovialty

[P. 577.]

*A merry
custome for
strangers at
St. Goar.*

OBSERVATIONS OF ST. GOAR

and merriment as heart can conceive for the incorporating of a fresh novice into the fraternity of boone companions. And from thenceforth he is free from all such manner of exactions as long as he liveth. That this is true I know by mine owne experience. For I was contented for novelty sake to be their prisoner a litle while by wearing of the foresaid collar. This custome doth carry some kinde of affinity with certaine sociable ceremonies that wee have in a place of England which are performed by that most reverend Lord Ball of Bagshot in Hamptshire, who doth with many and indeed more solemne rites invest his Brothers of his unhallowed Chappell of Basingstone (as all our men of the westerne parts of England do know by deare experience to the smart of their purses) then these merry Burgomaisters of Saint Gewere use to doe. In this towne was I like to separate my selfe from my Moguntine company. For as soone as I heard that the towne did belong to the Landgrave of Hassia, the very name of that worthy Prince (whome for his admirable wisdomes they do not undeservedly stile with the title of the Solomon of Germany) did strike into mee such a longing desire to see his Court at Cassel, that I was with great difficulty withdrawne by the perswasions of my company from going thither. For he is a Prince of such rare and miraculous gifts of learning (the same whereof when I was in Germany did doctorum volitare per ora virorum, and exceedingly resounded farre and neare in the eares of all learned men) that next to my dread Sovereigne King, and his gracious son Prince Henry, the most unparalleled father and sonne of all the Christian world, I do most honour and reverence the memory of this learned and religious Prince. For his religion together with the same that is generally professed over his whole dominion, is altogether consonant to ours in England. And his learning is so rare (beeing confirmed by the testimonies of thousands of the learned sort) that he speaketh sixe or seven languages most elegantly, & his affection to Englishmen is so great, that no stranger of any part of Christendome can bee more welcome to him

*St. Goar
belongs to the
Landgrave of
Hesse.*

[p. 578.]

*A learned
Prince.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

then an Englishman. Although I say I was strooken with such a longing desire to see the Court of this most famous Prince (whome I have here obiter glaunched at with this exorbitant digression from my maine matter upon the occasion of arriving in a towne of his dominion) yet the opportunity of my German associats recalled me, and so after much Mercuriall and Joviall conversation in this Towne of Saint Gewere, we returned againe to our boate, and proceeded forward in our journey. A little beyond the west end of this town I observed a very beautiful and stately Castel, the fayrest of all that I sawe that day, situate upon a lofty hill which belongeth to the foresayd Landgrave also as well as the towne. At length about eight of the clocke at night we arrived at the towne of Boppard, as I have before said, and there reposed our selves till the next morning. This city of Boppard is situate upon the left banke of the Rhene, and was our fifth custome towne. This city is very ancient, for it was built in the time of Julius Cæsar, or (as I thinke) before. But this is certainly true, that it was in that time extant. For here lay an other Roman Prefect with a garrison of souldiers, one of the tenne subject to the Moguntine Marshall, as I have before said. The name of it in those daies was Bodobigra. As for this present name of Boppard, in Latin Boppardia, some write that it is so called quasi Bonport, which word signifieth a good or commodious haven Towne. I have read that it was once oppugned, and after the siege of a few daies taken by Richard one of our English Kings, because it made resistance against him when he came into Germanie after he was elected King of the Romanes. For in those daies it was an imperiall Citie, in regard whereof King Richard challenged it, & so it remained till the time of Henry the seventh, who morgaged it to the Archbishop of Trevirs for a summe of money, at the same time that he did upper Wesel. Ever since which time it hath bene subject to the dominion of the Archbishop of Trevirs, and professeth the same religion that he doth, which is that of the Church of Rome. I am sorry that I can speake no

Boppard.

[p. 579.]

*Boppard
captured by
King Richard
of England.*

OBSERVATIONS OF BOPPARD

more of this city, as of the monuments and antiquities thereof (for some I heard are there to be seene) which it was not possible for me to survay, because I came there late in the evening, and departed early the next day beeing Sunday and the eighteenth of September, about sixe of the clocke in the morning. The next Telonium that wee came unto was Lanstein the seventh in number, which is *Lanstein.* in the dominion of the Archbishop of Mentz, and of the Popish religion. This standeth in the left banke of the Rhene also. From thence we came to the Citie of Confluentia commonly called Cobolentz, on the left hand of the Rhene, which belongeth to the Archbishop of Trevirs; and hath her denomination from the Latin word confluerē, which signifieth to runne together, because in that place there is a confluent of two noble rivers, the Rhene and the Mosella. The later of them is called Obrinca by Ptole- *River Moselle.* mæus Alexandrinus. It riseth out of the country of Lingones in France, commonly called Langres, and runneth [p. 580.] by the Cities of Mentz and Trevirs, and washeth a great part of the Country that was heretofore called Austrasia, but now Lotharingia, from the Emperour Lotharius the first, who changed the name thereof, commonly Lorraine. I observed a fayre wooden bridge over this river at Confluence supported with thirteene arches. This City is not *Coblenz an* inferiour in antiquity to any other of these Rhenish Cities *ancient city.* or townes that I have named since I came from Mentz. For it flourished in the daies of Julius Cæsar, in whose time it was planted with a garrison of soldiers in the behalfe of the Romanes, and governed by one of the foresaid tenne Roman Prefects that were subject to the high Marshall of Mentz. I observed that this city is invironed with strong walles, fayrly adorned with pretty little Turrets, that do yeeld a very delicate shew. In this City was holden an Imperial Diet about the yeare of our Lord 1137. where most of the greatest Princes of Germany were assembled to choose Conrade the third that was Duke of Suevia, Emperour. The religion of it is Papisticall. Also there was shewed mee a very faire Monastery upon

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Castle of
Hammerstein.*

[p. 581.]

Andernach.

*Two great
battles.*

a hill neere the City, which is inhabited by a convent of Carthusian Monkes. Likewise on the other side of the river right opposite to the City, I saw a very strong and impregnable Castell called Hermenstein, situate upon a very eminent rocke. It belongeth to the Archbishop of Trevirs also, and is esteemed the strongest and greatest Castell of all Germany beyond all comparison. I heard that it is exceeding plentifully furnished with all manner of warlike munition, and continually kept by two hundred presidiary souldiers, which do most vigilantly gard it night and day, and are so carefull of it, that they will not give a stranger leave to come within it, though hee would give a great summe of money to see it. The eighth custome Towne is called Engers, which is subject to the Archbishop of Trevirs. The ninth Andernach situate upon the left side of the Rhene, a very ancient towne in the Diocesse of the Archbishop of Colen. For here resided another of the Roman Prefects in the time of Julius Cæsar, and was the place where the last of the tenne garrisons lay that were subject to the authority of the Moguntine Marshall. It was in former times called Antennacum. For so doth Ammianus Marcellinus that ancient Historiographer call it. For many hundred yeares agoe it suffered great dilapidations. But in the yeare 1120. it was very fairely re-edified by a certaine Archbishop of Colen who bestowed very great cost upon it. For besides the inward ornaments of the towne hee beautified it with strong walles, & built many fayre Towers in them, which do greatly grace the towne. An ornament that I much observed in these Rhenish Cities and townes betwixt Mentz and Colen. In this towne was that worthy man Joannes Guinterius borne, once publike professour of the Greeke tongue in the University of Strasbourg, as I have before mentioned in my discourse of that City. Neere this towne were fought two very great battels in the moneth of October anno 876, betwixt the Emperour Charles the second surnamed the Bald, and Lewes the second sonne of the elder brother, surnamed Germanicus, in which battel his Nephew

OBSERVATIONS OF ANDERNACH

won the honour of the field to his great glory, and did put the Emperour his Uncle to flight. The second was betwixt that victorious German Emperour Otho surnamed the Great, and Ebarhardus Duke of Franconia, wherein the Duke was slaine; and Gislebertus Duke of Lorraine, who married the Lady Gerbirga the Emperours eldest sister, and was confederated with the said Eberhardus, was drowned in the river Rhene but a little from the place where the battell was fought. Here the Emperour partly slue and partly tooke prisoners all those Earles and great Lordes that held with his enemies. This hapned about the yeare of our Lord 950. The tenth is called Lintz, [p. 582.] situate on the right banke of the Rhene, and in the Diocesse of the Archbishop of Colen, whose religion it professeth. This towne is famous for the residence of the Emperour Frederick the third, who did sometimes keepe his imperiall Court here, and at last died in this towne of a surfet by eating too many mellons, upon the nineteenth day of August in the yeare of our Lord 1493, and of his age seventy eight, after hee had swayed the Empire fifty three yeares, 4 moneths, & 4 daies. He lived 3 yeares longer then Augustus Cæsar, & reigned 3 yeares lesse. But his body doth not lie here; for it was translated from this place where it lay for the space of 20 yeares, to Vienna in Austria, in the yeare 1315, and the seventh day of November, where his bones have bene kept ever since in a most magnificent Mausoleum. From Lintz we went to an obscure towne in the Diocesse of Colen, called Uberwinter that standeth in the left banke of the Rhene, and came thither about sixe of the clocke in the evening, where wee remained all that night. This daies journey betwixt the Citie of Boppard and Uberwinter contained some thirty miles. In this place we solaced our selves after our tedious labour of rowing as merily as we could. One merry conceit amongst the rest that I heard in this good company I will here relate. One of my Moguntine associats that was a merry Gentleman, and one that had lately bene a student in the Universitie of Altorph neere

Lins.

Oberwinter.

A merry conceit.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

[p. 583.] the City of Norimberg, told me as we sate together at supper, that a certain Bishop had two kind of wines in his cellar, a better and a worse, that were called by two distinct names, the better Noli me tangere, the worse Utcunque. And that a certaine merry conceited fellow that sate at the Bishops table, having dranke once or twice of the utcunque, so much disliked it that he would drink no more of it. Therefore he spake to one of the Bishops servants that waited at table, to give him a draught of the Noli me tangere, & withal pronounced unto him, in the presence of the Bishop these two merry Latin verses ex tempore.

Si das Utcunque, dæmon vos tollat utrunque :
Ibis ad astra poli, si fers Me tangere noli.

With this and such other pleasant conceits we recreated our selves that night at Uberwinter, and the next morning being munday and the nineteenth of September, we tooke boate againe about three of the clocke, and came to Colen which was eightene miles beyond it, about tenne of the same morning: our whole journey betwixt Mentz and Colen was about seventy eight miles. I observed in a great many places, on both sides of the Rhene, more gallowes and wheelles betwixt Mentz and Colen, then ever I saw in so short a space in all my life, especially within few miles of Colen, by reason that the rusticall Corydons of the country, which are commonly called the Boores and *Free-booters*. the Free-booters (a name that is given unto the lewd murdering villaines of the country that live by robbing and spoyling of travellers, beeing called Free booters, because they have their booties and prey from passengers free, paying nothing for them except they are taken) do commit many notorious robberies neere the Rhene, who are such cruell and bloody horseleaches (the very Hyenæ & Lycanthropi of Germany) that they seldome robbe any man but forthwith they cut his throat. And some of them doe afterward escape, by reason of the woodes neere at hand in which they shelter themselves free from danger.

OBSERVATIONS OF BONN

Yet others are sometimes taken, and most cruelly excarni-
 ficated and tortured upon these wheelles, in that manner
 that I have before mentioned in some of my observations
 of France. For I sawe the bones of many of them lie
 uppon the wheele, a doleful spectacle for any relenting
 Christian to beholde. And upon those gallowes in divers
 places I sawe murderers hang, partly in chaines, and
 partly without chaines. A punishment too good for these
 Cyclopical Anthrophagi, these Caniball man-eaters. I
 have heard that the Free-booters doe make themselves so
 strong, that they are not to be taken by the country. For
 I observed a towne about twenty miles on this side Colen,
 called Remagan, situate neere the Rhene, which about
 some ten yeares since was miserably ransacked by these
 Free-booters, who banded themselves together in so great
 a troope as consisted of almost three thousand persons.
 The towne it selfe they defaced not, but only took away
 their goods, to the utter undoing and impoverishment of
 the inhabitants. The like they did to a goodly Palace
 hard by it called the Præpositura, by reason that it
 belongeth to an Ecclesiastical Præpositus, a man of great
 authority, that doth sometimes make his residence in that
 place. Within a few miles on this side Colen we arrived
 at the fayre towne of Bonna situate on the left bank of the
 Rhene, a place of great antiquity. For it was built either
 a little before the incarnation of Christ, or in the time of
 Christ. That it is ancient it appeareth by the testimony
 of that famous Geographer Claudius Ptolemæus of Alex-
 andria, who lived about 140 yeares after Christ, in the
 time of the Emperour Marcus Aurelius Antonius sur-
 named Philosophus. This towne is the eleventh and the
 last Telonium of all those betwixt Mentz & Colen. It
 belongeth to the Archbishop of Colen, and professeth the
 same religion that he doth, which is that of the church
 of Rome. Here the Archbishop hath a Palace situated
 hard by the Rhene, a most magnificent and princely build-
 ing, but much inferiour to divers Palaces both of our King
 James, and of many Noblemen of England. Which I

*Their
punishment.*

[p. 584.]

*Remagen
sacked by
freebooters.*

Bonn.

*Archbishop's
Palace.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

therefore adde because one of my company that advised me to behold it well, told mee it was a Palace of so great magnificence, that he thought all my country of England could not yeeld the like. But surely his opinion was very false and erroneous. For besides many other English

[p. 585.] Palaces that do surpasse that of the Archbishop of Colen, there is one in mine owne country of Somersetshire, even the magnificent house of my most worthy and right Worshipful neighbour and Meccenas Sir Edward Philipps now maister of the Rolles (whome I name honoris causâ) in the towne of Montacute, so stately adorned with the statues of the nine Worthies, that may bee at the least equally ranked with this of Bonna, if not something preferred before it. At this towne the stiepe Rhenish Mountaines, which did on both sides inclose the Rhene like to naturall walles or Bulwarkes betwixt the towne of Bing (as I have before said) and Bonna for the space of more then fifty miles, do desinere in planiciem, which plain continued till I came to the farther bound of my journey upon the Rhene in the Netherlands, as I have before said also. Bonna with Colen and many other goodly Townes in that tract was once most grievously spoyled by the Normans in the time of the Emperour Lotharius the second.

*Sir Edward
Philipps,
Master of the
Rolls.*

It hapned that this nineteenth day of September when I came to Colen, was according to the computation of the Church of these parts of Christendome the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, which was ten dayes sooner there then with us in England. Upon which day there were many religious ceremonies celebrated in the City of Colen, and great shewes of Saints reliques. Amongst other things I observed a very frequent concourse of people at a little Chappel situate on the left side of the Rhene about a mile on this side Colen, in which they report the body of

S. Maternus. St. Maternus was buried, who was one of the Disciples of St. Peter the Apostle, and the first converter both of the City of Colen, and of divers other Cities and Townes in the Provinces thereabout from Gentilisme to Christianity.

OBSERVATIONS OF COLOGNE

But at this day there is only the shrine of him shewed in the foresaid Chappell in which his body was once intombed. That shrine they worshipped very religiously with many holy ceremonies upon that day of St. Michael. [p. 586.] But now it is only an empty monument void of any thing. For his bones were afterward carried to the City of Trevirs (as I heard divers report in Colen) where they are kept to this day together with many ancient reliques of other Saints which that City doth more abundantly yeeld (as many have told me in divers places) then any City of all Christendome saving Rome.

The end of my Observations of some parts of
high Germanie.

The Beginning of my Observations of the
Netherlands.

My Observations of Colonia Agrippina com-
monly called Colen.

Julius Cæsar Scaliger hath written these verses upon
Colen.

Maxima cognati Regina Colonia Rheni,
Hoc te etiam titulo Musa superba canit.
Romani statuunt, habitat Germania, terra est
Belgica, ter fœlix nil tibi Diva deest.

*Scaliger's
verses on
Cologne.*



He ancient Ubii that are mentioned by Cæsar and Tacitus, having abandoned their owne native country, which was neare to the river Albis in Saxonie, by reason of their continuall broiles and conflicts with the Suevians, came into this territory where Colen now standeth, and [p. 587.] are said to be the first original founders thereof, many *Founders of
Cologne.* yeares before the incarnation of Christ, from whom the City derived the denomination of Ubiopolis before it was called Colonia. But I cannot finde in any authour

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*Cologne
greatly
enlarged by
the Romans.*

[p. 588.]

either the designation of the certaine yeare of the foundation, whereby a man might gather how long before the comming of Christ it was first founded, or mention of any principall men of that nation of the Ubii that might be properly intituled the founders thereof. After it was founded by these Ubii, it hapned that Julius Cæsar having conquered it together with many other Rhenish Cities before mentioned, on the left side of the river, built a wooden bridge over the Rhene, to serve for the conveighing of his armie into the other side of the river, that he might fight with the Germans: and from thenceforth it was under the subjection of the Romans for many yeares. *Not long after the time of Julius Cæsar it was so exceedingly amplified and enlarged by the Romans, that it farre surpassed all the Cities whatsoever in all the bordering Provinces. But to whom the glory of this amplification is to be ascribed, the authours doe something differ. For the Colonians themselves thinke (as it appeareth by a memorable inscription written upon their Prætorium which I will hereafter mention) that Marcus Vipsanius * Agrippa sonne in law of Augustus Cæsar (for he married his daughter Julia the widow of his worthy nephew Marcellus, who was sonne to his sister Octavia) founded it about sixteene yeares before the incarnation of Christ. Others attribute it to Agrippina the wife of renowned Germanicus Cæsar, and daughter of the fore-said Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa by his wife Julia; which certainly in my opinion is the more probable of the two, because it is confirmed by the testimony of a very authenticke and irrefragable authour, Cornelius Tacitus, who lived shortly after the time of Agrippina, even in the daies of the Emperour Tiberius. For he writeth that the Lady Agrippina to the end shee might shew her power to the bordering nations of her country, commanded that a colonie of old souldiers (which we commonly call trained souldiers) should be planted in the towne of the Ubians,

* This is that Agrippa of whom Virgil speaketh in his eighth *Ænei*.
Parte aliâ ventis & diis Agrippa secundis arduus, &c.

OBSERVATIONS OF COLOGNE

who imposed a double name upon it, both that of Colonia, because it was amplified by a colonie of Roman souldiers, and that of Agrippina from her owne name, because shee was borne in that towne. From that time it was inhabited by the Romans for the space of foure hundred yeares, till the time of Marcomirus King of France, who chaced them out of the City. After that the Emperour Otho sur-named the Great, tooke it away from the Frenchmen, and made it tributarie to the Roman Empire, under whose sacred protection it hath ever since remained for the space of more then sixe hundred years to this day.

The situation of Colen is very delectable. For it standeth in a pleasant and fruitfull plaine hard by the Rhene, which washeth the walls thereof, as it doth Basil and Mentz. The compasse of it is so great, that I heard it credibly reported a man can hardly goe round about it under the space of foure houres, which if it be true, it containeth in circuit at the least eight of our English miles. The buildings of the City both publique and private are very faire, and many of their private houses I observed to be of a notable heighth, even foure stories high, whereof some are built altogether with stone, and some with timber. As for the walles of the City they are built in that manner that they yeeld great beauty to the same. For they are compacted of very strong and hard stone, and raised to a stately heighth, and distinguished with a great company of turrets which doe specially garnish the citie. Besides whereas the wall extendeth it selfe in a great length upon the very banke of the Rhene, it presenteth a farre of a passing beautifull shew unto them that approch towards the City upon the river, either from the East or West. Their streets and market places are many and very spacious, especially two market places that I tooke exact notice of above the rest, whereof the one in which they ordinarily sell their necessaries and keepe their markets, is a hundred threescore and sixteen paces long, and threescore and three broad. The other where their Merchants doe meete twice a day which they call

*Situation of
Cologne.*

City walls.

[p. 589.]
*Streets and
market places.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

in Latin forum fœnarium, because they use to sell hay in the same, is the fairest that I saw in my whole voyage, saving that of St. Marks street in Venice. For it is two hundred and fourescore paces long, and fourescore and foure broad. For indeede I meated them both. And this last market place is marvailously graced with many sumptuous and stately buildings both at the sides and the endes. Surely the beauty of this market place is such by reason of so many magnificent houses including it, that I thinke if a clowne that never saw any faire shewes in his life should suddenly arrive there, he would be halfe amazed with the majestie of the place. The number of their Churches is more (if that be true that many reported unto me) then in any City I saw in my journey, though I have written of two hundred in Venice. Nay I thinke no city in Christendome doth yeeld so many saving Rome, but I speake with a restriction, if that be true which they reported. For they say their city can yeeld a Church for every day in the yeare: that is, in the total number, three hundred threescore and five. But in this summe they reckon all their little chappels belonging to Nunnes and to all other religious convents whatsoever. Yet I beleeve they can hardly make up the full number of three hundred threescore and five. For Munster that maketh a catalogue of their Churches, reckoneth no more of them then there are weeks in the yeare, even two and fifty, which abridgeth their number by three hundred and fifteen. But indeede he excludeth out of his account all their little chappels, whereof I understand there is a great multitude in the city, all which they adde unto the rest to make up their number of three hundred threescore and five.

*Cologne has
many
churches.*

[p. 590.]

*Cathedral
Church of
S. Peter.*

Their Cathedrall Church which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a goodly building, but it is great pittie that it is so imperfect. For it is but halfe ended. Doubtlesse it would be a very glorious & beautifull worke if it had been throughly finished, especially for the outward workmanship, which is excellently adorned at the east end with

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many lofty pillars and pinnacles that doe wonderfully garnish that part. Amongst many other worthy monuments that are contained in this Church, one is that which is the most famous of all Europe, whose fame hath resounded to the farthest confines of all Christendome. For what is he of any meane learning or understanding that hath not at some time or other in his life heard of the three Kings of Colen? Therefore because it is so remarkable a monument, and so much visited by all strangers that come to the Citie, I visited it as well as the rest, and observed it after a more strict and curious manner then every stranger doth. For I wrote out the whole history of them, and have made as particular a discription of the monument as I could possibly doe. Therefore both the description of the sepulcher wherein the bones of the Kings lie, and the history I present unto thee for a noveltie. For certainly I for mine owne part never read it in print before I came thither. Neither have I heard of any man that hath seene it publikely printed but in the same place, which is the reason that moveth me to beleieve that this will be a novelty to every reader that hath not seene the same there as I have done. Blame me not if I am something tedious. For this being the most renowned monument of Christendome may not be briefly past over with a few words. Though I know that most of our learned Protestants will take this history for a meere figment, neither am I for mine owne part likewise perswaded but that there are some vaine and frivolous things contained in it, which cannot be justified by the most learned Papists of Christendome: in so much that whereas I often observed for that little time that I was in the Citie, many devout oraizons made at the monument, I said to my selfe that their praiers unto the kings were in vaine, & did but beate the aire, whether the bones of the Magi were there or no. Howbeit seeing there are some few things amongst the rest that are not altogether unworthy the noting, I hope it will not be offensive unto any learned & zealous Protestant that I have here inserted this history

*The three
Kings of
Cologne.*

*Their monu-
ment the most
renowned in
Christendom.*

[p. 591.]

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

of the three Kings, which I thinke was never before so amply communicated to my country. This famous sepulcher standeth at the East end of the Church in a faire Chappel that containeth nothing but the same Monument, unto the inner part of which Chappell there is no accesse all the day but betwixt sixe and eight of the clocke in the morning, because the dore of it is alwaies locked, saving at that time. The fabricke it selfe by reason of the glorious and most resplendent ornaments about it, is so rich that I never saw the like, neither doe I thinke that in all the westerne parts of the world there is the like to be

The shrine.

seene. The shrine that containeth the bones of these Saints is within the Chappel (as I have already said) and is elevated some two yards above the ground, being inclosed round about with a double grate of yron barres of some foure yards high, contrived in the forme of a lattise window, and fairely painted with red in the outside towards the Church. Also in the same part of the lattise that looketh towards the Church, there is represented a great multitude of golden starres, in token that a starre conducted them to Christ. The matter whereof the shrine is composed wherein their sacred bones are shrowded, is pure bright shining brasse, wherein are two rowes of pretty religious images, made in brasse also, and it is garnished with many exquisite devices contrived in checker worke with faire colours that doe much adorne the monument. Besides there is wonderfull abundance of

[p. 592.]

precious Stones of different kinds and great worth, inserted into two severall degrees of the monument, whereof many are fully as big as my thumbe. For the tombe is divided into two parts, the higher and the lower. At the West end or front of it which looketh towards the Church, there are many glittering and rich ornaments, which are not so openly exposed that every body may come to handle them. For there is a partition betwixt them and that part of the Church where people use to stand to behold them. Some of the principall riches doe consist partly in an image of our Lady, & partly in certaine cups

*West end of
the tomb.*

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or goblets that hang at the front. The image of our Lady who is represented bearing Christ in her armes, is very costly. For it is said that it is made of pure silver, and double gilded. The goblets in number ten, which are hanged directly before the image upon a brasen rod some two yards long, are said to be made of massie gold, one whereof the Emperour Charles the fifth bestowed upon the monument. For a testimony whereof there is hanged up a square plate of gold, wherein the blacke spread-eagle which is the Emperours armes, is engraved, and this inscription following is written. Invictissimus atque potentissimus Carolus V. Imper. & Hispaniarum rex Augustissimus, Deo omnipotenti, beatæ Mariæ, S S tribus Regibus die 3 Januarii, Anno Domini. 1554. præclarum munus dono obtulit. Likewise unto another of these tenne there is fixed another square plate of gold, wherein this inscription is written. Beatæ Virgini Mariæ sanctissimæ, & tribus Regibus Reverendus & illustris Princeps & Dominus D. Joannes Gebhardus ex Comitibus à Mansfelt electus & confirmatus Archipræsul Agrippinus, sacri Romani Imperii per Italiam Archicancellarius, Princeps Elector, Westphaliæ & Angariæ Dux, Legatusque natus, dono dicavit. Also, before our Ladies image there hangeth a marvellous rich crosse of massie gold adorned with a great multitude of precious stones, & under her image there are many rich stones of divers kinds. Moreover before her image there stand foure candelsticks wherein there do alwaies burne foure waxen tapers. Two of these candelsticks are exceeding faire and much costlier then the rest. Againe the top of the frontispice of the monument is beautified partly with the images of the three Kings formed in silver, and richly gilded, who are most curiously counterfaieted, bearing their gifts in their hands, gold, myrrhe, and frankencense; and partly with the like image of our Lady standing in the very middest with Christ in her armes. One of the Kings is presented like a blacke Moore with a golden crowne upon his head. The other two uncovered.

Inscriptions on the tomb.

Image of Our Lady.

[p. 593.]

Images of the three Kings.

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In the outward edge of the front these verses are written.

Corpora Sanctorum locus tenet iste Magorum,
Indeque sublatum nihil est alibi locatum.
Sunt juncti Felix, Nabor & Gregorius istis.

In the middle of this outward edge there is presented a faire scutchin and armes under the which this is written.

Renovatum ære Q. R. D. Joannis
Walschartz Tungri S. T. D.
Hujus Ecclesiæ Canonici, Anno 1597. ora pro eo.

*History of the
monument.*

All this that I have hitherto written since I first made mention of the monument, containeth nothing but a description thereof. Now followeth the history which is altogether as memorable as the monument it selfe. It was within these few yeares printed at Colen, and is pasted upon three severall tables which hang apart in as many distinct places without the Chappel. It is divided into nine particular sections. Also each section hath its marginall notes, which because they are so many that the margent of the Page cannot conveniently containe them, I have (contrary to the common custome) subscribed the quotations belonging to each section, directly under the section it selfe.

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The title of the history is this.

Brevis historia Magorum ex sacris literis & probatis
Ecclesiæ scriptoribus collecta.

The historie it selfe is this following.

First section.

1^a **M**Agi, qui primi omnium ex gentibus Christi Salvatoris infantiam in Bethleem ^bdecimotertio post nativitatem die adorarunt, ^ctres numero fuerunt. Ac si ^dEpiphanio credimus, ex Abraham originem duxerunt, ex filiis ejus quos ex ^eCethurâ ancillâ suscepit, descendentes. Cui non repugnat quòd ^fOrigines et ^gChrysostomus ad ^hBalaam Prophetam Gentilem, Magorum

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originem referunt. Nam & ipse, sicut etiam ¹Regina Saba, ex ejusdem Cethuræ filiis duxit originem.

The quotations of this first section are these.

^a Math. 2. ^b Ammonius Alexandrinus in Harmoniâ Evangelicâ. Alcuinus de divinis officiis. cap. de Epiphania. Anselmus in 2. Math. Nicephorus lib. 1. Ecclesiasticæ historiæ. cap. 13. ^c Leo serm. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. de Epiphaniâ. August. serm. 1. de Epiphaniâ, & Rupertus in 2. Math. ^d In compendio doctrinæ Christianæ. ^e Genes. 25. ^f Homilia 13. in Numer. ^g Homilia ex variis in Math. locis. Petrus de Natalibus lib. 2. Cata. Sanct. 4 cap. 48. cap. ^h Numer. 24. ⁱ 3 Reg. 10.

2 Nomina eorum, ætas, & vultus cujusmodi, fuerint, *Second section.*
& quæ quisque munera obtulerit, sicut ex majorum traditione acceperat, his verbis describit Venerabilis ^a Beda. Primus, inquit, dicitur fuisse Melchior, senex barbâ prolixâ & capillis, aurum obtulit regi Domino. Secundus nomine Gaspar, juvenis imberbis, rubicundus, thure quasi Deo oblatione dignâ Deum honorabat. Tertius fuscus, integrè barbatus, Balthasar nomine, per myrrham filium hominis moriturum professus est. Quod autem unus [p. 595.]
eorum niger & Æthiops depingi soleat, ut in multis iisque antiquis apud nos picturis apparet, ex eo profectum videtur, tum quòd Beda tertium fuscum fuisse perhibet, tum quod ex Psalmo 72, die Regum in Ecclesiâ decantatur, Coram illo procident Æthiopes.

The quotation of this section is short, only this.

Venerabilis B. in Collectaneis.

3 Non obscuri eos loci aut ordinis, sed Principes viros *Third section.*
atquæ etiam Reges fuisse, quod Christi gloriam maximè illustrat, pium est credere. Id enim veteris legis ^a figuræ, quæ in Solomone antecessit, & Prophetarum, maximè ^b Davidis & ^c Esaïæ, vaticiniis consentaneum est. Quorum ille inquit. Reges Tharsis & insulæ munera

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offerent, Reges Arabum & Saba dona adducent. Posterior vero: & abulabunt gentes in lumine tuo, & Reges in splendore ortus tui. Quæ de Magorum vocatione oblationeque ab Ecclesiâ & ^d sanctis Patribus intelliguntur. Item ^c Herodis ac totius urbis Hierosolymitanæ ad eorum adventum trepidatio, munera item preciosa, quæ ex thesauris suis deprompsisse referuntur, Majorum denique traditio scriptis, ^f sermonibus cantionibus, hymnis, & picturis ut vulgaribus sic antiquis prodita, confirmant. Nec quidquam ad rem facit quod Evangelista non appellavit Reges, sed Magos. Id enim ^e consultò factum est, quod Christi gloria nostraque religio Magorum sive Sapientum testimonio potius quàm Regum potentiâ constabilienda videretur.

The quotations of the third section.

^a 3 Reg. 10. ^b Psal. 72. ^c Esaïæ 60. ^d Chrysost. homil. 1. ex variis in Matth. locis. Leo sermone de Epiphaniâ. ^e Matth. 2. cap. 3. ver. ^f Tertullianus lib. 3. contra Judæos cap. 9. Isidorus de passione Dominica cap. 15. Anselmus & Theophylactus in 2. cap. Math. Vide Cicer. de Divinatione. Plinius lib. 3. naturalis historiæ. cap. 1. Adam Sasbont homil. de Epiphaniâ. Franciscus Suarez in 3. par. D. Thomæ tomo 2. ^g Melchior Canus lib. 11. Locorum Theologicorum, cap. 5. Hector Pintus in 1. cap. Danielis. Cæsar Baronius lib. 1. Anna-

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Fourth section.

4 Ad professionem eorum quod attinet, tametsi non desint qui ¹ Magorum nomine maleficos ac magicis artibus instructos accipiant: potior tamen illorum sententia nobis esse debet qui ² Sapientes astrologos fuisse arbitrantur, qui arte mathematicâ (ut ³ Cyprianus loquitur) vim & discursum noverant planetarum, & elementorum naturam, & astrorum ministeria certis experimentis observabant. Undè convenientèr admodum, divina ⁴ Sapientia quæ disponit omnia suaviter, Stellæ potissimum indicio illos tanquam astrorum peritos ad se pertraxit, accedente tum

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gratiæ divinæ lumine, tum hominum ex Scripturis demonstratione. Nam de loco ⁵ ubi Christus nasceretur, à Scribis, ex ⁶ Michea instructi sunt & Stellam illam Messiaë ortum significare, ex ⁷ Balaam Prophetiâ per Majorum traditionem acceperunt.

The quotations of the fourth.

¹ Justinus dialogo contra Tryphonem. Origines lib. 1. contra Celsum, & homilia 13. in Numeros. Chrysostomus homilia 1 & 14 ex variis in Matth. locis. Augusti. sermone 2 de Epiphaniâ. ² Chrisost. homilia 2 operis imperfecti. Leo sermone 4 de Epiphaniâ. Hieronymus in 2 cap. Daniel, & 47 Esaïæ. Anselmus & Rupertus in 2 Matth. ³ sermo de stellâ & Magis. ⁴ Sapientiaë 8. ⁵ Matth. 2. ⁶ Micheæ 5. ⁷ Numeri 24. Origines homilia 13 in Numeros & lib. 1 contra Celsum. Leo sermone 4 de Epiphaniâ.

⁵ Ex Arabiâ Fœlice venisse, quod ¹ Justinus Martyr, *Fifth section.*
² Tertullianus, ³ Cyprianus, & ⁴ Epiphanius memoriæ prodiderunt, verisimile videtur. Tum quod Arabia respectu Judææ ad Orientem, Tacito ⁵ teste, sita; tum ⁶ quòd auri, ⁷ thuris, & myrrhæ ferax sit: demùm quod hæc opinio consentiat cum Esaïæ ⁸ vaticinio: Omnes de Saba (quæ, teste in eum locum, & libro quæstionum in Genesim D. Hieronymo, Arabia est) venient, aurum & thus deferentes. Cum illo item ⁹ Davidico. Reges Arabum et Saba dona adducent. Et rursus. Dabitur ei de auro Arabiæ.

The quotations of the fifth.

[P. 597.]

¹ Justinus Martyr dialogo contra Tryphonem. ² Tertullianus lib. contra Judæos cap. 9 et lib. 3 contra Marcionitas cap. 13. ³ Sermone de Stellâ et Magis. ⁴ Compendio doctrinæ Christianæ. ⁵ lib. 5 historiarum. ⁶ Psal. 71. ⁷ Tertullianus Apologetico cap. 30, 42. Plinius lib. 2 naturalis historiæ, cap. 14. ⁸ cap. 60. ⁹ Psal. 71.

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Sixth section. 6 Porro ¹ auri, thuris, et myrrhæ munera Christo obtulerunt, quod his rebus Arabia imprimis abundaret et superbiret. Deindè quòd ² Regina Saba, quam ex gente et familiâ Magorum fuisse proditum est, similia dona, aurum, inquam, et aromata, quibus gemmas preciosas addidit, Solomoni Regi, in typum Christi donaverat. Adde quod, quæ Cethuræ filiis munera dedisse Abraham in 25 Geneseos commemoratur, ea ex Hebræorum traditionibus ³ Epiphanius refert, vestes, aurum, thus, & myrrham fuisse. Postremo non tam gentis suæ morem & exempla majorum, verumetiam mysticam rationem secuti, hoc quod cordibus credunt, muneribus ⁴ protestantur; Thus deo, myrrham homini, aurum offerunt regi, & his se instruunt donis, ut adoraturi unum, tria se semel credidisse demonstrent, auro honorantes personam regiam, myrrha humanam, thure divinam.

The quotations of the sixth.

¹ Math. 2. ² 3 Reg. 10 cap. ³ Compendio Doctrinæ Christianæ. ⁴ Leo sermone 2 de Epiphaniâ.

Seventh section.

7 Post Christi ascensionem, à ¹ D. Thoma Apostolo in fide Christi pleniùs instructi, ad hoc baptizati, imò ² Pastores etiam et Doctores sive Episcopi in populo suo ordinati sunt, magnamque Gentilium turbam ad Christianæ religionis cultum adduxerunt, atque ita ut primitias frugum copiosa messis consequitur: sic Magos primitias credentium ex Gentibus, innumerabilium fides populorum, tanquam uberrima seges est subsecuta, impletumque vaticinium ³ Davidis, qui postquam prædixerat, Reges Arabum et Saba dona adducent, subjungit, Et adorabunt eum omnes Reges, et omnes gentes servient ei. Item ⁴ Omnes gentes quascunque fecisti, venient et adorabunt coram te Domine, et glorificabunt nomen tuum.

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The quotations of the seventh.

¹ Chrysost. homilia. 2 operis imperfecti. antiquum Calendarium citatum ab Henrico Pinto, dialogorum

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parte secunda cap. 21. Petrus de Natalibus in Catalogo Sanctorum lib. 26. cap. 48. ² Chrysost. homiliæ 6 in Matthæum, & homilia 17 ex variis in Matth. locis. ³ psal. 71. ⁴ psal. 85.

8 Postquam in senectute bonâ ex hâc vitâ decesserunt, *Eighth section.*
 corpora eorum primò Helenæ Augustæ studio Constantinopolin allata, deinde Mediolanum ab Eustorgio ejus urbis Episcopo traducta, ¹ tandem anno post Christum natum 1164 una cum corporibus SS. Fœlicis ² & Naboris Martyrum in hanc urbem Reinoldo Archiepiscopo translata, hoc loco deposita fuerunt. Ut verò tribus Magis pari numero consociarentur & Martyres, duplicareturque funiculus triplex Sanctorum, divinitus accidit operâ Brunonis Archiepiscopi, ut duobus illis Martyribus accederet tertius, Gregorius Spoletanus presbyter, sub Dioclesiano & Maximiano passus. Ex quo tempore Colonia Aggripina non minus celebris esse cœpit istis trium Regum aliorumque sanctorum reliquiis, quàm Hierosolyma Stephano, Roma Petro & Paulo, aut Hispania Jacobo, Gallia denique Martino & Hilario.

The quotations of the eight.

¹ Gulielmus Neubrigensis lib. 2 rerum Anglicarum cap. 8. Crantzius lib. 6. rerum Saxonicarum cap. 24. Petrus de Natalibus Catalogo Sanctorum lib. 2. cap. 48. & lib. 4 cap. 45. Sigonius libro 140. de regno Italiæ. ² Ambrosius epistola. 85.

9 ¹ Agnoscamus in Magis adoratoribus Christi vocationis nostræ fideique primitias, & quem illi infantem venerati sunt in cunabulis, nos omnipotentem adoremus in cœlis. Offendebant illi infantem parvulum modicis & vilibus pannis involutum, videbant reclinatum duro in præsepio, aut sinu matris pauperculæ exceptum, & tamen [p. 599.] nihil his omnibus rebus offensi viri barbari, veræque pietatis & fidei rudes adhuc & ignari, ² procidentes adaverunt. ³ Imitemur saltèm Barbaros nos qui cœlorum

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cives sumus. Et qui Christi majestatem, potentiam, factaque admiranda, & Christianæ fidei mysteria cognovimus, fidem nostram illorum exemplo confirmemus. Itaque cum in Ecclesiâ Catholicâ, quæ verè ⁴ Bethleem, seu domus panis est, idem Christi corpus externis speciebus tanquam fasciis obvolutum ponitur, consecratur, offertur, sumitur, aut quovis modo nobis representatur: excitemur animo, horrescamusque & quam decet ad tanta mysteria, & animi pietatem & reverentiam corporis afferamus. Nihil nos conturbet cogitationem fluctus, nec sensuum fallax judicium, nihil hæreticorum fabulationes moveant: sed Dei verbum certos faciat. ⁵ Quoniam ergò ille dixit Hoc est corpus meum: nullâ teneamur ambiguitate, sed credamus, & oculis intellectus id perspiciamus, ac postrati veneremur.

Oratio Ecclesiæ.

Versus. Reges Tharsis & Insulæ munera offerunt, }
 Respon. Reges Arabum & Saba dona adducent. } *Psal. 72*

The quotations of the ninth.

¹ Leo serm. 2 de Epiphaniâ. ² Matth. 2. ³ Chrisost. homilia 24 in 1 ad Corinth. homil. 6 ad populum Antiochenum. ⁴ Gregorius Magnus homilia 8 in Evangelia. ⁵ Chrysost. homilia 83 in Matthæum.

Also this following in the same Table.

Deus illuminator omnium gentium, da populis tuis perpetuâ pace gaudere, & illud lumen splendidum infunde cordibus nostris, quod trium Magorum mentibus aspirasti.

Againe.

Lætetur Ecclesia tua Deus Beatorum Martyrum tuorum Fœlicis, Naboris, & Gregorii confisa suffragiis,

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atque eorum precibus gloriosis & devota permaneat, & secura persistat.

Per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Coloniæ exeuabat Joannes Durekius,

Anno 1596.

Because this history is something memorable, though [p. 600.] indeed at the latter end there bee some false doctrine touching the reall presence of Christ in the sacrament, as being a thing compiled by the Jesuiticall Rabbines of this city, as I do conjecture: I have thought good to adde my naked translation of the same, as I have done before of Saint Bernards epistle to the Bishop of Spira, because every man that will reade this, cannot (I am sure) understand it in the Latin. Therefore, that he might not be deprived of so notable a matter as this is, I have done my endeavour to translate this historie into English, desiring thee, whatsoever thou art (gentle reader) to pardon me, if I have not so exactly done it as thou wouldest require at my handes. For as I told thee in my epistle to thy selfe, which I have prefixed before my booke, I neither professe my selfe a schollar, nor acknowledge my selfe worthy to be ranked amongst scholars, but onely wish to be accounted a friende and lover of the Muses.

A History of the Magi gathered out of the holy Scriptures, and approved Writers of the Church.

¹THE Magi, which first of all the Gentiles adored the infancy of our Saviour Christ in Bethleem the thirteenth day after his nativity, were three in number. And (if we beleeeve Epiphanius) they derived their pedigree from Abraham, descending from his sonnes which he begot upon his handmaide Cethura. Neither is it any thing repugnant unto this, that Origen and Chrysostome do referre the pedigree of the Magi to Balaam an heathen Prophet. For both he and the Queene of Saba drew

*First section
Englished.*

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[p. 601.] the originall of their stocke from the same sonnes of Cethura.

*Second section
Englished.*

2. What their names, age, and countenance were, and what gifts each of them offered, venerable Beda (according as he had received it by the tradition of his forefathers) expresseth the matter in these wordes.

The first, quoth he, is said to be Melchior, an olde man with a long beard and haire. He offered Golde to the King our Lord.

The second, whose name was Gaspar, a beardlesse young man and ruddie, honoured God with Frankensence, as being an oblation beseeeming God.

The third, called Balthasar, being tawny and fully bearded, by Myrrhe signified that the Sonne of man should die. But in that one of them is wont to be painted black, and as an Æthiopian, (as it appeareth by many & those very ancient pictures amongst us) hereupon it seemeth to be grounded, both that Beda affirmeth that the third was tawnie, as also that in the 72 Psalme it is sung in the Church upon the Kinges day, The Æthiopians shall fall downe before him.

*Third section
Englished.*

3. That they were not of any obscure place or degree, but princes, yea kings, which doth greatly illustrate the glory of Christ, it is a part of piety to beleeeve. For it is agreeable both to the figure of the old law which went before in Solomon, & to the prophecies of the Prophets, especially of David and Esay; whereof the one saith, The Kings of Tarsis and of the Iles shall bring presents, the Kings of the Arabians and of Saba shall bring gifts. The other saith: And nations shall walke in thy light, and Kinges in the brightnesse of thy rising up. Which thinges are understood by the Church and the Holy Fathers, of the calling and oblation of the Magi. This also is confirmed by the feare of Herod, and of the whole City of Jerusalem at the time of their comming: by those precious giftes which they are said to have opened out of their treasures, and by the tradition of our forefathers, by writings, speeches, songes, hymnes, and pictures as

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common, so very ancient. Neither doth this make at all to the matter, that the Evangelist hath not called them Kings, but Magi. For that was done to great purpose, in regard that Christes glory and our religion seemed to bee established rather by the testimony of Magi or Wisemen, then by the power of Kings.

4. As concerning their profession, albeit there are some that by the name of Magi doe understand wicked persons, and those that practise magicke artes: yet the opinion of them ought to prevaile more with us that thinke they were wise Astrologers, who by the Mathematicke art (as Cyprian speaketh) knew the force and course of the Planets, and by certaine rules of experience observed the nature of the Elements, and the offices of the Starres. Wherehence it came very conveniently to passe that the divine Wisedome, which doth sweetly dispose all things, drew them unto it especially by the token of a starre, as being men skilfull in the arte of Astronomy: whereunto was added both the light of the Divine grace, and also a demonstration of men out of the holy Scriptures. For they were instructed by the Scribes out of the Prophet Micheas concerning the place where Christ should be borne, and they received it as a certaine tradition of their forefathers out of the Prophecy of Balaam, that the same starre did signifie the birth of the Messias.

*Fourth section
Englished.*

5. That they came out of Arabia Fœlix (as Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Cyprian, and Epiphanius have written) it seemeth very probable. Both because Arabia, in respect of Judea, is situate towards the East (according to the testimony of Tacitus) and also because it yeeldeth plenty of gold, frankencense, and myrrhe. Finally for that this opinion doth agree with the Prophecie of Esay. All they of Saba (which is Arabia, as Hierom doth witnesse upon the place, and in the booke of his Questions upon Genesis) shall come, and bring gold and frankencense. And with that of the Prophet David. The Kings of the Arabians and of Saba shall bring gifts. And againe, unto him shall they give of the gold of Arabia. [p. 603.]

*Fifth section
Englished.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Sixth section
Englished.*

6. Moreover they presented unto Christ the gifts of golde, frankencence, and myrrhe, because Arabia abounded in these things especially, and gloryed therein. Also the Queene of Saba, whome authors do write to have bene of the stocke and familie of these Magi, bestowed the like giftes, namely golde and spices (unto which shee added precious stones) upon King Solomon as being a figure and type of Christe. Againe those giftes which Abraham in the 37. of Genesis is said to have given to the sonnes of Cethura, Epiphanius writeth (according to the tradition of the Hebrewes) to have bene garments, golde, and myrrhe. Lastly, they did it not so much to follow the manner of their nation and the examples of their forefathers, but also for a mysticall reason sake. For this that they beleeve with their hearts, they protest with their giftes; they offer frankencence to God, myrrhe to a man, and gold to a King. And they provide themselves such giftes, that when they worship one, they declare to the world that they beleeve at one time in three distinct persons; seeing they honour the Kingly person with golde, the humane with myrrhe, and the divine with frankencence.

*Seventh section
Englished.*

7. After Christes ascension they were more fully instructed by St. Thomas the Apostle in the faith of Christ, and also baptized, yea (which is more,) they were ordained Pastors and Doctors, or Bishops of the people amongst whome they lived, and brought a great company of Gentiles to the worship of Christian religion; and even as a plentiful harvest doth follow the first fruits: so the faith of an innumerable multitude of people, as it were most abundant corne, followed the Magi that were the first fruites of the beleevvers of the Gentiles; and thus the prophecie of David is fulfilled, who after he had prophesied, The Kings of the Arabians and of Saba shall bring giftes, by and by hee addeth, And all Kings shall worship him, and all nations shall serve him. Also, all nations which thou hast made, shall come and worship before thee O Lord, and shall glorifie thy name.

[p. 604.]

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8. After that in their old age they had departed out of this life, their bodies being brought first to Constantinople by the meanes of the Empresse Helena, then to Milan by Eustorgius, Bishop of that Citie, at last in the yeare after the incarnation of Christ 1164. being translated therhence to this city in the time of Reinolds Archbishop thereof, together with the bodies of the holy Martyrs Saint Felix and Nabor, they were reposed in this place. But to the end that the Martyrs might by an even number be accompanied with the three Magi, and that a triple corde of Saintes might bee double-twisted together, it hapned even by the providence of the Almighty, that by the meanes of Bruno Archbishop of this City, a third Martyr should bee added to the former two, to wit Gregory a Priest of Spoletum, that suffered martyrdom under the persecution of Dioclesian and Maximinian. Since which time Colen began to be no lesse famous for the reliques of these three Kings & of other Saints, than Jerusalem was for Stephen, Rome for Peter and Paul, or Spaine for James, or France for Martine and Hilarie.

*Eighth section
Englished.*

9. Let us acknowledge in the Magi that were the worshippers of Christ, the first fruits of our calling, & faith, & let us adore him being omnipotent in the heavens, whom they worshipped being an infant in his cradle. They found him wrapped with little base clowtes, they saw him lying in a hard manger, or lulled in the lappe of his poore mother; yet those Barbarians that were as yet utterly ignorant of true piety and faith, being nothing offended with these things, fell downe and worshipped him. Let us then, that are citizens of the Kingdome of Heaven imitate these Barbarians at the least: & whereas we have knowne the majestie of Christ, his power, admirable actes, and the mysteries of Christian faith, let us confirme our faith by their example. Therefore seeing that in the Catholike Church, which is the true Bethleem or the house of bread, the same body of Christ being wrapped with outward signes as it were with swathing

*Ninth section
Englished.*

[p. 605.]

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

bandes, is placed, consecrated, offered, taken, or any other way represented unto us: let us be stirred up in minde, and tremble, & bring with us both piety of minde, and reverence of body, as it beseemeth those that participate so great mysteries. Let neither the waves of our thoughts, nor the deceitfull judgement of our senses a jote trouble us, neither let the tales of Heretikes any thing move us. But let the word of God assure us in this point. Since then he himselfe hath said, This is my Body; let us be touched with no manner of doubt, but beleeve and perceive the same with the eies of our understanding, and upon our bended knees devoutly worship it.

The prayer of the Church.

The Verse. The Kings of Tarsis, and of the Iles shall bring presents. The Ans. The Kings of the Arabians and of Saba shall bring gifts.	} Psal. 72.
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A kind Canon.

[p. 606.]

There hapned a thing unto me presently after I had written out these memorable matters of the three Kings and the three Martyrs, that yeilded unto me a kind of recompence for my long labour of writing. For one of the Canons of the Church that stooode neare unto me when I had almost ended my writing, supposing that I was a stranger, and observing that I loved antiquities, invited me with a kinde of courteous and civill importunity to his house, though we never saw each other before, and entertained me with much variety of good cheare.

Thus much concerning the Monument of the
three Kings.

IN one little Chappell of the same Church, this is written over the Tombe-stone of one of their Suffragans.

Laurentius Fabricius Urdingensis S.T.D. Episcopus
Cyren. Suffraganeus Coloniensis, obiit xxii. Julii anno
CId. Id. C. R. I. P.

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Neere unto this there is a very faire monument of *Other monuments.*
Alabaster erected to the honor of one of their Arch-
bishops, where I reade this brief Epitaph.

Walramus Dux Juliacensis Archiepiscopus
Coloniensis.

In another little chappell are two ancient monuments of two Bishops more, whereof the one is of Fredericus Comes de Sorverden Archiepiscopus Coloniensis, and St. Reinoldus Archiepiscopus Coloniensis, qui 3 Reges a Mediolano Coloniâ attulit.

In the one side of the Church without the Quire lyeth the bodie of the Earle Arnspurgensis, who bestowed his Earledome upon the Archbishoprick of Colen.

Upon one of the yron gates that belongeth to the Chappell where the Archbishop Reinoldus lyeth, there is a table hanged up with a little yron chaine, wherein this religious and holy stufte forsooth is written, which I have thought good to set downe in this place for a notable example of the grosse superstition and vanity of the Papists in this citie of Colen.

*An example
of Papist
superstition.*

De indulgentiis promerendis in celebratione missæ, quæ [p. 607.]
decantatur quotidie in capellâ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis,
Metropolitanæ Ecclesiæ Coloniensi concessis. Anno
Domini. 1454.

Sub Archiepiscopo Theodorico.

Omnibus & singulis Christi fidelibus, contritis & confessis, qui hujus missæ celebrationi & decantationi præsentés fuerint, & flexis poplitibus devotè Pater noster cum Ave Mariâ tribus vicibus legerint, de omnipotentis Dei misericordiâ & Beatorum Petri & Pauli Apostolorum ejus meritis et auctoritate confisi, quadraginta dierum indulgentias de injunctis iis pœnitentiis miserecorditèr in Domino relaxamus.

Oratio de beatâ Mariâ Virgine contra pestem.

Obsecro te clementissime Deus, qui vitæ ac mortis ordinariam habes potestatem, per intercessionem genitricis Virginis Mariæ, pestilentiæ plagam miseratus a nobis

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averte: ut in tuâ viventes pietate, fonte vitæ perennis, corde, voce, atque omni operatione laudemus per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

I observed a faire monument erected over an yron dore at the entrance of the east end of the quire, very richly gilted with many curious borders. And in the middle of the same I read this ensuing Epitaph written in golden letters.

*Epitaph of
Archbishop
Adolphus.*

Quis sit sarcophago queris spectator in isto?
 Hac plebeius humo non requiescit homo.
 Hic Archipræsul Princepsque elector Adolphus,
 Schawenburgiacum stemma decusque cubat.
 Imperii vigor & clarissima gloria sacri,
 Agrippinensis mitra verenda soli:
 Religionis amans & propugnator avitæ,
 Deliciæ populi, nobilitatis amor.
 In terram dignus nunquam fuit ille reverti,
 Si non undè satus quisque recedat homo.
 Terra suam refovet terram ceu sedula mater,
 Ad cœlestem anima est dia reversa patrem.
 Tantisper dum reddatur tibi spiritus ipse,
 Corpus humo natum triste recumbis humo.
 Christus enim corpus terræ revocabit ab alvo,
 Spiritui & reddet cui fuit ante datum.
 In spe coelestis recubas hic divite vitæ
 O pater, ô placidâ pace potire pater.
 Pace potire Pater toto memorabilis ævo,
 Virtutum specimen pace potire pater.

[p. 608.]

His sepulchre.

Afterward I entred into the Quire it selfe: Where I observed three faire monuments of their Archbishops, whereof the first is of the foresaid Adolphus, whose epitaph I have already written. He is buried on the left side of the quire. His sepulchre is a very sumptuous peece of Worke. For there his statue is made at length in alabaster, being represented leaning upon one of his armes together with his episcopall roabes. All that part of the monument both above and beneath the statue, is richly decked with

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faire workes and borders, images and pillars which consist partly of alabaster, and partly of touchstone. About the foote of the monument this epitaph is written.

Reverendissimo Domino D. Adolpho Archiepo.
ac Principi Electori Coloniensi, S. Rom. Impii
per Italiam Archicancellario, legatoque
nato, Westphaliæ & Angariæ Duci, &c. ex
illustri familiâ Comitum à Schawen-
burg oriundo, electo die xxiii.
Januarii Anno M. D. Xlvii. qui piè & pru-
dentè Archiepiscopatui præfuit annis
ix menses ii. dies xxv. tandemque
ultimum diem in Domino clausit. anno
M. D. lvi. die xx. Septembris.

Right opposite unto this monument is the second, being erected on the right hand. This also is a very sumptuous peece of workemanship. For it is advanced to a goodly heighth and garnished with his image contrived at length in alabaster in his magnificall roabes. Likewise the workes, pillars, and images being composed all of alabaster, are correspondent to those of the opposite monument as much as may be. *The second monument.*

[p. 609.]

The epitaph is this.

Reverendissimo Domino D. Antonio electo ac confirmato Principi Electori Coloniensi, S. S. Imperii Per Italiam Archcancellario, Legatoque nato, Westphaliæ & Angariæ Duci, ex illustri familiâ Comitum à Schawenburg oriundo, electo Anno M D. lvi. die xxvi. Octobris, qui fratri succedens, in Domino obdormivit. An. m.d. lviii die xviii Junii, atque preventus morte, fratri justum monumentum erigere non potuit uti cœperat. Reverendissimus Dominus D. Gebhardus electus Archiepiscopus Princeps Elector Coloniensis Dominis & affinibus suis charissimis pietatis ergô posuit. An. 1501.

The third is of one of their Princes called Gulielmus de

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Genepe. An ancient thing, his image being made in Alabaster upon the tombe. But no Epitaph saving a few words in prose written about the foure corners of the monument.

Bishopric of Cologne. Having now ended my discourse of the notable monuments of the Cathedrall Church, I will speake next of the Bishopricke before I proceed any further, as being an adjunct to the Church. The first Apostle of the Ubians was S. Maternus, as I have before written, who was the first Bishop of this Citie of Colen. But who was their first Archbishop I cannot find. It appeareth that it was a very ancient Archbishopricke, because Euphrates that was deposed for his Arrianisme at the Councell holden at Colen in the yeare 348. (as I have before written) was in those daies stiled with the title of an Archbishop. Yet Munster writeth that the Archbishopricke began a long time after, about the Yeare 755. in the time of Charles the Great; being translated hither from the City of Utricht, which was about that time grievously wasted by the Danes & Normanes. The titles of the Archbishop do appeare by those Epitaphes that I have before written. Therefore it is superfluous to make any more mention of them. Onely I will add a briefe note of his title of the Dutchie of Westphalia and Angrivaria. This title is of good antiquity. For the Archbishop that lived in the time of the Emperour Fredricke Barbarossa, by certaine meanes attained to the Dutchie of Westphalia about some 400 yeares since, which dignity the Elector Prince hath ever since enjoyed to this day. Of the three spirituall Elector Princes this Archbishop is the middle, being next to the Moguntine, and before the Trevirian. His diocesse did in former times extend it selfe very farre. For five other great Bishopricks were subject to his jurisdiction, namely that of Munster in Westphalia, Utricht, and of Liege in the Netherlands, of Minda and Osnaburg in Saxonie. The present Archbishop doth most commonly make his residence at a Palace he hath in the country, and very seldome in the Citie. His religion together with that of Colen and

[p. 610.]

Duchy of Westphalia.

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all the other townes in his territory, is Romish. Yet I have read of two worthy Archbishops of this sea that were so much addicted to the reformed religion, that they meant to have rooted Popery out of their dominions, and in steed thereof to have planted the true religion of Christ. But their religious and godly endeavors did not take effect. The first of these was Hermannus Comes a Weda, who having sent for Philip Melanthon and Martin Bucer in the yeare 1543 to employ their ministry in reforming the Churches of his Electorate, was shortly after deposed, and dispossessed of his Archbishopricke both by the Pope and the Emperour, the foresaid Adolphus, whose Epitaph I have before written, being substituted in his roome. The second was Gebhardus Truccessius, unto whom the like disaster hapned, to the hindering of his godly designement, as to the first. Here will I obitèr give a little glance at a matter which is a kind of appendix unto this discourse of the Bishopricke of Colen. After I had something surveyed that long tract betwixt the Cities of Basil and Colen, whereof some part I had travelled by land, and had otherwise passed by another part upon the Rhene; and withall had observed so many goodly Cities endowed with Bishopricks on that left side of the river, no lesse then sixe, namely Basil (for that was once a Bishopricke though it be not now) Strasbourg, Spira, Wormes, Mentz, & Colen; and could not heare of any on the adverse side of the Rhene: by and by I entered into a serious consideration how it came to passe that there were planted so many Bishopricks on one side of the river, & none at all on the other. But at last I searched out the cause which was this. For that the Cities on the left side being subject first to the Romanes, and afterward to the Frenchmen, were by them sooner converted to Christianity, then the Germane Cities on the right side. For Gallia being converted by S. Denis (as I have before written) one of the disciples of S. Paul, gave occasion of the speedier conversion of these Cities also, in regard they were subject to the kingdome of France after the time of the Romanes.

*Two
Archbishops of
the Reformed
Religion.*

[p. 611.]

*Bishoprics on
the left bank of
the Rhine only.*

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*History of S.
Ursula.*

[p. 612.]

*Martyrdom of
S. Ursula.*

After this I visited three other Churches, which next to the Cathedrall are accounted both the famoussest and ancientest of all Colen. These are S. Ursulaes, the Macchabees, and S. Gereons. But first I went to S. Ursulaes, because she was my countrywoman. For shee was a Brittain borne, the name of England being unknowne in her time. Here I will take occasion to relate some short history of her, by way of an introduction to my discourse of the monuments of the Church. There was in Brittain a most Christian King called Dionet, who was the father of this Lady Ursula, the fame of whose vertues extended it selfe so farre that a certaine King (his name I can not mention) hearing of the same, resolved to marry her to his onely sonne, who sent Ambassadors to her father with strict commandement that they should not returne without her. But the king was much afflicted to consider that his daughter being brought up in the faith of Christ, should be married to an Infidell. And therefore was unwilling to give his consent to the marriage. Howbeit by a certaine revelation from God, he was required to grant the king his request, but with this condition, that his sonne should be baptized, and that he should give unto his daughter eleven thousand Virgins, to the end that she might convert them to the Christian religion; which being granted, and she having converted them all to the faith, a little after sailed into France with a prosperous wind, and from thence to Colen, where she with her husband and all her company of Virgins suffred martyrdom for the faith of Christ, in the yeare 238. being all put to the mercilesse dint of the sword by certaine Barbarians, and heathenish Moores that did at that time inhabite this Citie of Colen. The bones of them being afterward gathered together were brought unto this place, and laid in this Church which is dedicated to S. Ursula the principall Captaine of the whole company. Since which time they have been very religiously kept in the same place. Many yeares after which, this Lady Ursula with the rest of the eleven thousand Virgins was canonized by the Church of Rome for a Saint: the sixe

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and twentieth day of October being consecrated to their memory, as it appeareth by our ordinary Calendars printed amongst us. Having now made some historical narration of this Lady Ursula, I will descend to the relation of some particular matters that I observed in this Church whereof I now speake, dedicated unto her. Here I saw a great many monuments. For here I told five & thirtie great stony sepulchres of great height, breadth, & length. Amongst the rest I saw the tombe of S. Ursula herselfe with her image erected at one end of it, and it is inclosed round about with a grate of yron which none of the rest have. Also this together with all the rest hath a candlestickie infixed into it; and the pictures of many Queenes with crownes upon their heads are represented upon the sides of the monuments. Belike they were slaine here by the Moores at the same time that S. Ursula was. The skull of S. Ursula with two more is placed in the quire at the top of the high altar, being put in a case or covering of gold, but they are never shewed but upon speciall daies. Saint Ursulaes head is placed in the midst of the three: all which have certaine yron latteises made before them. The bones of these virginall Martyrs are kept in severall places, partly in the Church of the Macchabees, and partly in the Church of S. Ursula. But here is the greatest part of them, being distributed into divers places of the Church. For as soone as I entred it, I observed them first in that part of the church which is without the body, where on three sides of the same part of the Church, their bones lie in great heaps together. Under them are placed their skuls, all which are covered over with a sleight kind of covering. But in the bodie of the Church I observed a farre greater multitude of these mortifying objects. There also they are divided into three parts that inclose the bodie. And their skuls with the like coverings are laid under them. Likewise many images of them are erected in divers places. At one end of the Church there is a certaine frame made in the forme of a cupboord that containeth their skuls onely, that are covered with coverings like to

*Church of S.
Ursula.*

*Bones of the
martyrs.*

[p. 613.]

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[p. 614.]

*Superstition of
the Papists.*

the rest before mentioned, which I saw through a frame of glasse that is placed before them. Againe all the upper parte of the quire round about are filled up with their bones, the skulls being placed under them, whereof most have blacke taffata cases that are distinguished with little spangels, which yeeld a shew like twinkling starres in the firmament. At the west end of the Church I saw a certaine secrete roome with an yron dore and strong barres to it, wherein are kept many religious and ancient reliques, which are shewed but upon some speciall festivall dayes.

Truely these Colonians are no more to be condemned for attributing that adoration and worship unto these dumbe bones and rotten skulles, which is properly and only due to the invisible God creator of heaven and earth, who will be served in spirit and truth, and not with such blinde devotions that are seasoned with the leven of superstition: no more I say, are they to be condemned for these things, then for their superstitious prayers which I have observed written in some of their Churches. Especially in this Church of St. Ursula, whereof foure I wrote out, and brought them home with me into England, which I have here thought good to communicate to the reader, as well as the rest. Hoping that they will be so farre from corrupting any good christian that shall reade them, that they wil rather the more confirme him in the true religion of Christ, by observing the grosse vanities of the Papists. The first was this, which I saw written in a certaine table hanged upon one of the pillars.

*Prayers to the
Virgin Mary.*

De Beatissimâ virgine Mariâ.

Hæc est præclarum vas paracleti Spiritus sancti, hæc est gloriosa civitas Dei. Hæc est mulier virtutis, quæ *contrivit caput Serpentis. Hæc est sole speciosior, lunâ pulchrior, aurorâ rutilantior, stellis præclarior. Hanc peccatores devotè adeamus, rea pectora tundamus, dicentes.

* This is a most impious and blasphemous speech. For it was not the Virgin Mary that brused the head of the Serpent, but only Jesus Christ the son of God.

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Sancta Maria, Sancta Maria, clemens pia Domina nostra, fac nos tuis precibus consortes cœlestis gloriæ. Versus. In omni tribulatione & angustia nostrâ succurre nobis beatissima Virgo Maria.

Oremus.

Famulorum tuorum quæsumus Domine delictis ignosce, ut qui tibi placere de actibus nostris non valeamus, genitricis filii tui Domini Dei nostri intercessionem salvemur: Per eundem Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Here followeth a second prayer to the
Virgin Mary.

[p. 615.]

O Domina mea Sancta Maria, me in tuam benedictam fidem, ac singularem custodiam, & in sinum misericordiæ tuæ hodiè & quotidie, & in hora exitus mei, & animam & corpus meum tibi commendo: omnem spem meam & consolationem meam, omnes angustias & misérias meas, vitam & finem vitæ meæ tibi committo. Et per tuam sanctissimam intercessionem & perpetua merita, omnia mea dirigantur & disponantur opera secundum tuam tuique filii voluntatem. Amen.

*A second
prayer to the
Virgin.*

In another side of the Church I read this prayer, printed in a pretty little table hanged up at one of their candlesticks together with other tables written in Dutch.

Oratio studiosi ad Sanctam Ursulam.

Ego me & parentes & consanguineos meos, omnesque mihi benè faventes, tuæ intercessioni ô Sancta Ursula commendo. Et rogo per virginitatem tuam ut nobis fortitudinem in resistendis dæmonum insidiis, constantiam in adversitatibus, prudentiam in actionibus nostris, consilium in rebus dubiis, mihi fœlicem progressum in studiis meis à Domino nostro Jesu Christo impetrare digneris; tuâque sanctissima intercessionem nos delictorum catenâ constrictos solvere, ac salutaria corpori ac animo per nobilissimum sanguinem tuum, quem pro Christi amore effundere non perhorruisti, quæso expostulare non inter-

*A prayer to
S. Ursula.*

mittas : & adolescenti qui in honorem tuum hanc oratiunculam composuit, mihi que in omnibus adversitatibus succurrere digneris. Amen. Under the prayer this is written with a pen. 1607. 17. Mensis Aprilis.

*Church of the
Maccabees.*

[p. 616.]

*Martyrdom of
the Maccabees.*

Next I went to the Church of the Maccabees, in which they report the Bones of that holy mother of the Maccabees and her seven sonnes doe lye, that were with such most horrible and exquisite tortures punished by King Antiochus before the incarnation of Christ, as it appeareth at large in the seventh chapter of the second booke of the Maccabees, where it is mentioned that the seven sonnes together with their mother had their tongues and the utmost parts of their bodies cut off by the commandement of King Antiochus, their skinne pulled over their heads with their haire; and lastly were fryed in a frying pan, only because they would eate no swines flesh. Certainly this monument is very memorable, and worthy to be seene by a curious traveller, if a man were sure that these were the true bones of them. For truly for my owne part I will confesse, I love to see these kind of things as much as any man living, especially when I am perswaded that there is no delusion. But indeed there is so great uncertainty in these Papisticall reliques, that a man cannot certainly tell which are true, and which are false. Over the dore as I entred the Court that leadeth to the Church, I observed the image of the mother and her seven sonnes boyled in a cauldron, with the flames of fire under it, and beneath the image this inscription is written.

Salomona vocor cocta sartagine,
Cum liberis litor ignis aspergine,
Agens mœstissimum Deiparæ typum.

Under another image also in the same front, this is written.

Unda Rheni rosea fit sanguinis madore,
Corpora Virginea hic ensis stant in ore,
Dat Præsul Reinoldus Maccabeis sedem.

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Againe, over the dore at the entrance of the Church it selfe, I read these two verses written in golden letters upon a ground of azure.

Arca Virgineo priùs hìc imbuta cruore,
Nunc Macabeorum corpora sacra tegit.

In the quire of the Church is the Monument of the mother and her seven sonnes behinde the high Altar, whose bones and skulles (they say) are kept in the same. The monument is made of wainscot, at the top whereof the image of King Antiochus is erected with Solomona and her seven sonnes, but one of the images of the seven is broken. Upon one side of the monument I read this inscription in golden letters. Diva Solomona cum septem suis filiis Maccabeis in hâc arcâ continetur. In another side this. Antiochus Rex septem fratres Maccabeos & matrem eorum martyrio interemit. Round about the Quire of the Church these sentences are written in golden letters. In one place this. O quàm fragrantia hìc redolent Martyrum opobalsama. Next this. O quàm purpurei hìc spirant Virginum flores. In another place this. Hìc certè sunt candidis Lilia rosis mista. In another place this. Et prata spiritalibus vernantia gemmis. Hìc vides sarta quibus Dominus coronatur. In another place this. Ut in penitissimo pectoris tui recessu. Last this. Vivus tibi semper atque cælestis ignis exæstuet ô Colonia. Againe about the body of the Church this is written.

*Monument to
the Maccabees.*

[p. 617.]

Christo par decus atque habeat hoc Paracletus idem.
Maxima dehinc sacro dabitur reverentia cultu
Reliquiis divùm cœlitibusque piis.
Ecce Panomphæo dicata hæc sacra Tonanti,
Sacra profecto ædes sanguine tincta sacro.
Ecce triumphales arcus superùmque triumphos,
Aptaque virgineo pulchra trophæa choro.
Victor adest Christus, victrix est Ursula virgo,
Et Macabæorum palma decora Ducum.

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inside. Also there is one very great stony Tombe in a lowe vault or crypta, under the entrance of the Quire, and at the entry of the same vault there is an yron grate. In this Tombe lyeth the body of Saint Gereon, and many more of the Thebean Martyrs. In the same vault there is a taper alwaies burning. Also round about the Quire the whole history of his martyrdome and his associats is written in Latine in ancient cloth of Arras. And towards the end of the Quire the bones and skulles of the same Martyrs are inclosed within a frame of glasse on both sides of the Quire, their skulles being covered with pretty silken cases as those of the Virgins in the Church of Saint Ursula and the Macchabees. In the midst of each of these bones is the head of a blacke Moore placed, made as farre as his breast, whereof the one representeth Saint Gregory; whom the other, I know not. [p. 619.]

The histories of sacred and religious matters being ended, I will now descend to civill and secular matters: and will make mention of their Prætorium or Senate house, which they commonly call the Rathausz. Certainly the outward workmanship of it is a thing of such gorgeous magnificence and admirable state that I preferre it both for the front, and for most of the outward worke, before any Senate house that ever I saw either in my owne country, or abroad: only the Prætorium of Padua excepted, which is commonly esteemed the fairest of Christendome. This of Colen is of a most lofty heighth, which maketh it seen a farre off, wholly composed of very elegant stone, & most excellently beautified with great store of faire images; also the curious workes in stone, the pinnacles, and other exquisite devices together with the delicate white toppe, doe yeeld a most pompous shewe. Hard by this goodly building which seemeth to be of some antiquitie, is lately erected another portly edifice as part of the Senate house, which doth marvailously adorne it. For besides other ornaments it hath a faire galery, and a fine walke beneath. The edge whereof is beautified with rich marble pillars, whose bases are exactly

The Rathhaus.

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wrought with many artificiall borders. Also to adde the more grace to the worke the pillars of the top are at both endes gilted. Moreover there is another thing which doth exceedingly garnish this beautifull structure. For whereas there are three severall fronts belonging to this building, each of them is decked with memorable histories touching the antiquities of this renowned city, which indeed doe worthily illustrate the place. In the fairest front of all, these two histories. First this.

[p. 620.]

M. Vipsanio L. F. Agrippæ, qui Octavii Imp. Aug. gener ejus in Pontif. ac Trib. pot, imperioque Collega factus & successor ab eo delectus, Senatum populumque Ubiorum trans fl. Rhenum in hanc citeriorem ripam traduxit, urbemque hanc auspicato opportunissimoque à primis fundamentis loco condidit; mœnibusque firmissimis cinxit, atque variis publicis operibus et illustribus monumentis ornavit. Cos. S.P.Q. Agripinensis post tot sæcula fundatori suo grati.

Next this.

But betwixt these two inscriptions there is a golden Lyon carved in stone, together with a certaine valiant Champion, who clapping his cloake about his arme, did very courageously thrust his hand into his mouth, & slue the Lyon.

*History of the
slaying of a
Lion.*

Therefore before I write the nexte inscription I will here adde a passing memorable history, which I have both heard in the Citie, and read in Munster, touching the man that slue the Lyon; which indeed is as worthy the reading as any thing I have written in my whole booke. It hapned about the yeare of our Lord 1260. that there was great dissention betwixt the Archbishop of Colen and the City: at what time it chanced also that two of the Canons of the Cathedrall Church that favored the Bishops faction, had a certaine Lyons whelpe, which they fed and brought up for the honour of the Bishop. Now whereas the said Canons bare a great spite and malice to the Consul of the city whose name was Hermannus Gryn, they invited him

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one day very kindly to dinner under colour of friendship, and when he came to their house, shewed him this young Lyon, whome they kept hungry without meate some two or three daies before, and so forced him unawares and fearing no such matter, to approach neerer to the Lyons denne then it was fitte for him. Presently after this the Canons conveyed themselves out of the roome, and having shut the dore waited without, still expecting when the Lyon would devour the man. But the Consul being a man of a notable courage and stout spirit, when he sawe that he was by the treachery of these lewd Prelates brought to these extremes, either to be devoured by that merciless and fierce beast, or to fight manfully for his life, did put on a valiant resolution, verifying that speech of Virgil,

[p. 621.]

* *Audentes fortuna juvat* —————

Clapped his cloake about his left hand which he boldly thrust into the Lions mouth as he came gaping towards him, & with his right hand slue him, & so finally by this meanes escaped free from danger. Afterward he sent Officers for the two Canons with commandement to apprehend them, and to see them incontinently hanged. Which was accordingly performed. Having now mentioned this remarkable history of this valiant Colonian Champion (the like whereof I never read or heard of, saving Sampson, Daniel the Prophet, King David, Benaiah one of Davids three Worthies, Captaine Lysmachus in the time of Alexander the Great, and one of our English Kinges Richard the first surnamed Cor de Lyon) I will now at length after so long an introduction adde the second inscription which is this.

*Flavio Valerio Constantino Max. Aug. P. F. Constantii
F. Imp. invicto quod ad immortalitatem Imperii R.
gloriam ac limitis summam utilitatem et
ornatum factu difficilem lapideum pontem in*

* *Ænei. 9.*

perpetuum exercitui cum liberet adversus Francos
ne in Galliam transirent. ipse heic
utramque Rheni ripam Agrippinensem quippè Franci-
Conjungendo muniens imposito quasi flumini in [camque
hostes jugo construxerit S. P. Q. Agrippinensis.

In another front that looketh towards the East these two
histories are written.

[p. 622.]

First this.

*Inscriptions
on the East
front.*

C. Julio Cæs.

Quod Ubiorum Principes, Senatum, civitatemque eorum
Transrhenanam Amplam atque florentem finitima Sueorum
gente longè maxima Germanorumque omnium bellicosis-
sima injuriis belbi et obsidione pressam in amicitiam
fidemque S. P. Q. R. receperit, et exercitu Romano p
geminatos pontes Sublicos à se perquam celeritèr con-
fectos, ex Treviris trans Rhenum in Ubios Cn. Pompeio
et M. Crasso Cos. traductos liberarit, Senatus populusque
Ubiorum,

Next this.

C. Octavii Cæs. Imp. P. P. Augusti

Æternæ memoriæ.

Ob Principes, Senatum, populumque Ubiorum ejus aus-
piciis ex vetere transrhenanâ sede in hanc citeriorem

Rheni ripam per M. Agrippam generum,

orbe terrâ marique pacato

foelicitèr traductos

Senatus Populusque

Ubiorum.

In the western front these two histories are written.

First this.

Imp. Cæsari F. L. Justinian P. F. Aug.

Gratiæ testandæ apud Fœderatos Quiritibus Agrippinen-
 ses preclaris olim juris Italici propter perpetuam in
 Rom. Imperium fidem beneficiis donatos, ideis
 fortissimus religiosissimusque Imp. Uni-
 verso etiam legum corpore ad amplio-
 rem justitiæ reique publicæ toti-
 us orbis reformandæ cultum
 à se renovato, consignarit.
 S. P. Q. Agripp.

Next this.

[p. 623.]

Imp. Cæs. Maximiliano Austrio Ferd. f. Philippi N.
 Maximiliani.

Pronep. Frid. Abnep. Augusti Caroli v. Imp. Genero
 Cum Otto primus Cognomento Magnus Imp. Germaniæ
 insigniores Civitates ac Coloniensem imprimis liberas
 fecisset, & qui eum sequuti sunt antiquis conservandis,
 novis insuper privilegiis eam ornarint auxerintvè. Tu
 verò potentissime Imp. omnium anteriorum Cæsarea
 autoritate plenissime ea confirmaveris, pacem publi-
 camque quietem patriæ pater difficillimo rerum statu
 paraveris, ea propter gratæ mentis instinctum numini
 majestatique tuæ cujus stirps longa antiquaque Impp.
 serie consurgit, et invicta virtus sola pietate superata est.
 S. P. Q. Agripp. hanc tabulam ære publico devotus col-
 locari jussit. CIO. IO. Lxxii.

Under these histories round about the three fronts, the
 heades of the twelve first Romane Emperours to Domi-
 tian, are carved with their titles round about them written
 in gold. The lower part of this Prætorium is adorned
 with seven very beautifull arches, whereof five are made
 in one rowe, and two at the sides. At the toppe of the
 front, even in the middle of the same, the image of justice
 is advanced in milke-white stone, with a sword in one hand
 & a payre of scales in an other. At the ends of the toppe
 the armes of the city are curiously presented, viz: the
 Lyon and the Griphin, and betwixt them their scutchin,

*Lower part of
 the Rathhans.*

OBSERVATIONS OF COLOGNE

the glory of it, and defaced many goodly buildings at the same time that they sacked the towne of Bonna, as I have before written. But in steed of writing of worthy battels, I will mention two famous wights that once lived in this citie, who by their excellent Martial discipline and renowned victories, will be eternized in Chronicles of fame till the end of the world. The one was Ulpus Trajan that puissant Spaniard and the fourteenth Romane Emperour, who being adopted by Cocceius Nerva to succeed him in the Empire, was sent for to this citie of Colen, where he was then Captaine or Lieutenant of a Romane legion. The other was the victorious warriour and glorious conquerour of the Saracens Carolus Martellus (of whom I have before made mention in my notes of S. Denis) who after the death of his father Pipin was imprisoned in this citie, being a yong man, by the meanes of his stepmother Woldruda. But being by the mercifull providence of God afterward released, he became the most fortunate and valiant Martialist that was then in all the world. [p. 625.]

*Two famous
warriors.*

Now were it expedient that I should make some relation of their magistrates & government. But I hope thou wilt pardon me, although I cannot satisfie thee in those affaires of policy. I would have thee consider that I made my abode in Colen but two daies. During which space I hope thou wilt say I was not idle.

Here at the conclusion of this history of Colen I will briefly mention one notable thing that I saw in this citie, besides all the rest before mentioned. It was my chance to see the picture of our famous English Jesuite Henry Garnet, publikely exposed to sale in a place of the citie, with other things. Whose head was represented in that miraculous figure imprinted in a straw, as our English Papists have often reported. A matter that I perceive is very highly honoured by divers Papists beyond the seas. Though I thinke the truth of it is such, that it may be well ranked amongst the merry tales of Poggius the Florentine.

*Henry
Garnet's
picture.*

Thus much of Colen.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

[p. 626.]

*English
fellow-
travellers.*

I Departed from Colen in a boate downe the Rhene upon a Wednesday being the one and twentieth of September, about two of the clocke in the afternoone, after I had made my aboade there two daies, and came to a certaine solitary house nine miles beyond it, situate by the river side, about eight of the clocke at night, being accompanied with foure English men whose names were Peter Sage, and James Tower Londoners, William Tassell a Cambridgeshire man. These three had bene at Franckford Mart. The fourth was one Richard Savage a Cheshire man, that came then from the University of Minychen in Bavaria; where he had spent some time in studie. The two later of these foure proceeded in their journey with me till we came to Flushing the farthest towne of Zealand, where I was imbarked for England, & there we parted companie. Also there was another in out boate, whose company I enjoied all the way betwixt Mentz and Colen, that ministred great delight unto me with his elegant learning. His name was Christopher Hagk, borne in Koningsperg the Metropolitan citie of Prussia, and a famous University. Also he was the sonne and heire of the high Consul of the citie. A sociable & pleasant Gentleman, and one that had bene a traveller for the space of a dozen yeares in the famousest regions of Christendome, as Germany, France, Italy, England, Denmarke, Poland, &c.

Dusseldorf.

[p. 627.]

I departed from the foresaid solitary house about three of the clocke in the morning the two and twentieth of September being Thursday, and came to the town of Rees in Cleveland about seven of the clocke at night. This dayes journey consisted of thirty miles. The first towne that I came unto was Dysseldorp a faire towne of Cleve-land, situate hard by the Rhene, which is famous for two things, the one a magnificent Palace belonging to the Duke: the other the residence of the Dukes Court here. I am sorry that I can speake so little of this Palace. For I tarryed but a quarter of an houre upon the shore, which shortnesse of time afforded me no more leisure

OBSERVATIONS OF DUSSELDORF

then to survey after a superficial manner some parts of the outside only. Yet as little as I viewed it, I observed it to be the most sumptuous building of any dwelling house that I saw in all the Netherlands. This Palace hath one singular commodity belonging to it. For a part of the Rhene is finely conveyed under it by certaine convenient vaults made for the same purpose. The Duke of this place is a Prince of great power and authority. For his titles are these: Duke of Juliers and Cleve-land, and Count of Ravensperg, and Ravestein. The greatest part of these Dukes have been buried in the Colledge Church of this towne of Dysseldorp, where I understand they are honored both with sumptuous monuments and elegant epitaphs. The religion of the * present Prince is Romish: he married the daughter of the Duke of Lorraine. I heard in the country that he wanted one principall thing to grace his Princely titles and ample dominions. For it was generally reported that he had not that pregnancy of capacitie as others have. A little without the towne wall I saw a certaine instrument that is very frequently used in these parts, called a crane, which serveth for the drawing up of vessels and such other things of any weighty burden, to the land from out of boates. I doe therefore name this instrument, because it was the most beautifull of that kinde that I saw in al Germanie.

*Duke of
Cleveland.*

*A beautiful
crane.*

When we were a few miles past beyond this towne, we glanced by the towne of Duysburg situate in Cleve-land, also hard by the Rhene. This towne is famous for containing the bones of that worthy man Gerardus Mercator borne in a towne in Flanders called Rupelmunda, who by the universall suffrage of all the learned is esteemed the most excellent cosmographer & mathematician (Ortelius only excepted) that hath flourished in the world these thousand yeares. For he hath written such exact and elegant geographical tables as will never suffer his name to be committed to oblivion.

*Gerardus
Mercator
buried at
Duisburg.*

[p. 628.]

Betwixt Duysburg and the towne of Rhene Barke I

* I meane the same Prince that was then alive when I was there.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

Dinslaken. observed the lamentable tokens of the Belgicke warres three Churches very miserably battered and sacked, which was done by the souldiers of the Grave Maurice. About a mile before I came to Rhene-Barke I saw a certaine tower in the towne of Dinslaking in the Province of Cleve-land, the walles whereof are said to be of such an exceeding thicknesse that no peece of Ordinance is able to pierce it, but it will reverberate the bullet, be it never so great. For I heard it very credibly reported that they are eighteene foote thicke. When I came to Rhene-Barke, which is a towne belonging to the Archduke Albert, and guarded by a garrison of his souldiers, there hapned this accident; our whole companie was stayed from passing any farther by certaine officers for the space of two houres, to our great terror and amazement, in so much that we could not be suffered to depart till we had been all convened before the Governor of the towne, who was a Spanish Gentleman, a man that used us more graciously than we expected. For after a few termes of examination he gently dismissed us. Here I saw one of their towers most grievously battered with shot, and many of their other buildings, which was done about a dozen yeares since by the Grave Maurices souldiers. I heard most tragicall newes of two Englishmen in this towne. For it was reported unto me, that whereas two of them went into the field to fight, the one being slaine by the other, he that killed his fellow was condemned by the Governor to receive this punishment; to be shot to death by a dozen of his countrymen. And to be first tyed to a post or some such thing with a paper pinned upon his breast, having a blacke marke in the middle. So this was accordingly performed. But the offendour was so stout-hearted a fellow, that his countrymen were constrained to discharge two or three volleys of shot at him before they could throughly dispatch him.

Two Englishmen killed.

[p. 629.]

Wesel. After we were gone from Rhene-Barke, we passed by the faire City of under Wesel, in Latin inferior Wesalia, which is so called for distinction sake, betwixt this and the

OBSERVATIONS OF WESEL

higher Wesel before mentioned, in the Diocesse of the Archbishop of Trevirs. This City is in Cleve-land (which country was in former times inhabited by the ancient Tenctheri mentioned by Cæsar and Tacitus) and is esteemed the fairest city of the whole Province, though the City of Cleve be indeed the Capitall, and hath the principall name, in regard the Province hath her denomination from the same place; howbeit, it is reported to be inferior to Wesel. It was not my good hap to goe into it, but only to passe by it, yet I perceived that it yeeldeth a most elegant shew afarre off by meanes of her lofty towers, goodly walles, bulwarkes, and other stately buildings both publique and private. It is seated a pretty way within the land, and farther from the Rhene then the other Rhenish Cities and Townes are, even about some two furlongs in my conjecture. There is a pretty arme of the Rhene derived unto it in a faire channel that maketh a very commodious river called the Lippia, in which there lay a great multitude of ships when I passed by it. For it is a City of great trafficke, and very populous, as I heard.

I observed a little beyond Wesel on the same side of the Rhene that Wesel standeth, certaine trenches and rampiers in an open field, where the renowned Grave Maurice made his Rendevous with all his armie about some dozen yeares since, when he battered the towne of Rhene-Barke.

About some three miles from Wesel on the other side of the Rhene, I saw a faire towne called Saint Truyen, but indeede I could see but a little part of the towne, saving their principall Church, which seemeth to be a beautifull building. This towne was once built upon a hill not farre off, but being there wasted and destroyed (for the ancient ruines of it are to be seene to this day) it was afterward built in a plaine, even there where it now standeth. *Saint Truyen.*

I arrived at the towne of Rees in Cleve-land about seven of the clocke at night, as I have before said. Of my arrivall there I will report one memorable thing. *Rees.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Consolation
out of Virgil.*

Whereas the gates of the towne were locked before we came thither, presently after our arrivall we made all the meanes that might be to be admitted into the towne. But we were absolutely denied it a long time. Whereupon we went into one of the ships that lay at the key, determining to take a hard lodging there all night upon the bare boordes. No sooner were we in the ship but I beganne to cheare my companie as well as I could with consolatorie termes, and pronounced a few verses and fragments of verses out of Virgil, tending to an exhortation to patience in calamities, as :

* Quicquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.

And,

§ Per varios casus & tot discrimina rerum
tendimus in patriam—————

And,

† ————— Dabit Deus his quoque finem.

And the same hemistichium that I spake joyfullie unto my selfe, when with much labour and difficulty I was come to the toppe of the first Alpine mountaine Aigubette, as I entred into Savoy :

† ——— forsan & hæc olim meminisse juvabit.

*A sympathetic
Burgomaster.*

But at last, the Burgo-master of the towne being touched with a certaine sympathie of our misery (having himselfe belike at some time tasted of the like bitter pilles of adverse fortune, according to that memorable speech of Dido in Virgil :

[p. 631.]

Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco,)

was contented that the gates should be opened to admit us into the towne, but first he sent two souldiers to us with their muskets charged, to the end to examine us what we were, and so after a few termes of examination

* Ænei. 5. § Ænei. 2. † Ibid. † Ibid.

they kindly conducted us to our inne, and that to our infinite comfort. For we were all most miserably weather-beaten and very cold, especially I for mine own part, who was almost ready to give up the ghost through cold. But when we came to our inne we were exceedingly refreshed with all things convenient for the comforting of distressed travellers. This towne of Rees belonged to the Duke of Cleve-land, and profeseth the Romish religion as he did. It hath but one Church, wherein I observed a wonderfull multitude of Papistical images & pictures, amongst the rest the images of St. Christopher and St. George of Cappadocia killing the dragon, and another of that royall Virgin the King of Ægyptys daughter, whom he freed from the serpent. In the Churchyard I saw an exceeding company of stonie crosses infixed upon the graves of them that have been buried there, in which their names are written, and the yeare of the Lord wherein they died. Which is a custome much observed in many places of the Netherlands. The market place of the towne is very faire, being two hundred sixe and twenty paces long, and five and fifty broade. For I paced it over. Also the sides of it are adorned with two goodly rowes of bricke buildings, the ends whereof together with the sides are beautified with battlements according to the fashion of the German houses in divers other Cities and Townes, as I have before mentioned. But they use not halfe so much those kinde of little windowes in the outside of the roofes of their houses, as they doe in the cities of higher Germany, as I have before spoken. This market place is much graced with a faire towne house that standeth at the east end. I observed one thing in this towne which I did not in any other towne in all Germanie, though I understand it is very frequently used in many townes of the Netherlands. For all the night a certaine fellow walked about the towne, and once every houre winded a horne. The like he did also hourelly in the day time, and sometimes he sounded a trumpet from a certaine place of the tower of the Church. I heard that this cus-

*Church of
Rees.*

*The market
place.*

[p. 632.]

*Hours sounded
on a horn.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

tome is continually used in this towne: so that they give a certaine yearlie stipend to a fellow that executeth this office. I made my aboade in Rees all day the three and twentieth of September being Friday, by reason that the weather was so boysterous, and the Rhene so furious, that there was no travelling upon the river without great danger. But the foure and twentieth of September being

Emmerich.

Saturday I departed therehence about sixe of the clocke in the morning, and came to Emricke a faire towne of Cleve-land sixe miles therehence and situate by the Rhene, about nine of the clocke the same morning. In this towne I saw nothing memorable (for indeede that little time that I spent there I bestowed in the refection of my body, that I had no leisure to walke abroad) and therefore I will let it passe without any farther mention but only the name. I departed therehence about noone the same day, and came about three of the clocke in the afternoon to the City of Nimmigen in Gelderland, being nine miles beyond it. This dayes journey was but fiftene miles. In my journey betwixt Emricke and Nimmigen

Cleve.

I saw the City of Cleve, in Latin Clivium, the Metropolitan of Cleve-land, situate afarre off from the Rhene, a prety way up in the country. It seemeth to be a faire City. For it yeeldeth a beautifull shew afarre off. Also

[p. 633.]

I observed one very memorable thing about six miles on this side Nimmigen, a certaine sconce in an island of the Rhene called Skinkel-sconce. I heard that it is esteemed the strongest sconce of all Europe. It belongeth to the States, and standeth in a certaine little Island which was converted to such an impregnable fortification by the rare invention of a certaine Dutchman whose name was Skinkel, from whome the fort hath his denomination. It hapned that this Skinkel was afterwards drowned in the river Waell neere the city of Nimmigen. The sconce is joyned to the land on one side by a wooden bridge.

But now before I begin to write of the city of Nimmigen, I will make some mention of the country wherein it standeth. The Latine name is Geldria, but the vulgar

OBSERVATIONS OF GELDERLAND

Dutch Gelderland; one of the seventeen Provinces of *Gelderland* the Netherlands, and one of the eight united Provinces that belong to the States. In the East, it is bounded with Cleveland: In the West with Holland & Brabant. In the North with Frisland & a creeke of the German Sea. In the South with the country of Julia. It is said that the whole Province is so plaine, that there is not as much as one hill of any note to be seene in it. Againe, all this plain is so exceedingly furnished with abundance of wood, that there are few vacant places unwooded. Besides it is esteemed so fertile a Territory, that it bringeth forth all manner of commodities whatsoever, saving wine. For two thinges it is very memorable. For the admirable store of corne that it yeeldeth, and the goodly pastures and meadowes for fatting of Cattel. For the which it is so famous, that sometimes leane cattell are sent hither to grazing from the farthest confines of Denmarke. Also it is well watered with these three famous Rivers, the Rhene, the Maze, and the Wael, and so populous that it containeth twenty two walled townes, and three hundred villages. The ancient inhabitants of this country, many yeares before the incarnation of Christ, and after, were called Sicambri, which are mentioned by Cæsar and Tacitus: and they were so called either from a Queene called Cambra (as Munster writeth) or rather (as learned Peucer affirmeth) [p. 634.] quasi Sec Cimbri, that is, the Cimbri which dwelt neere the sea.

*Famous
grazing
meadows.*

Some are of opinion that the ancient Menapii mentioned by Cæsar did once inhabite this Province. But I differ from them. For I take the Menapii to be those that inhabited the Territory about the city of Juliacum commonly called Gulick.

My Observations of Nimmigen.

THis Citie hath three names, in Latine two, Neomagus *Nimeguen.* and Noviomagus. But the vulgar name is Nimmigen. It is the Metropolitan of Gelderland. And is of that antiquity, that it was built about 582. yeares before

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

the incarnation of Christ by the ancient Sicambri. It is situate neere the river Wahalis commonly called the Waell, which is one of the three mouthes of the Rhene wherewith he exonerateth himselfe partly into the Ocean, and partly into the river Meuse. The Emperor Charles the Great was so delighted with the situation of this city that he did often keepe his Imperiall Court here, & built a very magnificent palace in the same, which stood a long time after his death, till the furious Normans invaded the City in the time of the Emperour Lotharius the second, who utterly destroyed that palace with many other buildings of the City. The streets are very faire, especially one amongst the rest, which is the same that leadeth up to the market place from the gate neere the river Waell at the entrance of the towne. But this streete is very uneven, being a continuall ascent till one doth enter the market place. Againe it is much graced with two goodly rowes of beautiful buildings on both sides, being built all with bricke, and garnished with battlements, according to the German forme of building, as I have before often mentioned. Their market place is very faire and spacious, paved all with bricke, and adorned with stately buildings on every side. A little beyond their market place is their principal church. You enter a pretty church before you come into the Churchyard, over the gate whereof these two sentences are written in golden letters.

The market street.

[p. 635.]

Concordiâ parvæ res crescunt, discordiâ
magnæ dilabuntur.

Which sentence is taken out of Salust. The other

Beata Civitas cujus Dominus spes ejus. 1606.

The Church. The Church it selfe is a very faire building, and is decked with many beautifull and great tables placed upon the walles in divers partes of the Church, wherein are written sentences of Scripture in golden letters. Also it is beautified with a faire paire of Organs which have the blacke Spreadeagle the Emperours armes in it, in regard the Citie

is imperiall. Hard by the Church there is an ancient & magnificent building, which I think in times past was a religious house. But now I understand it is converted to a schoole. Upon one side whereof towards the Church are tenne buttresses, and in each space betwixt every couple of them is written one of the tenne Commandements all of them being comprehended in as many Latin verses. Likewise under this schoole there is a roome reserved for the bestowing of munition. The Prætorium or rather the Stadthouse (for so in all the Cities & townes of the Netherlands doe they call a Senate house, the word being compounded of Stadt, which in the Dutch tongue signifieth a towne, and house) is a very ancient & stately place, the front whereof is graced with many faire images. At one side of the towne neere to their key I observed an ancient Castell built with bricke, and invironed with a faire wall. Besides all these ornaments of the City already mentioned, there is one thing more that doth specially grace it. Even a faire front of building at the entrance of the city before you enter the first gate. Which front or series extendeth it selfe in a goodly length, and ministrerth a notable ornament to that part of the city. The City is subject to the Empire, as I have already said (though indeed at this day it bee principally under the dominion of the States) unto which it payeth the least tribute of any imperiall City whatsoever. For that which they pay is nothing but a glove full of gunnepowder that they send once every yeare to the city of Aquisgranum otherwise called Aken, according to an ancient custome that they have observed these many yeares. The religion of the city is wholly Protestant. It is much given to traffique, and inhabited by many wealthy Merchants. When I was in Nimmigen, there was a great garrison of soldiers planted there that consisted of three thousand men of armes, who did continually watch and ward for the defence of the City. Againe this great company was divided into twenty other lesser companies, whereof each contained one hundred and fifty soldiers, of which three were Englishmen.

The Senate House.

[p. 636.]

A strange tribute.

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In this city was borne one famous learned man, whom for his great learning sake (though indeed he were an *Peter Canisius*. Arch-papist) I will name, even Peter Canisius. He was the first Jesuite of Germany, and chosen Provinciall of the rest of the German Jesuites by Ignatius Loyola himselfe that Spanish soldier and first founder of the Jesuiticall family. After which time in Rome, Sicilie, and in divers Universities of Germany, especially Ingolstad, hee was publike reader of Divinity, & lastly at Friburg a fayre city of Switzerland, where he died the seventy seventh yeare of his age, and there lieth buried.

Thus much of Nimmigen.

[p. 637.]

*Eating customs
in the
Netherlands.*

*Drinking
habits.*

I Observed certaine things both in this Citie of Nimmigen and in other townes of the Netherlands, which I could not perceive in any place of high Germany. For it is their custome in the Innes to place some few peeces of browne bread hard by the guests trencher, and a little white loafe or two. In many places also at the beginning of dinner or supper they bring some martlemasse beefe (which custome is used also in some places of the Grisons countrie, as I have before mentioned) and a good pestle of bacon to the table, before they bring any other thing. This I observed at Colen, Rees, and other places: at the ende of the meale they alwaies bring butter. One of their customes I much disliked, that they sit exceeding long at their meales, at the least an howre and halfe. And very seldome do they go to supper before seven of the clocke. In most places betwixt Colen and the farther end of the Netherlands even till I came to Vlyshingen commonly called Flushing the farthest towne of Zealand, I observed that they usually drink beare & not Rhenish wine, as in the higher parts of Germany. For they have no wine in their country. This custome also I observed amongst those of Cleveland, Gelderland, and Holland, that whensoever one drinketh to another, he shaketh his fellow by the hand, and whensoever the men of the country come into an Inne to drink, they use to take a tinnen tankard full of

beere in their hands, and sit by it an howre together, yea sometimes two whole howres before they will let their tankards go out of their hands.

I departed from Nimmigen about eight of the clocke in the morning the five and twentieth of September being Sunday and came to a faire towne in Holland called Gorcom situate by the river Waell, about sixe of the clock at night. This daies journey was foure and twentie miles.

One thing I will here speake of the river Rhene that I have not before mentioned, that whereas he descendeth [p. 638.] prono or secundo cursu in all that long space betwixt the citie of Basil and this river of Waell, into the which together with two more that I have already named, he dischargeth himselfe: all barkes or boates that come downe thus far, do goe very easily, because it is with the streame: which is the reason that all passengers which descend do pay but a small price for their passage; but on the contrary side all that ascend doe strive very painfully against the streame. So that all their vessels are drawn by horses with great might and maine. For this cause all passengers that ascend into the higher parts of Germany doe pay much more for their carriage than those that descend.

*Boats drawn
up the Rhine
by horses.*

In my journey betwixt Nimmigen and Gorcom I passed by two pretty townes of Gelderland, situate by the river Waell, whereof the first is called Tiel, which is about twelve miles beyond Nimmigen; the second Bommel, which is sixe miles beyond Tiel. This Bommel is the farthest frontier towne westward of Gelderland, and memorable for one thing. For I saw a great bullet sticke in the Tower of their Church, even about the toppe, which was shot by the enemy in the yeare 1574. which figures (1574) are subscribed in such great characters under the bullet, that a man may very plainly discern them afarre off. From Bommel to Gorcom it is sixe miles. Also I observed another towne opposite unto Gorcom on the other side of the river, called Worcom.

*Tiel.
Bommel.*

Seeing this towne of Gorcom is in Holland, I will speake

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*Country of
Holland.*

[p. 639.]

a little of the country in which it is situate, before I make any more mention of the towne it selfe. This country was heretofore called Batavia, and the inhabitants Batavi, which are mentioned by Cæsar and Tacitus. They were in times past accounted a very sottish & foolish people, even as the Boetians were amongst the ancient Græcians. But in this age they deserve not to be so esteemed. For they are as ingenious both for al manuary arts, and also for the ingenuous disciplines, as any people whatsoever in all Christendome: which a man that liveth amongst them may easily perceive. The name of Batavia was commonly in use til the yeare of our Lord 860. at what time there hapned such an exceeding inundation as overflowed a great part of the country, and did so scowre and wash the very bowels of the earth, that it hath bene ever since *σπομφώδης* (as a learned author writeth) that is, hollow and spungie. For which cause the old name of Batavia was afterward changed to Holland, which is so called quasi hollow land, or quasi Hol-land. For hol in the Flemish tongue doth signifie as much as our word hole.

My Observations of Gorcom.

Gorkum.

I Shall doe this towne more wrong then I have done to any other citie or towne of note in Germany, in which I lay a whole night, and in no other respect but onely in speaking so little of it, concealing the admirable beauty thereof. For I had not the opportunity to survey it thoroughly according to my desire, because I came late into it, & departed therehence something early the next morning. The sweetnesse of the situation, the elegancy of their buildings, the beauty of their streets, and all things whatsoever in this town, did wonderfully delight me, in so much that as soone as I entred into one of the longer streets, me thought I was suddenly arrived in the Thesalian Tempe, or the Antiochian Daphne. For indeed it is a most elegant and sweet little towne, situate in a plaine, hard by the goodly navigable river Waell.

And I observed some of their streets to be passing beautifull, both for breadth and length. And they are much graced by the fayre bricke pavier. For every streete is very delicately paved with bricke, which is composed after that artificiall manner that a man may walke there presently after an exceeding shower of raine, and never wet his shooes. The buildings are all of brick, of a goodly heighth, and an excellent uniformity in most of the streets, the toppes rising with battlements. I observed that these kinde of prety buildings are of a just correspondency on both sides of the streets, which doe minister notable beauty to the towne. Their market place is very spacious and neatly paved with bricke like to the streets. At one side whereof there is a faire Stadt-house adorned with a beautifull turret, from the toppe of which I heard it credibly reported by a Gentleman of good note, a man may plainly perceive in a faire day two and twenty goodly walled townes, together with many faire villages and Gentlemens Palaces in the country. At their docke or key which is neare to one of their bridges, I observed a great company of prety ships and barkes also. Another of their dockes hath a faire bricke walke hard by it, without the gate of which walke I observed a certaine wooden image which presenteth the figure of a man as farre as the breast. This image is erected as a marke or bound to the end that no forraine barkes or other vessels may passe beyond it, which is lawfull for those only of the same towne and none else. The religion of the towne is Protestant. For it belongeth to the States.

*Streets paved
with brick.*

[p. 640.]

I departed from Gorcom about seven of the clocke in the morning the sixe and twentieth of September being Munday, and came to the towne of Dort twelve miles beyond it about ten of the clocke the same morning. In this space I observed one speciall thing. On both sides of the river Waell I saw a great company of little castels or Forts not above halfe an English mile distant asunder, which they call Ridouts, wherein presidiarie souldiers do lie for the defence of the country, fifty persons or there-

Dordrecht.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

[p. 641.]

*Churches
under water.*

about in each. The like I observed also betwixt Nimmigen and Gorcom. I heard that this was the occasion of building these Ridouts: because the enimie was wont heretofore to invade the States territories in the night time, and to take some Gentleman or speciall man prisoner, and to keepe him captive till he ransomed himselfe with a great summe of money. Hereupon for the security of the country, the States thought good to erect these little Ridouts. I observed another thing also betwixt Gorcom and Dort that moved great compassion in me. For I saw many Churches halfe drowned, all the upper part of the tower appearing very plainly above the water. There were heretofore faire Parishes belonging to these Churches, which were utterly defaced with the mercilesse furie of the angry God Neptune almost two hundred yeares since, as I wil hereafter more particularly declare, so that there is not the least token of them to be seene at this day. Moreover I saw a faire Castell drowned a little on this side Dort, which in former times belonged to a noble man of the country. It was seated in a faire towne, which hapned to be so overwhelmed with water at the same time, that the sea did so loose his raines of liberty to the destruction of the other townes, that there remayneth not the least stone thereof to be seene, saving only a part of the foresaid Castell that doth now belong to the towne of Dort, by which they enjoy certaine priviledges.

My Observations of Dort.

*Dordrecht the
maiden city of
Holland.*

[p. 642.]

THIS City in Latin is called Dordracum, but the common word is Dort, and some doe call it Dordrecht. It is a very famous, opulent, and flourishing towne, and memorable for many things, especially one above the rest which is worthy the relation. For it is called the Mayden City of Holland, (in which respect it may be as properly called Parthenopolis, as Naples is in Italie, and Maydenburg in Saxonie) and that for these two causes. First, because it was built by a Maide, but none of the Citizens could tell me either the name of her, or the yeare of the

Lord when the foundation was laid. Neither indeede can I finde it in any historian that hath written of the Hollandish Cities. But certaine it is that a Virgin was the first founder of it. For a monument whereof they have pictured a beautifull Virgin in lively colours according to the full proportion of her body, over the gate neare to their haven at the first entrance into the towne. Which picture is adorned round about with the armes of the principall families of Holland. Besides, for a farther testimony of this matter they use to stampe the figure of a maide upon one of their coynes that is called a Doit, whereof eight goe to a Stiver, and ten Stivers do make our English shilling. Secondly, because almighty God hath priviledged this towne with such a speciall favour and prerogative, as no City or Towne that I ever read or heard of in all Christendome, saving only Venice. For it was never conquered, though all the circumjacent Cities and townes of the whole territorie of Holland have at some time or other beene expugned by the hostile force. The situation of it is very pleasant. For it standeth in a pretty island being invironed round about with foure rivers that make a confluent, which are the Mosa, the Waell, the Linga, and the Merva; according to a pretty distich that I have read of the same rivers, which is:

*Situation of
Dordrecht.*

Me Mosa, & Wahalis, cum Lingâ Mervaque cingunt,
æternam Batavæ Virginis ecce fidem.

But if I should relate how it came to passe that this plot of ground was first converted to an island,

————— *Quis talia fando

Myrmidonum Dolopumve, aut duri miles Ulysses
Temperet à lachrymis?

For indeede it is a most lamentable and tragicall matter to [p. 643.] be spoken, and such a thing as cannot but move great commiseration. For whereas a part of it was ever joyned to the maine territorie of Brabant, till the yeare of our Lord 1420. it hapned that these foure foresaid rivers

*Ænei. 2.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Brabant
inundated by
the sea A.D.
1420.*

together with a part of the sea, did that very yeare upon the seventeenth day of April breake up their repagula, their bounds within the which they did ever soberly containe themselves till then, and made such a wofull inundation in the country, that I never read of the like in Christendome since the generall cataclysm in the time of the Patriarch Noah. For they overwhelmed sixteene faire Townes: some write there were no lesse then threescore and ten of them drowned. And they swallowed up at the least a hundred thousand persons with al their goods, cattels, and whatsoever else. The pittifull tokens whereof I saw in divers places of the country thereabout, namely certaine towers of Churches appearing above the waters, which belonged to those Parishes that were frequently inhabited with people till the time of that deluge.

The buildings of this Towne, both publique and private, sacred and civill are very beautifull, being built all with bricke, and garnished with those kind of pretie battlements that are so much used in the Batavian Cities. Their streets also are of a notable length and breadth, in number many, and paved with bricke as those of Gorcom.

*Mint built by
the Earle of
Leicester.*

Besides other publike buildings of the towne I visited their mint, which was built by our famous Earle of Leicester, at the front whereof the Emperours armes are erected: above the which this word is written in golden letters, Moneta. And againe under that, Divo Carolo 5. Cæsari. Likewise there are eight Latine sentences written upon the front: foure on the one side of the armes, and as many on the other. This is the first. Pax & tranquilla libertas. The second, Nomen pacis dulce est. The third, Pecuniâ vincere speciosum non est. The fourth, Pecunia mater belli. The foure on the other side are these. The first, Paci semper est consulendum. The second, Pace sublatâ leges esse non possunt. The third, Omnia pecuniâ effici possunt. The fourth and the last, Pecunia effectrix multarum voluptatum. After this I sawe a beautifull

[p. 644.]

Palace called the Doole, which was likewise built by the Earle of Leicester: it is a very magnificent building, in which the Grave Maurice his Excellencie doth use to lie whensoever he is commorant in Dort. Also there is an other faire house wherein his Excellencie doth sometimes repose himselfe, which is the signe of the Peacocke. In that place lay Marquesse Spinola the General of the Archdukes Armie, when he came thither from the Hage, a little before my comming to Dort. Their Stadt-house is a very faire building of a goodly height, and built all with square stone, which is rare to bee seene in Dort. There are foure Churches in the towne, whereof two belong to the Citizens; of which one is the fairest of them all, a building that seemeth to be of great antiquitie, but adorned with no worthy Monuments or Antiquities: onely it hath faire Tables hanged upon divers Pillars, wherein are written sentences of holy Scripture, like to those that I sawe in the great Church at Nimmigen. The third Church belongeth to the Englishmen, the fourth to the French. Out of those foure Rivers that inviron the Towne round about, and make it an Iland, there are some pretie armes derived into the Towne, which doe make certaine inferiour rivers that are very commodious to the inhabitants. Over one of them that runneth through the middle of the towne, there are many pretie Bridges, but two especially very faire. Whereof one is of Timber, the fairest woodden Bridge that I saw in Germany, saving that of Heidelberg. For it is so broad that three Cartes may passe joyntly together over it. On both sides of this bridge there lyeth great abundance of shippes. The other is of stone, the edges whereof are finely rayled with yron rayles contrived in curious workes.

*Many rivers
in Dordrecht.*

[p. 645.]

For traffique I have heard that this towne doth more flourish then any town of all Holland, saving famous Amsterdam. And the Merchants of the towne are said to be very wealthy. For heere is the principle Staple of Holland for all manner of Wines, especially the noble Rhenish Wine, from whence it is afterward transported

*Flourishing
traffic.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

into divers remote regions, as to England, &c. But the greatest part of it being first sophisticated in Dort with their &c. confections.

*Manuary
trades.*

The manuary trades of al sorts in this towne are commended for excellent. It was garded with five companies of presidiary soldiers when I was there, whereof one was English. For the Leager (this is the name of the States armie which doth use in the time of warres to lie abroad in the fieldes) was dissolved when I was in Holland, by reason that there was a truce betwixt the Archduke and the States, and it was distributed into many severall companies that were planted abroad in divers cities and townes for the common safety of the country.

*Gulielmus
Lindanus.*

What excellent men for the ornaments of learning this towne hath bred I doe not remember, saving one whose name was Gulielmus Lindanus, who flourished about some forty yeares since. A man in his kinde very famous, though indeed a Papist. In this towne of Dort he was borne, but he spent the greatest part of his life afterward in Ruremunda a City of Gelderland, whereof he was bishop.

This man also hath commended his name to posterity by his manifold workes, especially theologicall, as other learned men whome I have named in my description of some of the German Cities.

[p. 646.]

Having now related some of the principall thinges of this noble towne, I will conclude my observations thereof, partly with mention of their religion, which is the Protestant. For Popery is cleane exterminated out of the towne; and partly with that memorable elogium that is commonly attributed unto it by all those that know it well, that it is the very Garden of Holland.

Thus much of Dort.

From this towne I once resolved to have directed my journey to a certaine memorable place not farre thence that I might have communicated one notable thing *ὡς περ ἐν προσθήκῃς μέρει*, by way of over-plus, to my friends & country as well as the rest, yea such a thing, as is the

most monstrous and prodigious matter that was in any place of the whole world since the creation thereof. But my resolution was hindered by a certaine sinister chance. Yet I will make some relation of the matter as I have not only heard, but also read it in a good author. Though surely I feare least many will deeme it a meere exorbitant digression to write of those things either by reading or report which doe not fall within the compasse of my travels. There is a Monument extant in a certaine Monastery called Laudun neere the famous university of Leyden in Holland, where a certaine Countesse called Margarite was buried, who was the wife of one Hermannus Earle of Henneberg, the daughter of Florentius the fourth of that name, Earle of Holland and Zeland, and the sister of William King of the Romanes. This Countesse hapned to be delivered of three hundred sixty five children at one burden about three hundred and fourteene yeares since, even just as many as there are daies in the yeare. All which, after they were baptized by one Guido Suf-fragan of Utrecht, the males by the names of Johns, & the females by the names of Elizabeths, died that very day that they came into the world: and were buried all together in one monument in the Church of the foresaid Monastery of Laudun, which is to this day shewed (as I have heard many worthy travellers report that were the eie witnesses of the matter) with a most memorable Latine inscription upon it, together with two brasen basons wherein all those infants were baptized. This strange history will seeme incredible (I suppose) to al readers. But it is so absolutely and undoubtedly true as nothing in the world more. The occasion of which miraculous and stupendious accident I will here set downe (seeing I have proceeded thus farre in the narration of a thing that I have not seene) because it may confirme the stronger belief in the reader. It hapned that a poore woman came a begging to the foresaid Countesse Margarite, bearing a twinne of young babes in her armes. But the Countesse was so farre from having any commiseration upon her,

*Monastery of
Laudun.*

[p. 647.]

*A miraculous
accident.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*A bitter
imprecation.*

[p. 648.]

that she rather scornfully rejected her, affirming that it was not possible shee should have those two children by one man. The poore soule being much vexed in spirit through these injurious words of the Lady, pronounced such a bitter imprecation upon her, that she wished that God would shew a miracle upon the Lady, as well for a due revenge upon her that had so slandered her, as for the testifying of her unspotted honesty & chastity; she wished, I say, that God would shew this miracle, that the Lady might bring forth as many children at one burden as there are daies in the yeere; which indeed came to passe, according as I have before mentioned. For the Ladie in the fortieth yeare of her age was delivered of just so many upon a saturday about nine of the clocke in the morning, in the yeare of our Lord 1276. The truth of this most portentous miracle is confirmed not so much by that inscription written in a certaine table upon her tombe, as by sundry ancient Chronicles of infallible certainty both manuscript and printed. Pardon me I beseech thee (curteous reader) for this my boldnesse in reporting matters that were beyond the limits of my travels. Notwithstanding I have thought good to mention it in this place for a matter beyond all comparison remarkable of that kinde that ever was in the world, being induced to the commemoration of this history for these causes. First, because I heard very frequent speeches of it in the towne of Dort which I have last described, partly by Englishmen, and partly by other strangers. Secondly, because the fame of it had invited mee to have seen the place, if one disastrous impediment had not crossed me. Thirdly, because I am perswaded this history was never before written in our English tongue, till the History of the Netherlands was set forth in English since my arrivall in England from beyond the Seas, by that worthy traveller and thrise-worthy serjeant at Armes unto our Kinges most excellent Majesty, and most faithfull attendant quondam upon the right Worshipful Sir Edward Phillips lately the most illustrious speaker of the Parliament house, and now

Minister of the Rones viz: Maister Edward Grimston.
Wherefore after this long digression I will now returne
again to the discourse of my following travels.

I departed from Dort towards Zeland in a barke
the seven & twentieth of September being Tuesday about
noone, and lay the same night in a hard lodging of my
barke upon the water, about fortie miles beyond it: in this
space I observed these things. I sawe a goodly Towne
called Zirixee, in Latine Zirzæa, situate in an Iland whose
name is Scowen, on the right hand of my journey: this
Towne is commended for a beautifull place. But nothing
whatsoever hath so much graced it as the birth of that
admirable sweete Scholler, that worthy ornament of learn-
ing Levinus Lemnius a Physition, who hath purchased
both himselfe and his Countrey eternitie of praise by his
elegant Booke De occultis naturæ miraculis, and other
excellent fruites of his ripe wit that are commonly read in
the world to the great benefit of the learned. In the same
Iland where Zirixee standeth, there is an other faire Towne
called Brewers Haven, and a Sconce called Bominee,
belonging to the States. On the other side of the river,
right opposite to Zeland, I observed two Ilands more,
whereof the one is called Tarnous, the other Targous.
But before I came towards those Ilands, I passed by a part
of Brabant where Bergenopzome standeth a little within
the Iland, which is said to be a very strong Towne that
belongeth to the States. Also I observed in this journey
a great many high Towers in the water, which were here-
tofore Parish churches, and belonged to some of those
Parishes that I have before spoken off, which were
drowned in the yeare 1420. I observed a speciall thing
in one side of the river as we passed forward in our
journey. Many Boores of the country laide a great deale
of strawe and earth uppon it at the edge of the banke,
to the ende to preserve the banke, that the water may not
eate and devoure the earth, and consequently breake into
the land to drowne it, as it hath done heretofore in many
other places thereabout.

[p. 649.]
*Levinus
Lemnius.*

*A pitifull
sight.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

I departed from the foresaid place where I lay all night upon the water, about seven of the clocke in the morning the eight and twentieth of September beeing wednesday, and came to a haven towne of Zeland called Armu, about sixe of the clocke at night. This daies journey was nine miles. The inhabitants of this Island were in former times called Mattiaci, which are mentioned by Cornelius Tacitus. As for the Island it selfe wherein this Towne, Middleborough, and Flushing stand, it is commonly called Walcheren. In this towne of Armu I sawe nothing memorable but their Stadt-house. For it is but a little towne. Yet it is famous for one thing. For there al the Ships that come from Dort do arrive, as in a safe station, & therence many a great fleete doth often launch forth into the Ocean Sea.

[p. 650.]

I departed from this towne of Armu about seven of the clocke in the morning the nine and twentieth of September being thursday and Michaelmas day, & came to Vlissingen commonly called Flushing, a famous haven Towne of this Island Zeland, about two of the clocke in the afternoone. This dayes journey was but five little miles.

Flushing.

In my journey betwixt Armu and Vlissingen I passed through the beautifull Citie of Middleborough in Zeland, which is about a mile beyond Armu. But I cannot write the tenth part of it that this notable Citie deserveth. For I employed those fewe houres that I spent in the city otherwise than in matters of observation. Yet that little which I did observe I will relate. For I will not do this goodly Citie that wrong as to write so copiously of many other Cities, and nothing at all of her.

Middleburg. Middleborough hath her denomination from a Noble Roman Consul called Metellus, who is said to have bene the first founder of it. For some do call it in Latin Metelburgum quasi Metelliburgum, that is, the towne of Metellus. It is strongly walled, beautified with faire gates, goodly streets, and very stately buildings of bricke like to those of the townes of Holland. Their Market place also I observed to be a fayre and spacious thing, and

was exceedingly frequented with people the same day that I was there. Likewise their Stadt-house is a very ancient and beautifull building, built all of free stone (which I observed to be as rare in Middelborough as I did before in Dort) and the front adorned with many goodly images that yeeld a delicate shew. I sawe their exchange also, which is a very elegant little place, distinguished with faire walkes, neere to the which there is a pleasant grove. I visited likewise the house of our English Merchants, which is a faire building, having delicate gardens and walkes belonging to it. And I went to their fayrest Church, which is graced with a curious clocke, and with two monuments of great fame. But it was not my hap to see eyther of them. Whereof the one was of William Earle of Holland and Zeland, and afterward King of the Romanes, who being slaine by the Frisians about nine yeares after the beginning of his reigne, in the yeare one thousand two hundred fifty five, his bones were solemnly buried in this Church about seven and twenty yeares after his death. The other is of that rare Schollar and learned Writer Adrianus Junius, who is famous for many notable workes that hee left behinde him as the true monuments of his pregnant witte, especially his ample Dictionary consisting of Greeke & Latine words. I observed also their Haven, which is a very convenient place, and was the receptacle of many goodly shippes when I was there.

*Notable
buildings.*

[p. 651.]

*William Earl
of Holland
and Zealand.*

Their religion is Protestant, answerable to that which the reformed Churches of England and Holland doe professe.

Thus much of Middelborough.

My Observations of Vlyshingen commonly called [p. 652.]
Flushing, but in Latin Flissinga.

THE situation of this towne is very memorable. For it is built in the forme of a pitcher, which is slender at both the endes, and wide in the middle. In regard whereof the name of the towne is derived from the Dutch

*Situation of
Flushing.*

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

*Flushing in
form of a
pitcher.*

word Flessche, which signifieth a pitcher. For indeed he that shall rightly consider the forme of the building thereof, will say that it doth very neare represent the fashion of a pitcher. For I for mine owne part observed the site of it, and found it very correspondent to the mould of a pitcher, the endes being slender and the middle long. Which is the reason that the inhabitants doe present the figure of a pitcher in their flagges & banners that are advanced at the tops of the mastes in their ships. The towne is not great: yet very faire, and beautified with many stately buildings, that are made all of bricke, according to the rest of the Zelandish and Hollandish cities. It is inhabited with many rich Merchants that have within these fewe yeares very much inriched themselves by the art of navigation. Their haven is very strong, and it is a notable harbour of goodly ships. For I can say more of Flushing then of any other haven towne that I saw in my travels: that their haven contained such an exceeding multitude of ships, as I could not see the like in Venice it selfe, the Arsenall only excepted. For I heard that all those that I saw at Flushing were in number at the least two hundred.

*A notable
harbour.*

The Stadthaus.

Their Stadthouse, that was newly building when I was there, is like to be a very magnificent worke. The front being raised to a notable heighth, and adorned with many faire armes, scutchins, and other curious devices that doe exceedingly beautifie the same. Here I sawe those birds called Storkes that I have before mentioned in my observations of Fountaine Beleau.

[p. 653.]

*Flushing
garrisoned by
the English.*

This towne is garded with a garrison of English Souldiers, whereof one (who was a Gentleman) I saw very martially buried that day that I came into Flushing, with a dolefull beating of many drummes, and discharging of many volleys of shot. All the companies of souldiers in this towne are commanded by that right worshipfull and most worthy Knight Sir William Browne, who is Deputie Governour of this towne under that right honourable and illustrious Robert Sidney Viscount Lisle.

I received a very special courtesie in this towne both of the foresaid noble Knight, and of a certaine learned, godly, and religious Minister Mr. Pots, who is the Preacher of the towne (for it professeth the Protestant religion also as well as Middleborough) for the which they have perpetually bound me unto them in all officious respects of due observance till I cease to enjoy this common vital breath. Therefore tandem aliquando, with this thankfull commemoration of their names (since I have not as yet any other meanes to express my gratitude towards them, but only by this remembrance of them in my booke) I here adde ultimam coronidem, the full period and finall conclusion to my outlandish observations.

I made my aboade in Flushing all Friday being the last day of September, and departed therehence in a barke the first day of October being Saturday, about foure of the clocke in the afternoone, and arrived at the custome house in London the third day of October being Munday, about foure of the clocke in the afternoone, after I had enjoyed a very pleasant and prosperous gale of winde all the way betwixt Flushing and London.

Arrival in London.

The distance betwixt Flushing and London is a hundred and twentie miles.

The number of Miles betwixt Venice and Flushing: in which account I name only some of the principall Cities, as I have done before in the computation of the miles betwixte my native Parish of Odcombe and Venice. For it is needlesse to name all the particular miles betwixt all the cities and townes I passed through. Because it would be a repetition of that which I have already done.

[p. 654.]

Number of miles between Venice and Flushing.

Imprimis, betwixt Venice and the Inne before mentioned upon the toppe of the Mountaine Ancone, otherwise called Montane de St. Marco, being the farthest bound of the Venetian Signiorie Westward, ... 174
Item, betwixt the Inne, and the City of Curia in Rhetia. 76

Total of the whole journey.

CORYAT'S CRUDITIES

Item, betwixt Curia and Zurich the Metropolitan City of Switzerland.	55
Item, betwixt Zurich and Basil.	40
Item, betwixt Basil and Strasbourg.	80
Item, betwixt Strasbourg and Heidelberg.	72
Item, betwixt Heidelberg and Franckford.	67
Item, betwixt Franckford and Colen.	92
Item, betwixt Colen and Nimmigen in Gelderland.	54
Item, betwixt Nimmigin and Dort in Holland.	34
Item, betwixt Dort and Flushing in Zeland.	53
The totall is	797
Againe betwixt Flushing and London.	120
Againe, betwixt London and Odcombe.	106
The totall betwixt Venice and Odcombe.	1023
The totall betwixt Odcombe and Venice as I travelled over France is (as I have before written)	952
The totall of my whole journey forth and backe	1975

[p. 655.] **T**He Cities that I saw in the space of these five Moneths, are five and forty. Whereof in France five. In Savoy one. In Italie thirteene. In Rhetia one. In Helvetia three. In some parts of high Germanie fifteene. In the Netherlands seven.

FINIS.

POSTHUMA
FRAGMENTA
POEMATUM

GEORGII CORYATI
SARISBURIENSIS,

SACRÆ THEOLOGIÆ BACCALAUREI,

Quondam e sociis Novi Collegii in inclyta
Academia Oxoniensi,

Ac postea Ecclesiæ Odcombiensis in agro Somer-
setensi Ministri, ubi tandem Anno 1606.
extremum vitæ diem clausit.



LONDINI,
Anno Domini 1611.

Serenissimo Principi Henrico Christiani Orbis
 Tito, id est, humani generis Deliciis, Principi
 Walliæ, Duci Cornubiæ ac Rothsaïæ, Comiti
 Palatino Cestriæ, Equiti splendidissimi ordinis
 aureæ periscelidis, &c.



On sum nescius (Serenissime Princeps)
 nonnullos mihi objecturos, supervacaneum
 ac τὸ ἀπροσδιόνυσον opus me jam suscipere,
 observationibus meis in regionibus exoticis
 ista posthuma poematum Patris mei frag-
 menta quæ jam subsequuntur, attexendo ;
 nec deerunt fortasse aliqui nimis rigidi
 censores, qui mordaculis suis sannis nomen meum per-
 stringere atque sugillare non dubitabunt. Proinde Celsi-
 tudini tuæ rationes explicabo quibus fretus poemata ista
 in medium proferre, & ex Cimmeriis illis tenebris quibus
 multos annos latitarunt, in lucem edere mihi visum est.
 Primo, quoniam pater meus piæ memoriæ Georgius
 Coryatus paulo ante obitum suum de carminibus, quæ
 in juventute sua (Musis faventibus ac propitia Minerva)
 contexuit, mecum colloqui subinde solitus est, rogavitque,
 ut (si illi superstiti esse

— Divum pater atque hominum rex

mihi indulgenter concederet) pauca poemata sua quæ
 penes me fuisse animadvertibat, tandem aliquando è situ
 vetustatis eruerem, præloque mandarem. Secundo, quia
 plurimi mei φιλομουσοὶ amici, tum consanguinei, tum
 familiares congerrones, qui patrem meum, (dum com-
 munis hujus lucis usura fruebatur) medullitus amarunt,

GEORGE CORYAT'S POEMS

& jam fato defunctum nomen ejus gratissima quadam recordatione commemorare solent, instanter precibus suis me identidem sollicitarunt, ut posthuma ejus poemata typis excudi curarem.

Quare cum patris voluntati, tum amicorum postulatis morem gerens, Juvenilia ejus Celsitudini tuæ dedicare una cum itinerario meo ausus sum, Celsitudinemque tuam humillime oro ut sub Serenissimi nominis tui auspiciis ista qualiacunque poemata in vulgus emanare patiatur. Nec elogia quibus patris mei memoriam cohonestarunt atque illustrarunt duo celeberrimi scriptores, quorum unus in Germania natus erat, alter in patria mea Anglia, jam tacebo. Hic nimirum Jacobus Middendorpius in libro quodam quem de totius orbis Academia conscripsit; ille autem, scilicet Joannes Casus Medicinæ Doctor; & Collegii Divi Joannis Præcursoris apud Oxonienses quondam socius, in elegantissimo libro suo quem Speculum Moraliū inscripsit, charissimi patris mei nomen hujusmodi verbis citavit. Georgius Coryatus poeta Oxoniensis ita quondam cecinit, & statim uterque ista carmina ejus subjungit.

Et duo sunt totum Gymnasia nota per orbem,
Oxonium studiis florens, mihi dulcis alumna,
Regis opus; tuaque (illustris Rex Cantaber) ædes
Magnifice florens sacris Academia Musis.

Quæ carmina quadraginta plus minus annis elapsis cum plurimis aliis de descriptione Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hybernæ, Serenissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ beatæ memoriæ (jam cum cælicolis in cælesti Hierosolyma vitam angelicam agent) nuncupavit. Sed ea cum duobus pene millibus versuum quos ἐν τῇ ἀκμῇ ætatis atque ingenii sui composuit, elegantibus sane ac à viris eruditis non parum laudatis, sive patris incuria, sive temporis injuria partim interiire ac extincta jacent, partim cariosis chartis adeo tincis edacibus corrosis seveliuntur, ut omnis mihi spes præcidatur ullam illorum particulam in publicum emittendi. Quæ vero jam conquisivi, & in unum quasi

THE EPISTLE DEDICATORIE

corpus collegi, quum animo patris mei nomen ab oblivione
vindicandi hoc susceperim, ut Manes ejus illud * poetæ
usurpent,

Non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei
Vitabit Libitinam ;

Serenitatem tuam iterum enixissime obsecro, ut contra
virulentos Momorum morsus, qui dente Theonino aliorum
lucubrationes rodere solent, eadem *ὑπερασπίζειν*, ac pro-
pitio tuo patrocínio protegere clementissime dignetur.

Celsitudini tuæ

devotissimus deditissimusque

Thomas Coryatus Odcombiensis,

Peregrinans pedesterrimus.

* Hora. Carmin. lib. 3. Od. 30.

[Exhortatio ad

GEORGE CORYAT'S POEMS

Exhortatio ad Serenissimam Angliæ Reginam,
Dominam Elizabetham, sexto sui regni anno,
ut nubat.

O Virgo & Princeps, ô Regis filia, Regis
Et soror, ô Regis Uxor ut esse velis.
Te tua forma, decus, virtus, pietasque, fidesque
Hoc rogitant, patriæ ut perpetiare Patrem.
Sic tibi sic poteris, patriæ sic utilis esse :
Angelicè in terris vivere posse rogant.
En tibi sic poteris, patriæ sic utilis esse
Non poteris : patriam prole beare potes.
Si potes, ergo velis : Regalem sumito sponsum,
Sic tibi, sic patriæ consule Virgo tuæ.
En Dæmon satagit, stimulat Caro, Mundus adurit,
Sola potes tantis belligerare malis ?
Si modo sola potes, vestram sed respice gentem.
Ne miserum Satanas devoret ore gregem.
Da deus hanc mentem, da nostra Principe dignum
Et regem et Prolem : cætera jam dederas.
Tuque tui Princeps regimen sic dirige regni,
Ut post hoc regnum cœlica regna petas.

In effigiem Reginæ.

Pallas, Juno, Venus, sophiâ, diademate, formâ,
Corda, caput, vultus, imbuit, ornat, alit.

The English.

Pallas, Juno, Venus, with wisdom,
Crown, and comely hew,
Thy heart, head, face, endewes, adornes,
And deckes most fine to view.

GEORGE CORYAT'S POEMS

Allusio ad illud Ovidii *Metamorphoseos* } Scripta
in dictum patris Pencei ad filiam } ad
Daphnem. } Eandem.

SÆpè pater dixit, Generum mihi filia debes
SÆpè pater dixit, Debes mihi nata Nepotes.
Sic pater Henricus : Generum mihi filia debes,
Longaque debetur posteritas Proavis.
Nata potes regnare ? potes sine compare vitam
Ducere ? & hac rarâ dote beata, mori ?
Ingenium, doctrina, fides ; huic consona doti
Regnum, forma, decus, singula summa tibi.
Hisce tuo Patri non es virtutibus impar,
Major at ille unâ est, & minor ipsa Patre.
Quod talem Patri licuit te cernere Prolem,
Qualis adhuc Natæ non datur ulla suæ.
Sic minor & major, minor es tu, major at ille,
Tu minor : hoc partu major at esse potes.

Alia allusio ad eandem.

Dixerunt olim : Rex & Regina beati.
At nunc plebs dicit, Tantùm Regina beata.
O utinam possent (si sint pia vota) sonare,
Sunt cum Prole suâ Rex & Regina beati,
Tunc essent omnes, simul omni ex parte beati :
Patria, Plebs, Princeps, Rex & Regina beati.

De novem literis Reginæ Nominis ELIZABETA.

Dic cur literulas habet ELIZABETA novenas ?
An Musas quod amet ELIZABETA novem ?
Est ita, sed ratio subit hâc tamen altera major,
Te Musæ quòd ament ELIZABETA novem.

Ænigma ad eandem per eundem.

A Ngliā dicat Io, solenni ex more triumphans,
Virgo parit, nobis ELISABETA parit.
An tibi quæ peperit virgo, peperisse videtur?
Mater sola parit, virgoque nulla parit.
Anglica sola suos sentit Respublica fœtus,
Concipit huic virgo commoda, virgo parit.

Prosopopeia ad Portam Palatii Episcopi Wintoni-
ensis, ut Reginaæ aperiatur ad illius ingressum.

CLara bipartitas aperito Janua portas,
Ut repetat Princeps interiora domus,
Mox ea majori fulgebit lumine dives
Quàm micat Arctoo nobilis Ursa Polo.
Antè fuit fœlix multorum nomine Regum,
Ut nunc est fœlix non tamen antè fuit.
Nam si Marte, fide, doctrinâ, stemmate, formâ
Clarior ulla foret, clarior ista foret.
O nostri ut fuerit Cordis tam * Janua lata,
Intrares tectum (Cor puto dulce) meum.

* Iste lepor refertur ad nomen ejus Cor-yate. Posteriori syllaba
scilicet yate, idem significante Anglicè quod Latine janua.

Pro quinque minis tria verba scripta nomine
gratiarum actionis & valedictionis ad eandem
per eundem.

SI mihi non parcis, non audeo dicere verbum :
At mihi parce precor, sed tria verba tibi.

NUBE

Quod scripsi spero, quod spero postulo, Nube,
Sic tibi, sic patriæ consule Virgo tuæ.

VIVE

Sic vive ut vivas, sic regnum dirige Princeps,
Ut tibi sit proles, quæ tua regna regat.

VALE

Hoc tibi postremum dicetur carmine verbum,
Quod peto, quod rogo, quod precor, oro,

VALE.

De insignibus Angliæ ad eandem in Angliæ
descriptionem per eundem.

HInc Leo & inde Draco parmam qui sustinet, iste
Prudentes, validos denotat ille duces.
Qui pariter certant Domina sub Principe (cujus
Prælucent medio stemmata fixa loco)
Sustinuisse humeris Regalia Principis arma,
Ingenio iste suo, viribus ille suis.

GEORGE CORYAT'S POEMS

Præfatio in librum Psalmorum, à Georgio Coryato
Latine translatum, ad Serenissimam Angliæ
Reginam D. Elizabetham de variis carminum
generibus.

T U Deus atque tui divina potentia verbi	Math. 16.
Es mihi, Christe etiam, non mihi Papa	Tu
Petra.	Es
Petrus erat Christi tantum firmissima Petra,	Petrus,
Et mihi Christe Petra es, & mihi Christe	Et
Petrus.	
Supra vel super hanc sat erit si struxero	Supra
Petram,	
Hanc statuit Dominus, noluit esse aliam.	Hanc
Petram Pontifices non hanc statuere, sed	Petram
altram,	
Ædificabo igitur quam potero super hanc	Ædificabo
Ecclesiam mores, vitam, famamque fidemque	Ecclesiam
Nostram : Christe Petra es, non mihi Papa	Nostram.
Petra.	
Porta cui triplicem gestans in limine mitram	Porta
Inferni custos præsidet assiduus.	Inferni
Non huic vel duplici circumdatus ense nocebit,	Non
Prævaleat summi spesque fidesque tui.	Prævaleat
Adversus Petram hanc sua tendunt retia	Adversus
Papæ,	
Illam sed Dominus proteget usque Petram.	Illam.

Sacrae tuæ Majestatis fidelissimus subditus
devinctissimusque scholaris Oxoniensis.

Georgius Coryatus.

Viridis Draconis Triumphus, in funere clarissimi
viri D. Gulielmi Herberti nuper Baronis Car-
difensis, Comitisque Pembruchiensis, & regiae
Aulæ Oeconomi primarii, ad æternam tanti viri
memoriam.



Spice Penbruchium specie viridante Dra-
conem

Lector, & auratum per colla virentia
Torquem,

Hamatosque ungues, oculosque, alasque
volucres,

Immanemque jubam, & formosos cor-
poris artus.

Hunc neque Phryxei custodem velleris olim
Colchiacæ flevere nurus, neque Mala sororum
Servantem Hesperius Alcides vicit in hortis.
Cynthia innumeris fixit Pythona sagittis,
Et tua servantem (Gradive) fluenta Draconem
Cadmeæ fixere manus : Hunc frangere nemo
Heroum, Divumve potest : non Aesone natus,
Non Jove, non profugas ab Agenore missus in oras.

Ipsa adeò quæ cuncta domat, legesque cruentas
Imponit rebus Mors implacabilis ortis,
Mors ipsa hunc solum superare nec ausa Draconem,
Nec potuit ; nam cum terris superesse vetaret,
Inseruit cælo : nunc illic fulgidus ardet,
Quà micat, & flexu voluentes dividit Ursas,
Aut ubi contortis Ophyuchia brachia spiris
Implicat, & longos ducit per inania tractus.

Solus enim soli didicit parere Leoni.

Hunc coluit, Regemque suum patienter adorans
Esse tulit : quem nec vis ulla, nex hosticus ensis,
Nec Jovis æthereo disjectum fulmen Olympo
Fregit adhuc, hunc una sui cultura Leonis
Perdomuit, Dominique feros procumbere fecit
Ante pedes : fulvum metuunt ita cuncta Leonem.

GEORGE CORYAT'S POEMS

Sed nec inutilibus coluit tam grande tribunal
Obsequiis, ipsique adeo fuit utile tanto
Concessisse Duci, cujus tot martia gessit
Auspiciis, varias & fortia bella per oras.

Capta sub Henrici primum Bullonia ductu
Vulgavit rutilis Herberti nomen in armis :
Regia quo fulvi mens inclinata Leonis
Conspicuo viridem promovit honore Draconem.
Protinus & celsum miles conscende caballum,
Ense caput feriens, auratis (inquit) in armis.

Nec minus uxorem præclari stemmatis Annam
Despondet Regina tuam Catharina sororem,
Par tibi, par illi virtus, Par denique nomen.
Tres tulit ex ista virides celebresque Dracones
(Quot Leo Regalis magnos clarosque Leones)
Henricum comitem, Eduardumque, Annamque tenellam.
Junxit & hos vivens tædis illustribus omnes.
Et nunc cum charis vivunt confortibus omnes,
Atque diu multos peragant foeliciter annos.
Jam Leo grandævus vitales deserit auras,
Et charum catulis commendat voce Draconem.
Inde fuit Regum, Reginarumque per annos
Delitiæ multos, multo insignitus honore.
Octavo Henrico, Eduardo, Mariæ, Elizabethæ,
Et patri & natis charissimus omnibus unus.

Nam simul Eduardus tener ille Leunculus Anglis
Prodit, ad acceptos aliquid Draco majus honores
Addit adhuc, multoque magis prorumpit in altum.
Rursus factus Eques magnusque Magister equorum.

Quid referam positis tot prælia gesta trophæis ?
Tot spolia ? & ductos civili ex hoste triumphos ?
Ut vigili occiduos sedaverit arte tumultus ?
Horrendosque suo superârît Marte rebelles ?
Magnum opus, & multo quæsitam sanguine laurum.
Hic sese in Gyros, & multa volumina torquens,
Terrificis altas quatiens clangoribus alas,
Claruit ante alios virtus generosa Draconis.
Hinc Baro Cardifios regali munere fasces,

GEORGE CORYAT'S POEMS

Pembruchiumque Comes titulis adjungit honorem.

Proh dolor, Eduardus fato succumbit, & ejus
Protinus ad Mariam volvuntur sceptrā sororem.
Jamque iterum in patriæ grassatur viscera ferrum.
Evocat innumeros funesta ad bella Viatus,
Armataque manum Londini ad mœnia ducit,
Præficit huic bello, & rebus Regina gerendis
(Nam quid agat?) viridem (spes hæc fuit una) Draconem.
Ille suum partes virus diffundit in omnes,
Ille per insanos ruit imperterritus hostes,
Confunditque viros, vincitque capitque Viatum.

Quin aliud tractans Mariæ sub nomine bellum,
Quintinos forti perripit milite muros,
Contudit & sævos pulchro certamine Francos,
Hispanus dum bella gerit : sic scilicet unus
Præripuit cunctis omni in certamine palmam.

Nec dextram patulo frustrā gerit ore cruentam,
Invictus, victorque potens. An segnior idem
(Elisabetha) tuos pugnasset miles in hostes,
Te nisi pace frui, tua mens, & qui tua servat
Regna Deus mallet : sub te quod vincere posset
Non habuit, seramque togam te ferre coactus
Edidicit regnante senex : neque prælia gessit
Ulla, nisi extremum hoc sæva cum morte duellum.
Quo tamen & victor (quod sæpius antè) triumphans,
Lætus, ovans, Superûm ad cœlestia tecta recessit.

Apostrophe ad Illustrissimum Henricum Comitem
Penbruchiensem Gulielmi filium.

AT tu clare Comes, Comitissæ clarissime proles,
(Henrice) huc flectas oculos, hos perlege versus.
Multa patris virtus animo, multusque recurset
Ejus honos, maneant infixi pectore vultus.
In te certa tui remanent vestigia patris,
Os oculosque Patri similes, moresque paternos
Egregiè reddis : superest ut comprecet unum hoc,
Ut patris exemplo discas parere Leoni.

GEORGE CORYAT'S POEMS

Utque Pater, Patri Placuit, Catulisque Leonis,
Hujus ad exemplum sic te componere cures.
Quod facis, hoc semper facias : reverere Leonem,
Seu Leo, sive Lea est quæ nunc regit Elisabetha,
Semper erat viridi multùm propensa Draconi,
Et patris illa sui dilexit more Draconem,
Cujus præclaro solius munere factus
Oeconomus, Custosque Aulæ, Columenque Britannæ est,
Illa potest juvenem veteri præferre Draconi.
Illa agat : illa diu vivat, regnetque Britannis.
Atque diu vivat Draco Penbruchiensis eisdem,
Et parere Draco, discatque placere Leoni.

Tuus humillimus Sacellanus

Georgius Coryatus.

The same translated into English by the Author
of the former.

THe Pembroke Dragon, greene of hue, good reader,
here behold,
His scaled necke environed with glittering chaine of gold,
His hooked clawes, his piercing eyes, his winges prepar'd
to flight,
His mighty crest, well favoured limmes, and body shaped
right.

'Twas not this Dragon whom the dames of Colchos
did bewaile,
The keeper of the golden Fleece : not Hercules did
prevayle
Against the same : it was not this which kept the Golden
frute
In Hespers grove, Appollos sleight right cunningly did
shute,
His thousand shafts, which Python pierst : yea Cadmus
hand hath slain
Thy monstrous Dragon (mighty Mars) which kept Bœotian
plain.

The Gods themselves, the sonnes of God, no timps of
 earthy wight,
 Not Æsons sonne, not Jove his youth, not Cadmus (put
 to flight
 By fathers wrath, Agenors ire) could quail this Dragons
 might;
 No not despightfull death, even she which cruell lawes
 doth make
 Against al things, who al things tames, which shape in
 earth do take;
 Death, death I say durst not presume this Dragons over-
 throw,
 Ne could it do: for when on earth she bid him not to
 show,
 To skies she sent his glistering ghost, twixt both the
 whirling beares,
 Or where she wresteth Ophiucus armes, which there
 appeares.
 Where as he stretcheth out his limmes nigh to the gentle
 beast,
 The Lyon old, whose princely heart foreshineth in his
 breast.
 He only hath well learn'd the lore, the only Lyon to
 obey,
 That Kingly beast he honoured still, yeelding to him the
 swey.
 Whom erst no force could cause to creak, nor dint of
 enemies sword,
 Nor thundering Jove, with fiery flash might force to be
 afearde,
 Only the Lyon caus'd to crouche, and fall before his feete:
 So each thing bowes and bendes unto the Lyon, as is meete.
 His duties to so hye a throne were not employed in vaine,
 His loyalty to such a Lord encreased much his gaine,
 First Bulleine wone, where Henry was, and led the royall
 race,
 Brought Herberts name for warly feates into a worthy
 place,

GEORGE CORYAT'S POEMS

Whereby the Lyons Kingly minde inclined to advance
The Dragon greene to higher state, to more triumphant
chance,
He stoutly strikes him with his sword, Arise my Knight,
he saies,
Bestride thy horse, use gilded spurres, and weare the like
alwaies.

And likewise of a noble house, with him to lead his life,
O Katherine Queene, thy Sister Anne he doth espouse to
wife.

In natures giftes a peere to thee, in virtues rare a peere,
And Parre by name, a meeter match, I deeme no time did
heare.

Of her he leaves three Dragons green, three imps of
worthy fame,

(The Lyon of the princely race, in number left the same)
Henry this Earle, and Edward eke with Lady Anne his
deere,

All which he joinde to worthy mates, whiles that he lived
here.

And now they live in happy state, each one both man and
wife,

God graunt them many yeares to live, and lead a joyfull life.

The Lyon old leaveth this ayre, there is no other choyce,
And to his yong, this Dragon green, commends with
Kingly voice.

To kinges & queenes, from time to time, thus was he
holden deare,

As by the honours he attainde, most plainly doth appeare.

To Henry eight, to Edward sixth, and to Elizabeth,
The father and the children all, he was beloved till death.
For when the little Lyon came (king Edward) to his reigne,
In honour more the dragon grew, he had a greater traine;
Made of the noble order Knight, (a Knight so was he
twise)

And after maister of the Horse: thus did this Dragon rise.

Of trophies pight for foughten fields, what should I here
recite?



... of the ...
 ... of the ...
 ... of the ...



... of the ...
 ... of the ...
 ... of the ...

... of the ...
 ... of the ...
 ... of the ...

The goodly spoiles, the triumphes got of civill foe by night :
The Western tumults how he quencht, to shew here do I
cease,

And how those furious rebels were by his force brought
to peace.

A deed worth praise, a palme not wonne without expence
of blood,

The Dragons curtesie shineth yet, the ground did feele
him good.

He cast him there in compasse wise, and folding wreathes
he makes,

With grisly shrikes his lofty wings amongst those ghests he
shakes.

For these exploits done in the West, tis knowne every
where,

Both Baron of Cardiffe was he made, & County of Pem-
brokeshire,

O rufull day, King Edward dies, his fatall time is come,
And Mary doth possesse the Crowne, his sister hath his
room ;

And now anew by Wyats fetch, there gins a civill broyle,
Against the Queene he doth conspire with all his force and
toyle.

He leadeth forth his rebell route, even unto London wall,
The Queene doth make chiefe of this warre, & Captaine
generall,

The Dragon green. What should she do ? what other
hope remaind ?

He spits his venom round about, wherewith her foes are
stainde.

Through thickest of the enemies rout, without feare doth
he go,

The traytors tremble, he them o'errunnes, and taketh
Wyat tho.

An other battaile yet he fought under Queene Maries
name,

S. Quintines walles his soldiers shakt, and got the gole
and game.

GEORGE CORYAT'S POEMS

And in the field the Frenchmen forst to flee before his face,
Whiles Philip war in France doth hold: this dragon had
such grace,
That in each fight from all the rest, the palme he still did
get,
And therefore in his open mouth the bloody hand is set.
A Conquerour invincible; would he have bene more slacke
(Elizabeth) to fight for thee, and put thy enemies backe?
But that the God who rules the Realm, & eke thy heavenly
minde,
Makes thee enjoy a quiet time? for thee he could not finde
Just cause to shew his manly heart. And now well smitte
in yeares,
He learnes the quiet gowne to d'on, to him no warre
appeares:
But this last fight with cruell death, to whome he yeeldes
not yet;
His worthy Ghost with triumphes joy in starry sky is set.
And as in life for good successe, a triumph he was,
So now with glee into the heavens, the Dragons sprite doth
passe.

The conversion of the Triumph to the right
honourable Henry Earle of Pembroke his
sonne and heire.

BUt thou (my Country Lord) most worthy impe of
counties race,
Henry my L. reade thou these lines, turne hitherward thy
face.
An heape of Fathers haughty acts, and honours to thy
minde
Presents themselves, his countenance in heart do thou fast
binde.
The perfect signes of Pembrokes blood in thee do full
remaine,
Thy face, thy eies, thy fathers looks, thy deeds shew his
wordes plain.

One thing my Lord there resteth yet, which I do boldly
 crave,
 That fathers lore thy lesson be, t'obey the Lyon brave.
 And as the Sire pleasde the old, and all the Lyons seede,
 By his example be thou prest therein eke to proceede.
 Do as you do, prostrate before the Lyon lay you downe.
 The Lyon, or the Lyonesse, which now doth beare the
 Crowne,
 Was ever bent, and most propense unto the Dragon greene,
 As King her father was his friend, so hee his friendly
 Queene.
 Whose onely gift did him preferre to beare so high a
 port,
 Lord Steward of her house, chiefe guide & guerdon of her
 Court.
 She can exalt the Dragons impe, before the Dragon old,
 And will I trust God graunt her life, long reigne over us
 to hold.
 God grant the Pembroke Dragon may likewise live many
 a yeare,
 That he may learne the Lyon well both for to love and
 feare.

Your honours most humble Chaplayne,
 George Coryate.

Ad illustrissimum Comitem Oxoniensem.

CLare Comes, generis summum decoramen aviti,
 Insuper Angliaci magna Columna soli.
 Da veniam tenui modulanti carmina plectro,
 Quòd nequit optatis verba referre sonis.
 Te tua nobilitas commendat & inclyta virtus,
 Fortiaque eximii corporis acta tui.
 Nil opis externæ quæris, nec carmina (quamvis
 Carmen amet quisquis carmine digna gerit)
 Huc tamen adveniens cum Principe nobilis hospes,
 Carminibus nobis excipiendus eris.

GEORGE CORYAT'S POEMS

Tum quia Musarum tanto capiaris amore,
Auribus his modulis occinit una tuis.
Tu velut hesterna cepisti carmina nocte,
Hac quoque sic capias carmina nostra die.

Tuo Honori deditissimus,

Georgius Coryatus.

Ad illustrissimum virum Dominum Burghleium
primarium Angliæ Thesaurarium.

SI locus hic superest, inter si gaudia tanta
Admittunt tenues tua magna negotia Musas,
Omnis Pegasii properaret turba fluenti.
Hic tibi gratificans, & nobile nomen adorans.
Ast licet hæ sileant, cytharâ tamen obstrepet una,
Ollm nominibus tibi devinctissima multis,
Hæc mea Calliope est, ne dedignere canentem.
(Inclyte vir) totam tibi quæ cum corpore vitam
Devovet, & gratam reddit testantia mentem
Carmina more suo, sed multo majus amore.
Obsequiis concede suis, concede Camœnis.
Scilicet hisce mei Domini quod sedibus hospes
Advenis, accepta Regina, proximus astas,
His mihi carminibus summo excipiendus honore.
Hoc superest magno profundam vota Tonanti,
Felix Nestoreos hic quum superaveris annos,
Det tibi promissam super aurea sydera vitam.

T. H. devotissimus

Georgius Coryatus.

Ejusdem Carmina ad illustrissimos Oxoniensis &
Cantabrigiensis Academiae Cancellarios D.
Robertum Dudleium Comitem Leicestrensem
& D. Gulielmum Cecilium Dominum Burgh-
leium, pronunciata in magna Aula Novi
Collegii Oxoniensis, Astronomicè.

SYdera qui lustrat, qui spherica corpora cernit,
In sphæra geminos cernit is esse Polos.
Arcticus est alter, Polus est antarcticus alter,
Hoc splendente Polo non micat ille Polus.
Nos tamen hîc geminos lucere videmus in urbe
Hac nostra claros stelligerosque Polos.
En micat Oxonii Polus inclytus Oxoniensis,
Dudleius nostri duxque decusque Poli.
Lucet & hac nostra Polus alter in urbe Cecillus,
Ut videas geminos jam simul esse Polos.
Ille Polus noster studiorum stellifer Atlas,
Hic Cantabrigii lucida stella Poli.
Quòd simul hanc nostram juncti venistis ad urbem,
Quòd simul unus honor junxit utrosque Polos,
Accipite hæc simili simul ô pietate Patroni,
Vivite fœlices atque valete Poli.

Clarissimo & honoratissimo Viro D. Gulielmo
Cecillo Baroni Burghlœo, ordinis Periscele-
dis Equiti aurato, Summo Angliæ Thesau-
rio, Regiæ M^{ti}. à sanctioribus consiliis, &
Academiae Cantabrigiensis Cancellario dignis-
simo, rheumate laboranti pharmacum, unde
ex morbo convaluit.

MULTA aliis alii, tibi semper reddimus unum
Carmen, at est docto grata medela viro.
Carmine dii superi placantur crimine læsi,
Carmen amat quisquis carmine digna gerit.
Fertur Alexandrum peteret quum morbus, Homeri
Carminibus lectis convaluisse citò.

GEORGE CORYAT'S POEMS

Huc venio, & redeo, maneo, rogo, quærito, plango,
 Audio nil nisi te morbus iniquus habet.
 Comprecor (ut prosim tibi) magni carmen Homeri,
 Quo tu perlecto convaluisse potes.
 Nunc tibi devotos morborum postulo divos.
 Nunc mihi Mercurium consuluisse rogo.
 Iste jubet libros medicorum ut consulam, et illi
 Nec tibi, nec mihi se consuluisse negant
 Hos repeto doctè promittit multa Galenus,
 Rheumatico certam datque Salernus opem.
 Quos ego sic paucis conjunxi versibus, ut sint
 Auxilioque tibi, præsidioque tibi.
 Perlege de morbo vestro breve carmen. Homerus
 Juvit Alexandrum, te mea Musa juvet.

¹ ² ³ ⁴
 Jejuna. vigila. caleas dape. tuque labora.
⁵ ⁶ ⁷
 Infundas calidum. Modicum bibe. comprime flatum.
⁸

Hæc bene tu serva, Si vis depellere rheuma.

1 Jejuna.

Ejice Rheumaticos jejunans (optime) fluxus,
 Jejunare bonum est, sed macerare, malum.

2 Vigila.

Tu multum vigilas. & dormis rarò. quid inde?
 Vis dormire magis? & vigilare minus?

3 Caleas dape.

Teque dape, (ast calida) meque juvabis ope.

4 Tuque Labora.

Nonne labor studium multorum? lectio multa?
 Est labor ille animi, sit labor iste manus.

5 Infundas calidum.

Hoc liquet, ut frigus tanti sit causa doloris,
 Infusum calidum pellere rheuma potest

6 Modicum bibe.

Cuncta facis modicè, modicè comedisque bibisque,
 Quid juvat ut jubeam te modicum bibere?

GEORGE CORYAT'S POEMS

7 Comprime flatum.

Et flatus, ventusque nocent, tu comprime flatum,
Naribus ut pulsus non ferat inde caput.

8 Hæc benè tu serva &c.

Hæc benè si serves, nec possis pellere rheuma,
Consule tunc Medicos, namque Scholaris ego.

Ad eundem gratiarum actio pro 40 solidis á se illi
dono donatis.

QUatuor ex vestra venerunt aurea dextra,
Et data tu nostris versibus apta refers.
Munera carminibus tua sunt majora tenellis,
Ast utinam verti versus in illa queat.
Tum tibi carminibus possem pergratus haberi,
Quatuor atque darem terque quaterque tibi.
Pondere sed nequeunt, numero sed munera vestra
Æquiparare queunt, parque referre pari.
Ast tibi ponderibus, nec munera versibus æqua,
Quando referre mihi non datur ulla tibi.
Aurea nec possim tibi carmina ferre Cecili,
Aurum nec cures, quando poeta refert.
Aurea tanta tibi quòd sint quot carmina Vati,
Atque tua hæc dixit * Desipientis opes.
Aurea nulla tibi, sed tantùm, Carmina reddam.
Ærea nam mea sunt, aurea nulla mihi.
Auro quando tuo mea carmina nulla referre
Æqua queant, summus reddat id ipse Deus.

Ejusdem ad eundem querela pro Principe, Patria,
& Musis, in Pseudocausidicos se injustè oppri-
mentes.

SICILIDÙM immortale decus Cecille Sororum,
Principis, & Patriæ summa columna tuæ :

* Sic dixit illustrissima tua uxor in carminibus suis ad Georgium Buchananum Scotiæ poetam.

Suscipe pro regno, pro Musis, Principe, posco
 Provoluens pedibus paucula verba tuis.
 Reginam, Regnum, Musas immaniter omnes
 Causidici spoliant, dilaniantque suas,
 Decipulis legum, linguis venalibus, astu,
 Sumptibus immodicis, innumerisque malis.
 Non peto Causidicos qui causas dicere verè,
 Sed qui pro lucro dicere falsa solent.
 Lex bona, legis et est bonus usus. & optimus ordo :
 Ast bona sæpè malus non bene tractat homo.
 Hinc vis & lites, dolus & furor, impetus, ardor,
 Quum trahit ad mores optima quæque malos.
 Quando trahit retrahitque viros ad devia legum,
 Ut Cacus Herculeos traxit ad antra boves.
 Ast precor Alcides veluti superaverit illum,
 Hosce novos poteris exuperare Cacos :
 Alcidesque boves illos velut extulit antris,
 Sic nobis vestram ferre velitis opem.
 Regnum fortè potest, sed Princeps fortitèr illos
 Legibus Angliacis exuperare suis.
 Nos opis expertes Musæ flavæque monetæ,
 Imbelles, illis nil nisi præda sumus.
 Qui potes, ergo velis miseras defendere Musas,
 Sub patrocinio sint maneatque tuo.
 Fasnè nefasnè siet, jus, situè injuria juris,
 Non reputant, modò sic diripiantur opes.
 Dicite, sed quales? Sapiens sic dixerat olim,
 Aurifluas, nullas Insipientis opes.
 Ast utinam veras sapientum quærere gazas
 In cœlo inciperent, & nisi vera loqui,
 Causidici falsi, qui leges munere torquent,
 Falsaque pro veris substituisse solent.
 Hæc tibi Stellato venient dicenda Cubiclo,
 Hic ubi Stella potens, tu Cynosura micas.
 Intereà verò Musarum nobile Sydus,
 Unica Castaliis spesque salusque deis,
 Noscere supplicibus petimus te vocibus ista,
 Et sine lege malis ponere posse modum.

GEORGE CORYAT'S POEMS

Sicelidûm immortale decus Cicille sororum,
Principis & Patriæ summa columna, Vale.

T. H. deditissimus, devinctissimusque

Georgius Coryatus.

Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus.

Ad illustrissimum virum D. Joannem Puckeringum
Magni Sigilli Custodem.

Inclyte qui regni suprema negotia tractas,
Cujus & ingenio consilioque vigent,
Da veniam tenui modulanti carmina Musæ,
Quod nequit optatis verba referre sonis.
Multa & magna tibi cupio proferre, sed obstat
Hic dolor auditus debilitasque mei.
Ast tibi committo me, causam, pectora, vitam,
Et pro judicio stentvè cadantvè tuo.
Plurima sæpè dedi Reginæ carmina, sæpè
Hæc mihi munificè munera plura dedit.
Testis erit Dominus nunc Thesaurarius iste
Inclytus Aonidum, magnus Apollo, Parens.
Et si vixisset, Dominus Dudleius esset,
Oxonii Phœbus qui mihi semper erat.
Et si vixisset, nunc Walsinghamius esset,
Clarus Eques, Dominæ Principis altra manus.
Hic mihi surreptas (qua tu nunc parte laboras)
Principis assensu restituebat opes.
Sic age. Reginam, Patriam, Musasque juvato,
Hinc tibi proveniet gloria, fama, decus.
Summe Pater totum qui torques numine cœlum,
Reginam & regni sceptrâ tuere sui.
Et tibi perpetuam super aurea sydera vitam
Det tibi perpetuus qui regit astra deus.

T. H. devotissimus

Georgius Coryatus

Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus.

Reverendissimo in Christo Patri ac Domino D.
Joanni Vitegifto Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi,
totius Angliæ Primati ac metropolitano,
Georgii Coryati in nomen ac cognomen suum
et in librum illius adversus Thomam Cart-
wright, elogium atque Evangelica *Ακροσχη*s.

FU|lget in æthereo veluti Sol aureus orbe,
It|que reditque vias, pervolatque Polum :
Ho|c agit Angliaco florens tua gloria Regno,
Mo|mus ut injudeat, progreditura magis.
Mis|sus ab excelso cœli Rectore supremi,
Sus|picias hunc animo, pectore, voce Deum.
A|rdua divini reseras mysteria verbi,
De|que tuo totus provenit ore Deus.
O|mnia, falsiloqui tollis deliria Vatis,
Cu|ras ipse gregem, pellis et ipse lupum.
I|procul umbrisequax, procul ito tenebrio T. C.
No|n potes in clara luce videre diem.
Men|te manuque tuâ destruxit mœnia Babel,
Io|manu Némrod concidit ipse sua.
An|non Nestoreos igitur tibi comprecper annos ?
Nes|toreum quando pectus et ora refers ?
Vi|ribus humanis deus altior omnibus unus,
Te|dedit, æthereas quo caperemus opes.
Gift|etenim Angligenis donum cognoscitur esse,
Us|us et ô doni maximus esto Dei.

V. R. P. devotissimus

Georgius Coryatus.

GEORGE CORYAT'S POEMS

Epitaphium Reverendissimi in Christo Patris ac
Domini D. Joannis Piersei, seu potius nostri
temporis Persei, Episcopi quondam Sarisburien-
sis, ac postea Archiepiscopi Eboracensis, &
Metropolitani ejusdem, Mæcenatis sui optimi.

TRistis ut Andromede monstris objecta marinis
Perseiâ erepta est inviolata manu :
Romuleo Christi subjecta Ecclesia monstro
(Quod fera terribilis dicitur esse maris)
Sic erepta tuæ divinæ robore dextræ
Gaudet, & in laudes occinit ista tuas.
Piersei celsus perrupit spiritus oris
Ora Medusæi sanguinolenta Papæ.
Saxa Deos quondam, truncos quæ numina fecit,
Transtulit & vivos in fera saxa viros :
Saxea facta tuâ nunc squalet Bestia voce,
Pallas ut in clypeo Gorgonis ora geris.
Nunc viget Andromede florens Ecclesia Christi,
Inachides vicit, perdomuitque feram.
Phorcis obit, clypeo Pallas caput intulit altum
Anglorum Pallas, Regia virgo, caput.
Pallada sic nostram Capitis veneramur honore,
Perseus horrendæ quod dedit iste neci,
Ergo Pater, Præsul, Præco sanctissime Perseu,
Christi athleta potens, perdomitorque Papæ ;
Andromedes capias gratantia carmina nostræ,
Scilicet ex victa læta trophæa fera.
Terruit excelsos olim quæ Bulla Monarchas,
Os tetrum in superos impia verba tonans.
Mitra triplex duplices geminans cum clavibus enses,
Supremum inferni, Cerebereumvè caput.
Seu Draco multorum Capitem, teterrima pestis
(Monstrum horrendum, ingens, quod solet esse Papa)
Ille sacro Domini percussus flamine verbi
In Phlegetontæa jam Styge monstra parit.
At tu summe Pater terris surrepte, triumphans
Es cum sydereo nobilis umbra Deo.

GEORGE CORYAT'S POEMS

Epitaphium Reverendissimi in Christo Patris ac
Domini D. Joannis Juelli Episcopi Sarisbu-
riensis, Mecœnatis sui optimi.

JULIUS Austriacos Cæsar cum vicerat Anglos,
Fertur ad occiduas castra locasse plagas :
Et fundasse suo de nomine Cæsaris urbem,
Sive Sarisburiam Cæsareamvè voces.
Julius abscessit, rexitque hanc jure Juellus,
Angliaci nuper maxima Gemma soli.
Quo neque vir melior quisquam, neque Episcopus alter
Doctior, aut vitâ purior ullus erat.
Hoc sua testantur pulchrè monumenta laborum,
Proque Dei scripti religione libri.
Queis nunquam scripsit quisquam meliora, locutus
Nèc magis Hyblæo verba referta favo.
Fulminat in vitia : in veræ pietatis amantes
Spargit Evangelica singula plena fide.
Chara Deo imprimis, cunctis mortalibus æqua
Vita fuit, nullis mens pia fracta malis.
Mortalis vitæ pertæsus, & æthera scandens,
Evolat ad superas inclyta Gemma domos.
Ergo Juelle vale rutilo preciosior auro,
Angliaci nuper fulgida Gemma soli.

Aliud Epitaphium in eundem.

Buccina, Pastor, Eques, sonuit, pavit, superavit,
Christum, Anglos, Papam, voce, labore, manu.

The English.

A Trumpet, Shepherd, Knight, did sound, feed, overcome,
Christ, England, Pope, with voice, labour, hand.

GEORGE CORYAT'S POEMS

Epitaphium in lectissimam fœminam D. Annam
Clifton, D. Joannis Clifton Equitis uxorem,
sepultam Baringtoniæ in agro Somersetensi.

A NA equitis conjux Joannis Clifton, & ANNA
N ata Patris Domini Montegli, gloria, lume N
N ec non vita viri dum vixit, nobile lume N
ANNA hæc in partu periens hic conditur ANNA.

Ad clarissimum virum D. Eduardum Dierum
optimè de se meritum.

DUm tibi carminibus cupio pergratus haberi,
Hæc subiit mentem sollicitudo meam.
Multa an pauca darem, seu prorsus carmina nulla,
An alio possem gratior esse modo.
Multa jubent (præclare) tibi me scribere multa,
Purus amor, probitas, officiumque meum.
Sin tibi multa darem, culparem carmina multum,
Sic melius multò, si tibi nulla darem.
Sin tibi nulla darem, meritò tibi nullus haberer,
Nec memor officii dicerer esse mei.
Quid faciam quæro? numero, vel pondere justo,
Carmina tu modulo dimetiare tuo?
Si numero; non multa fero, sin pondere, multa,
Etsi pauca tibi, sint modo grata, feram.
Ac si me logices non multum regula fallat,
Nec tibi multa fero; nec tibi nulla tamen.
Accipe perplacida gratissima carmina fronte,
No alio possum gratior esse modo.
Gratulor adventum vobis cum Principe lætum,
Et cum nobilium (chare Diere) choro.

Epicedium D. Richardi Worselii clarissimi Ar-
migeri, Insulæ Vectensis olim Præfecti.

URsula Worselium cur deflet sponsa maritum?
Quidvè gemunt raptum nati duo pignora Patrem?
Quidvè suum Dominum famuli toto agmine plangunt?
Quid lachrymis luget populus Vectensis obortis?

GEORGE CORYAT'S POEMS

Quidvé suum Phœbum Musæ lachrymentur ademptum?
Cur ego? cur tantos gemitus? cur fundo querelas?
Nonne gravis dolor est quum tot moriuntur in uno?
Vir, Pater, & Dominus, Rector, Philomusus, amicus?

Epitaphium ejusdem, Parentum ejus, clarissimi
Equitis & Dominæ, Jacobi & Annæ Worseliæ,
matris suæ etiam Parentum D. Joannis Lee,
Equitis clarissimi, & illius Dominæ Annæ,
duorum etiam filiorum ejusdem Richardi Pulu-
ere bombardico sublatorum: Octo nimirum
hominum in una Ecclesiæ superiori parte tumu-
lis quatuor inclusorum, octo versibus compre-
hensum.

EN pia Worselii lapis hic tegit ossa Richardi,
Insula Præfectum quem gemit ista suum.
Quem pater adversâ Materque aspectat in urnâ,
Matris & in media spectat uterque parens.
Ad latus hic nati pueri duo, sorte perempti
Præpropera, infesti pulveris igne jacent.
Fœlices omnes, vel quos sors dira coegit
Tristia funestis claudere fata rogis.

Vester affinis summè devinctus & devotus

Georgius Coryatus composuit, & posuit.

Epitaphium Clarissimi Viri Gulielmi Awberii,
civilis juris Doctoris, Vicarii Generalis Archi-
episcopi Cantuariensis, & supplicum libellorum
Reginæ Elizabethæ Magister.

HIc situs Awberius, Legum Clarissimus ille
Doctor & Interpres, jusque piumque docens:
Ille fori judex quum Cantuariensis obivit
Munus, & eximie præstitit illud onus:
Supplicibus præfectus erat, summisque Libellis
Principis Elisabeth, queis bene functus, obit.
Quid referam ingenium, mores, vitamque probatam,
Consilium, studium, judiciumque suum?

Quid genus & proavos & maxima nomina dicam?
 Prædia quid vel opes enumerare juvat?
 Vel sua turritis surgentia mœnia saxis?
 Tecta domus miris ædificata modis?
 Non bona fortunæ deerant, non corporis, artis
 Mentis & egregiæ vis sibi magna fuit.
 Testis erit Princeps, proceres, populi que Britanni,
 Quos coluit studiis, officiisque suis.
 Præcipue testis sit munificentia & auri
 Supplicibus precibus pauper inopsque suis.
 Nam veluti Princeps est clementissima, sic is
 Supplicibusque favens simplicibusque fuit.
 Charus erat toti populo, procerumque catervæ,
 Reginæ imprimis, Principibusque viris.
 Audiit Oxonii superantem se sua Princeps,
 Tunc admirata est ingeniumque suum.
 Quum tot Pandectas, quum tanta volumina legum
 Tam citò tam subito volveret ore suo.
 Sic cum vixisset, famamque decusque parasset
 Eximium, vitæ jam satur, astra petit.
 Atque animam Domino reddens, corpusque sepulchro
 Awberius, nomen liquit in orbe suum.

Epitaphium Trium Clarissimorum Armigerorum
 sepulcorum Londini in proxima Ecclesia West-
 monasteriensi, D. Rowlandi Vaughan nuper
 Sereniss. Reginæ Angliæ D. Elizabethæ cor-
 poris Armigeri: D. Joannis Vaughan ejusdem
 Reginæ in partibus Borealibus à Consiliis, ac
 D. Gulielmi Vaughan ejusdem Rowlandi filii,
 D. Gulielmi Cecilli, Equitis inaurati, D.
 Burghleii, totiusque Angliæ D. Thesaurarii,
 nuper clarissimi charissimique servi.

Cernite tres uno conclusos funere claros,
 Et consanguineos, conspicuosque viros.
 Armigeros omnes: Rowlandus at Armiger unus
 Corporis Elisabet Principis hujus erat.

Principis & corpus sic defendebat, ut armis
Hoc vivo est ausus perdere nemo suis.
Pòst miseri sacrum statuerunt perdere corpus,
Vertit in authores sed Deus arma suos.
Vertat & usque precor, Reginam protegat usque
Talibus Armigeris, cœlitibusque suis.
Armiger excellens Joannes nomine Vaughan
Et pius, et prudens, & venerandus homo.
Ergo à consiliis regni Borealibus hujus,
Inclyta consiliis præstitit acta suis.
Ergo tibi charus Domina ô clarissima Knevet,
Conjugii junxsti quem tibi jure virum :
Tam benè qui vixit mortis benè finiit horam,
Hic etiam adversa parte sepultus adest.
Hic Gulielme jaces Rowlandi maxima proles,
Spes patriæ, ac patrui, spes quoque primi Patris.
Quem citò præreptum præclara insignia, virtus
Inclyta, mens fœlix, cœlica vita beant.
Et si forma viros commendet ut aurea virtus,
Huic Phæbi facies, corpus Alexis erat.
Nobilibusque viris si laus placuisse, Cecillo
Est tua laus Domino perplacuisse tuo.
At Rowlande Pater, Joannes Patruæ Vaughan
(Quos priùs hic tumuli condecoravit honos)
Nunc charo juncti nato, claroque nepoti
In supera æterni vivitis árce Dei.

G. C.

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The following list of Errata is reprinted from the original edition.

ERRATA.

In the first Oration of Kirchnerus for plency read plenty, *ibid.* for contained r. contemned. *ibid.* for matters r. manners. pag. 16. lin. 30. for hairse r. haire. p. 21. l. 4. for hore r. horse. p. 23. l. 14. for videt r. vidit. p. 29. l. 14. for subdio r. sub dio. p. 35. l. 15. for preambulating r. perambulating. p. 58. l. 31. for from r. to. p. 63. l. 17. for prestin r. pristin. p. 136. l. 33. for remited r. remitted. p. 149. l. 35. for attentator r. attentato. p. 161. l. 16. for Vinetia r. Venetia. p. 162. l. 24. for twenty r. twentieth. p. 163. l. 16. for fourty r. forty. p. 167. l. 6. for breath r. breadth. p. 202. l. 33. for ratriæ r. patriæ. p. 206. l. 17. for is r. it. p. 257. l. 27. for shall r. shalt. p. 271. l. 30. for maner r. manners. p. 308. l. 16. for sounded r. founded. p. 312. l. 21. for Sariana r. Saraina. p. 297. l. 17. for Lordships r. Mannors. p. 385. l. 3. for sacers r. sakers. In the last line of one of the pages of my latin Epistle to Buelerus for connere r. continere. p. 397. l. 19. for afterwaed r. afterward. p. 419. l. 16. for wood r. Forrest. p. 422. l. 7. for ipsam r. ipsum. p. 438. l. 1. for opposing r. opposed. p. 467. l. 18. for Cassia r. Hassia. p. 492. l. 9. for Saronie r. Saxonie. p. 495. l. 2. for who read which. p. 509. l. 14. for of r. or. p. 522. l. 30. for in r. of. p. 539. l. 30. for canot r. cannot. p. 573. l. 3. for Princedomes r. Principalities. p. 578. l. 3. for beuatifull r. beautiful. p. 581. l. 34. for slave r. slue. p. 561. l. 13. for nobis r. novis. p. 603. l. 35. for innumerable r. innumerable. p. 621. l. 13. for engh r. length. p. 623. l. 24. for to r. two. p. 622. l. 6. for belbi r. belli.

Other faults there are also in the booke at the least halfe a hundred (I beleeeve) unmentioned in this place, which I intreate thee to winke at, and to expect a truer Edition, which I will promise thee shall make recompence for the errors now past.

